





ENTERTAINMENTS—  
Notes of Events.

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**H FARM**—Twelfth and Grand Ave.  
Formerly Fiesta Park.

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**CITY HALL AND PRINCIPAL HOTELS**



manufactured before your eyes by Experts

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VEL—

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U. S. PATENTED

**LIMITED—  
e Route.**  
Tuesday and Friday.  
Tuesday and Friday.  
Thursday and Sunday.  
Friday and Monday.

Friday and Saturday. **THISS** is the only sleeping-car service is run for passengers with first and the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate is leaving Los Angeles. Vestibuled and electric travel.

**RACK, DONE IN A DAY.** The regular train service, the Santa Ana and Riverside and the beauties of Santa Ana 9:25 a.m. Returning arrive Los Angeles 11:25 hours stop at both Redlands and Riverside. On this train offers pleasant opportunities for seeing the sights.

**Coronado Beach.** The world. For Santa Ana, make the run in about four hours from Los Angeles. Sunday nights the Coronado Special will run for the service, make along the Pacific Ocean. OFFICE, 200 SPRING ST. COR SECOND.

**ited.**

**and Vestibuled Service**

**Extra Charge . . .**  
 Monday and Friday. Runs through to St. Louis and  
 New York, Boston and all points East.  
**Limited Annex**  
 New York and New York. Through sleeping-cars to  
 New Orleans, thence to East.  
 Tuesday and Friday.  
**SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,**  
 229 South Spring Street.  
**ANY DAY IN THE WEEK—**  
 St. Paul, Chicago and the East. via  
**Pacific Dining Cars. Pullman Palace**  
**Lines and Tourist Sleepers.**  
**Office—223 S. Spring. 122 W. Second St.**  
**LOWE RAILWAY—**  
 to all points on Mount Lowe Railway and  
 Extra April 9 and 10. Enjoy the grand  
 complete arrangement to remain over night



and upward per day; evening entertainments  
hope; magnificent sunset and sunrise. Ticket  
Spring Street. Telephone Main 960.

do Springs and Denver, St Paul, Chicago, N  
ist Excursion Tickets.  
DE CAMP & LEHMAN, 213 S. Spring Street

**ANNOUNCEMENTS —**

Art."  
should not miss the opportunity to have ph  
favorable condition of atmosphere in the world  
the Art of  
ic Portraiture.  
-14. UNQUESTIONABLE  
INDISPUTABLE,  
ded in the last nine years to any photographer

Prizes awarded by the World's Fair Convention  
 offered on photographs at any time or place  
 competitors entered into the same competition at  
 for this eminent authority has accorded our  
 competitor ever received.

St.  *Free Delivery* 

PRIZES—

ALL NIGHT FREE DELIVERY  
 AT CO. 23-25 W. Second

**AT TALK—**  
**OTHEK** The very latest produc  
in artistic photography  
Buttons. Byrne Building, Third and Broad  
**COMPANY,** F. Edward Gray, Propriet  
10 South Spring Str  
s. Decorative and House Plants, Floral Design  
**AND CHOICE ROSES—CUT FLOWERS A**  
**Floral Designs.** Flowers are packed for shipp  
NS. Tel. 119, 359 S. Spring St.  
**D CAFES—**  
**ER RESORT**  
lope.  
..... BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA  
**rlington Hotel.**  
shine and flowers in Santa Barbara. It will

and attractions of Santa Barbara than any spot in the county.  
**E. P. DUNN.**

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**TE—**  
**ING PLACES.** On the 14th of the present month a social at the Hotel del Mar will be conducted on both sides of the river.  
**GEORGE SCHONEWALD, Manager.**

10







WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH BUYER  
\$ on 3-room house between Sixth and  
st., west of Pearl; must be consi-

month; only over \$500. We also want to buy  
multiple installations. Send in by Monday  
night. WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Fourth  
St., St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED - WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMER**  
for vacant lot, southwest; must be a bar-  
nacle, or a place where we can store a  
warehouse on; we also have customers for  
3 cottages, 4 or 6 rooms, on lots 40 to 50  
feet wide. Write to R. SMITH, 101  
CO. road, 28, 28 1/2 S. Broadway.

**WANTED - SMALL, ALFALFA RANGE**  
with house, 10 to 15 acres, between Los  
Angeles and San Diego. I want a good  
place; my customers will pay up to  
\$500 for the right place. CHAS. W. ALLEN  
Box 111, 11100 Hollywood Blvd., Los  
Angeles, Cal.

**WANTED - TO BUY COTTAGE, 4 OR 5**  
rooms, with two or three lots, on install-  
ment. I am a responsible party; small  
payment down. I am a car dealer. Weights,  
heights, or cutskirts of city, near car.  
Address: 2001 15TH AVENUE, S.F.

**WANTED - ALFALFA RANGE** with house  
and 10 to 15 acres. I want a good place.  
My customers will pay up to \$500 for  
the right place. JOHN FLORENCE, 103  
Broadway.

**WANTED - A GOOD 5-ROOM HOUSE** to be  
built on a 300 lot in vicinity of Menlo  
Park. I am a responsible party; small  
payment. Address J. BOX 20, TIMES OFF-  
ICE.

**WANTED - GENTS SECOND-HAND BICY-  
cles**; cheap for cash; write stating make,  
model, condition and price; no fee wanted.  
Address: 75, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED - ADVERTISING SPACE** for  
fishing plants, mill or mining machinery,  
or anything else on line. FRANK A.  
WILLIAMS, 201-301 14th Ave.

**WANTED - HIGHEST CASH PRICE** to imple-  
ment and carriage business, with services;  
communications strictly confidential. Address J.  
BOX 24, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED - HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID**  
for furniture, carpets, trunks, books and  
miscellaneous articles. MATTHEWS, 434 S.  
F, BOX 24, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED - TO PURCHASE BY INSTALL-  
MENTS**, 2 to 6 acres in Chahuena Valley,  
Calif. I am a responsible party. Address  
J. BOX 23, TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED - FOR CASH, 5 TO 7-ROOM**  
house, bet. 17th, 25th, Main and Alvarado  
Sts., San Francisco. Address: 101, TIMES  
OFFICE.

**WANTED - 10-ROOM GASOLINE** or  
steam engine or boiler; exchange \$100.00  
for \$200.00. Address: 102 1/2  
TEIHOA.

ment plan. CHAS. E. CARVER, 217 New High. 10

WANTED—RED SPOT CASH NO DELAY;  
must be warranted to be in good con-  
dition. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 226 W.  
First. 10

WANTED—LADY'S BICYCLE. CASH  
offer. Must be warranted to be in good con-  
der. Address H, box 59, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—SINGER SEWING MACHINE.  
Light cash; must be comparatively new; low  
price. Address K, box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—A HOUSE IN SOUTHWEST  
to be moved in exchange for a lot of lots. Address  
M., S.W. cor. VERMONT and 24TH. 10

WANTED—SMALL, MODERN, NEW COT-  
TON. Address G, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP SQUARE  
place; will pay cash; give name and price.  
Address L, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—LOT IN MENLO PARK TRACT  
for owner cash; must be a bargain. Ad-  
dress G, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—\$1 FOR ONE NICELY PRINTED  
business card; their printing in propor-  
tion. FOX, 1212 South Broadway. 10

WANTED—GOOD, SECOND-HAND VIOLIN  
and accessories. Address PHOTO  
GALLERY, 312 S. Spring st. 10

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSEHOLD and of-  
fice furniture. Phone black 1044, COL-  
umbia. 10

WANTED—HOUSE and LOT near HIGH-  
way and Soto. Boyle Heights; price \$1500. WM.  
W. H. CHASE, 1111 N. Main. 10

WANTED—CONTRACT CLOSE IN LOTS to  
build on. Address CONTRACT, care of G. C.  
EDWARDS, 226 W. First. 10

WANTED—LADY'S CASH FOR FIRST-  
class, second-hand, cheap. Address H,  
box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED—2 OR 3 ACRES NEAR HOLLY-  
wood; give full particulars. Address H,  
box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED TO BUY 2 POOL AND 1 BILLI-  
ard table. Apply or address CIGAR  
STORE, 107 N. Main. 10

**WANTED - TO PURCHASE A 39-INCH**

2011-TEMPLE ST.  
 WANTED—NURSE FOR CONFINEMENT  
 call Sunday, MRS. WILLIAMS,  
 853 E. 29th st. 10  
 WANTED—LADIES SECOND—HAND  
 wheel in good condition; cheap. Address 2140  
 11th AVE. 10  
 WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, \$300, CHU-  
 cago, Ill. T. W. WOODWORTH, 168  
 Broadway. 10  
 WANTED—TYPE HOUSE TEXT, ABOUT  
 1000 TYPE. ADDRESS K, box 10, TIMES  
 OFFICE. 10  
 WANTED—REGINA MUSIC BOX, LATEST  
 Improvement. Address K, box 25, TIMES  
 OFFICE. 10  
 WANTED—TO PURCHASE 8 OR 9-Room  
 residence for cash. O'BRYAN, 325 W. 10th  
 st. 10  
 WANTED—TO PURCHASE PONY, CART  
 and harness. Address 721 LAKE ST., city. 10  
 WANTED—LOT NEAR 32d and STE-  
 venson, WM. C. MARTIN, 118 W. Fourth 10  
 WANTED—5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE.  
 See TAYLOR, 164 Broadway. 10  
 WANTED—SECOND-HAND DRY BATTERY  
 1908 STEVENS AVE. 10  
 WANTED—  
 Houses.  
 WANTED—WEST OF BROADWAY, BE-  
 tween 7th and 16th sts., a 10- to 12-room  
 modern house, convenient to business, if  
 the valid's home; rent must be moderate. Ad-  
 dress A, P. O. BOX 1657, city. 10  
 WANTED—8 OR 7-Room MODERN COT-  
 tage, with barn, between Sixth and Ninth  
 sts., west of Flanagan, good location; 10  
 satisfactory lease. Address G, box 10, TIMES  
 OFFICE. 10  
 PHYSICIANS—  
 DR. MINNIE WELLS, AT HER BLOCK, 127  
 Third, off Main. Hrs. 10 to 4. Consult free.  
 experienced doctor, gives prompt relief in all  
 female troubles, including painful cases, by  
 use of her "Little Wonder" enema; 15  
 years in city. "Dr. Minnie Wells is well  
 known to all in a critical and delicate  
 condition, having large and successful ex-  
 perience." 10

**LOS ANGELES ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC**  
Sanitarium: static, galvanic and Faradic

**ELECTRICITY**; massage; medicated vapor baths of every kind; fumigating baths. A specialty. **DR. J. D. DAWSON**, 101 N. Main St., 2nd fl., St. Louis, Mo. Endoscope examination; rheumatism treated from the system. **DR. J. D. DAWSON**, 101 N. Main St., 2nd fl., St. Louis, Mo. Sworn testimonials at office, office hours, 8-12. Tel. red 1745; 101 N. Main St., 2nd fl., St. Louis, Mo.

**DR. ELIZABETH I. PALMER, SPECIALTY**—Physician of women; 10 years' success full practice; electricity; consultation free and confidential. **DR. ELIZABETH I. PALMER**, 1313 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. red 889.

**DR. NEWLAND'S PRIVATE HOME FOR** ladies before and during confinement; every-thing in the latest style. **DR. NEWLAND'S**, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. Female irregularities, Office, Stinson Block, 4th-5th, 1st fl., St. Louis, Mo.

**DR. C. C. LEE DORSEY, ROOMS** 124-125-126 Stinson Block. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation free, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

**THE WORST CASE OF MORPHINE** or cocaine craving, absolutely no suffering, no withdrawal, no harm. **DR. J. W. GORDON**, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. Address 20 NEW HIGH ST., room 23. Tel. 101.

**DR. J. W. GORDON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON**, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. All parts of the city.

**DR. UNGER CURES CANCERS AND TUMORS** without knife. 102 N. MAIN ST.











**L**IVE STOCK FOR  
And Pastures to

[illegible]







## Liners

## MONEY WANTED—

WANTED—TO ASSOCIATE ONE OR MORE parties with capital in the purchase and extension of paying gas and electric water; active employment if desired; salary and profit sharing; information on the Pacific Coast. Information with AMERICAN GAS AND COKE CO., 407 Broadway Bldg.

WANTED—\$2500 TO \$5000 ON HIGHLY improved 15-acre home, 1 1/2 miles from city; 1/2 acre bearing fruit; 1/2 acre alfalfa; water piped; city irrigating water; mortgage to rent place for interest; first-class security. Address D. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—DO YOU WANT TO LOAN your money on gilt-edge security? I have one of the finest orange orchards in bearing in Southern California; best of location; want \$5000 or thereabouts for 1 to 2 years. Address J. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$300 FOR TWO months, from private party; collateral security worth twice the amount; will pay 5 per cent. per month. Address J. box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$400 TO \$500 ADDITIONAL capital in an established building and loan proposition; good profit assured; interview on application. Address D. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$500 FOR FOUR months; have ample security and will pay 2 per cent. per month. Address K. box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$5000; want \$5000 on very fine full-bearing navel orange orchard; splendid location; no trouble to show property. WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Fifth.

WANTED—BY A PERFECTLY RELIABLE man, \$2000 at 10 per cent. net on 40 acres improved place, 1 1/2 miles from city. \$5000. G. C. EDWARDS, 220 W. First st.

WANTED—LADY WANTS TO BORROW from private party \$2000 for 12 months; will give good collateral security. Address J. box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MONEY, GOOD CITY MORTGAGES for sale, \$2000 to \$5000, 10 per cent. AMERICAN BUILDING AND MORTGAGE CO., 308 Home Bldg.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$2500 FOR SIX months on the best of collateral security; will pay 2 per cent. per month. Address K. box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$2500 POSITION AND TO LOAN at 10 per cent. per month offered for amount, with good security. Address D. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$500, \$750, \$1000, \$1250, \$2500, \$3000, city loans; \$12,000 country; all first-class. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 W. Fifth Bldg.

WANTED—\$1000 ON NICELY IMPROVED residence corner; 2 lots; \$2000; value \$2500; interest must be low. Address H. box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$500 FOR THREE months on good collateral security; will pay 4 per cent. per month. Address K. box 2, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$2.00 ON 15 ACRES FROSTLESS orange land in Redlands, Cal.; fine orchards adjoining on all sides; good title. ERNST & CO., 120 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$2500 ON PROPERTY worth \$15,000, in vicinity of Fourth and Broadway; no commission. Apply 407 BRADBURY BLDG.

WANTED—LOAN OF \$500 FOR FEW months; will pay 4 per cent. per month and give good collateral security. Address K. box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$750 FOR THREE months at reasonable rate of interest; gilt-edge security. Address K. box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$2500 FOR GILT-EDGED building loan; 2 years; 8 per cent. net. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 W. Fifth Bldg.

WANTED—\$5000 FOR 2 YEARS AT 8 PER cent. net on improved city property worth \$6000. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 116 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$500 ON 20 ACRES at Norwalk. Address J. box 76, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—\$2000, CLOSE-IN CITY improved; 3 years. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway.

WANTED—\$4000 AT 7 PER CENT. ON CITY property worth \$8000. 316 CURRIER BLK.

WANTED—\$5000 ON IMPROVED CITY property, in suits. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 225 W. Third st.

UNION LOAN COMPANY, STIMSON BLOCK, corner Third and Spring, loans money on all kinds of collateral security; watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos, without removal; low interest; money at once; business confidential. J. W. STIMSON, 114 and 116, first floor, Bldg. 1651, References, Citizens Bank, Security Savings Bank.

TO LOAN—MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, jewelry, pianos, carriages, bicycles, and all kinds of collateral security; will loan you more money than any; no commission; appropriate. Dr. C. J. Jones, this company issues guarantee policies of title insurance, and acts as trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, assignee, etc.

TO LOAN—\$500 TO \$1000 ON IMPROVED CITY property, in suits. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 225 W. Third st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS FROM \$1000 TO \$20,000 on choice business and residence property only. Inquire F. Q. STORRY, room 304 Heaton Bldg.

THE SYNDICATE LOAN CO.—MONEY loaned on all kinds of security; rates and mortgages bought and sold; loans quick and confidential. W. L. O'NEILL, 100 E. 1st, Room 7-8, 13th St. Spring, Tel. 53. GEO. L. MILLER, manager.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY of San Francisco will make loans on improved city property; building loans a specialty; expense light. J. W. STIMSON, agent, 110 S. Broadway, Heaton Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate; easy terms; interest decreases as you pay. ST. MARY'S BUILDING, 100 E. 1st, Room 7-8, 13th St. Spring, Tel. 53. GEO. L. MILLER, manager.

TO LOAN—\$20 TO \$500 ON CITY OR COUNTRY property; private loans; loans ready on application. W. L. O'NEILL, 100 E. 1st, Room 7-8, 13th St. Spring, Tel. 53. GEO. L. MILLER, manager.

MONEY TO LOAN, ALL KINDS PERSONAL security, diamonds, watches and jewelry; business confidential; collateral loan office. J. W. STIMSON, 114 and 116, first floor, Bldg. 1651, References, Citizens Bank, Security Savings Bank.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 W. Fifth Bldg., lend money on any good real estate; building loans made; if you wish to lend or borrow call on us.

MONEY TO LOAN—PAY UP YOUR OLD loans and borrow of us at a lower rate; take furniture, diamonds, jewelry, etc. O'BRYAN, 228 Wilcox Bldg.

A BARREL OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, pianos, furniture, etc. S. P. CRESINGER, 247 S. Broadway, rooms 1 and 2.

## MONEY TO LOAN—

TO LOAN—\$5000 AND RECEIVE, AS INTEREST, on fair salary with an outside security for loan. Address H. box 11, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD goods and furniture at a reasonable rate of interest. MRS. C. S. HEALD, room 223 Broadway.

TO LOAN—MONEY, AT LOW RATE ON good residence property; \$500 to \$2000. JOHN C. BEWLEY, 404 Broadway Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$5000 ON CITY or country real estate at reasonable rates. GEORGE VAN DERWERK, 323 W. 10th Bldg.

TO LOAN—I WILL LOAN \$50 ON A PIANO; low interest; instrument to be kept at my home. FIELD, 324 N. Union ave.

TO LOAN—\$500 TO \$2500 PRIVATE MONEY, 6 per cent. net, on first-class residence property. LOCKHART & SON, 215 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—\$200 TO \$500 ON CITY OR country real estate. LEE & M'CONNELL & CO., 215 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT at reasonable rates; \$500 to \$2000 at 6 per cent. W. F. HOLBYSHILL, 107 S. Broadway.

J. C. CRIBB & CO., ROOM 312, WILCOX Bldg., lend money on good real estate. If you wish to lend or borrow, call on us.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME AND easy payments; no delay and no expense. Address J. box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

A LADY WILL LOAN \$400 OR LESS on satisfactory security at adequate rates. Address H. box 14, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LOAN—\$7000, IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, on real estate mortgage, long time. S. P. MULLFORD, attorney, Bulard Bldg.

TO LOAN—\$500 TO \$1000, CITY OR COUNTRY, life insurance policies bought. W. E. DEMING, 218 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL lots; no delay and no expense. Address J. box 21, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LOAN—\$500 OR MORE BY PRIVATE party on diamonds or jewelry. Address J. box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE, H. DEUTSCH, room 109, New Hellman Block, Broadway and Second.

TO LOAN—\$5000 IN ONE OR TWO LOANS at 7 per cent. if gilt-edged. Address J. box 4, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LOAN—\$1000 TO \$5000 BY PRIVATE party on city property. Call mornings, 103 W. 15th St.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY AND COUNTRY property. SHERWOOD & KOYER, 141 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$400 AT 7 PER CENT. \$1000 AT 7 PER CENT. J. C. CRIBB & CO., 215 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—NO DELAY, LIGHT expense. ERNEST G. TAYLOR, 412-413 Broadway Bldg.

MONEY TO LEND—\$4000 ON GILT-EDGED security. Address D. box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LOAN—\$50,000 ON CITY OR COUNTRY property. MERSON & CO., 254 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY; \$25,000 and up. 6 1/2 per cent. MAIN, room 3, L. E. JONES, 218 S. Broadway.

LOANS LARGE OR SMALL, ROOM 20, 204 BROADWAY.

EDUCATIONAL—Scholes, Colleges, Private Tuition LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE, 212 W. Third st., offers advantages unsurpassed by any similar school in the city. New Budget System, as taught by this college, combines theory and business practice. Old college course in book-keeping, shorthand, telegraphy, assaying, New rooms, cool and light. Day and night sessions. Write or call for catalogue free.

WOODRUFF BUSINESS COLLEGE, 216 S. Spring st., the best place to get a thorough business education of a practical knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; oldest and largest commercial school in the city; catalogue free. Write or call for catalogue free.

ASTHUR SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING COLLEGE, 405 S. B. way; practical business training; individual instruction; no classes. TRUMPLE ELECTRIC MOTORS, 100 E. 1st, 10th and 11th, 11th and 12th, 12th and 13th, 13th and 14th, 14th and 15th, 15th and 16th, 16th and 17th, 17th and 18th, 18th and 19th, 19th and 20th, 20th and 21st, 21st and 22nd, 22nd and 23rd, 23rd and 24th, 24th and 25th, 25th and 26th, 26th and 27th, 27th and 28th, 28th and 29th, 29th and 30th, 30th and 31st, 31st and 32nd, 32nd and 33rd, 33rd and 34th, 34th and 35th, 35th and 36th, 36th and 37th, 37th and 38th, 38th and 39th, 39th and 40th, 40th and 41st, 41st and 42nd, 42nd and 43rd, 43rd and 44th, 44th and 45th, 45th and 46th, 46th and 47th, 47th and 48th, 48th and 49th, 49th and 50th, 50th and 51st, 51st and 52nd, 52nd and 53rd, 53rd and 54th, 54th and 55th, 55th and 56th, 56th and 57th, 57th and 58th, 58th and 59th, 59th and 60th, 60th and 61st, 61st and 62nd, 62nd and 63rd, 63rd and 64th, 64th and 65th, 65th and 66th, 66th and 67th, 67th and 68th, 68th and 69th, 69th and 70th, 70th and 71st, 71st and 72nd, 72nd and 73rd, 73rd and 74th, 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THE WORLD'S EASTER EGG HAS  
A WAR SHAPE.Political Clubs are Busy Forecasting  
Candidates for Various Portfolios  
in the Coming Cabinet.

## THE QUEEN MAKES HER EASTER

GLADSTONE FINALLY ABANDONS  
LITERARY WORK.Scene About Possible Damages to  
British Commerce-Sporting News.  
London Houses and Clubs  
In Demand.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, April 9.—[Special Cable Letter.] Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. The world's Easter egg, as in 1897, has a war shape, giving the holiday-makers of Great Britain an unusually interesting subject to talk about. Although the regular exodus of cabinet ministers has occurred, in view of the precarious nature of the Anglo-American relations and the threatening clouds of the Far East, it has been decided not to take too great an advantage of Easter. Therefore the ministers will not go far away from the telegraph offices, and their bureaux will be open day and night.

The annual turn-out of the volunteers has also taken place, about 15,000 of them having gone to the Easter maneuvers, and a big pleasure tour has been undertaken by the Automobile Club and by hundreds of thousands of bicycle-riders, who are enjoying the balmy weather.

There is quite a scare here in regard to the dangers of British commerce, but it is exposed to in the event of war, but it is claimed that the fears expressed are practically groundless. It is pointed out that though the belligerents are not bound by the treaty of Paris, the belligerents' action in regard to neutrals would be determined by quite other considerations. If Spain searched British vessels for American goods it is believed she would bring on herself something stronger than a protest.

There has been considerable criticism in shipping centers on the subject of the declaration made by the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, shipping people holding that his legal doubts regarding the right to search or capture neutral vessels would render seizures certain, thus placing British ships in a precarious position.

Political club circles are busy forecasting the results of the election of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada, respectively. For the Viceroyship Lord Balfour is the favorite, while the Secretary for Scotland, George X. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, are the two most prominently mentioned for the Governor-Generalship. The Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Hope, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, are generally considered the most likely candidates among the many apparently in the field. It is said that the Earl of Selborne has been given the Viceroyship of India, while the Earl of Aberdeen is expected to succeed him.

Queen Victoria is reported to be stronger than she has been for a year, and it is added that she is increasing her popularity with the people, where the old story is circulated that she is in the last stages of her life. It is said that the Queen goes to the Riviera in order to "make her Easter," there being no religious liberty at home. Therefore, the peasants add, Her Majesty goes abroad so that a Roman Catholic bishop may arrive her unknown to her subjects at home.

A permanent separation is being arranged between the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse. Queen Victoria sides with the Grand Duchess, who is her granddaughter, being a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Henley stewards met on Wednesday to consider the foreign entries, other than the continental. No American has entry. The principal discussion was upon the entry of the American. There is considerable feeling against him, owing to his attending a banquet at Putney, on which occasion all the Thames professionals were present, and also because of statements made in American newspapers that the United States last season the sum of \$200,000, which is considered among the gamblers as if he had been given pay for his time.

However, if Ten Eyck is disqualified, it will be on the ground that the Worcester Boat Club, which, at a meeting, agreed to provide the funds for the American's trip, which is forbidden under the Henley regulations.

Dr. W. S. McDowell, the child's father, has entered, and so has H. T. Blackstaff, the English carman, who, the latter, though he thinks Ten Eyck is not qualified, will compete against the Americans, who are afraid of all the 1897 scullers who propose to enter, and not to compete in order to mark the sense of the stewards' decision in admitting Ten Eyck.

Therefore, the stewards have decided which will report in two weeks' time, most strict intention, while preserving the statu rules, not to do anything which might give rise in the United States to a charge of unfairness, which naturally can scullers to refrain from participating in the historic all rowing contests.

In spite of the rowing contests, London is filling up for the season with those who are in the fashion, and indications point to its being very successful. In the favored West End districts the real estate agents, it is said, have not one eligible house left, while a steady run on flats is reported.

Mr. Gladstone has finally become resigned to the abandonment of his literary work, and though it is his intention to write, he will give up writing his biography, and will edit his six months devoted to it on "The Early Years." In a letter to his publisher, published in a spirit of heroic resignation, Mr. Gladstone says he is no longer able to read or write. The old statesman continues his affectionate leave-taking of old friends. To one of the latter, Mr. Gladstone said: "No doubt I have suffered a good deal during the last few months, but then I had 126 months of it without pain."

The committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales has chosen Dr. Alexander Mackenzie to be the delegate of that organization at the triennial council of the American churches in July at Portland, Ore. The controversy between Clement Scott, the dramatic critic, and the theatrical people of this part of the world, arising from Scott's reflections upon the virtue of actresses in an interview in December last, has been settled by an abject apology upon the part of Scott last Thursday.

The dramatic critic stirred up the

storm referred to in an interview prepared for a publication entitled "Great Thoughts." Among the remarks attributed to Scott was one that it was nearly impossible for a woman who adopts the stage as a profession to remain pure. He is said to have added that the freedom of life, speech and gesture behind the curtain renders it almost impossible for a woman to preserve that simplicity of manner which is her greatest charm.

In his apology Scott says: "I suggest that the words published, and which have evidently given offense, were spoken at a moment of great mental strain, when my surroundings were such as to prevent me from clearly appreciating the distress they were likely to cause."

It is believed Sir Henry Irving will accept the apology and that the matter will be allowed to drop. The controversy had grown in bitterness, the managers combining to keep Scott out of their theaters, while dozens of appealing and threatening letters were sent to the Daily Telegraph, by which paper Scott is employed, asking for his discharge. Finally the matter was taken up by the Actors' Association in its corporation capacity and was to be debated at a special meeting on April 19, Scott in the mean time appealing to the institute of journalists to see that he got fair play.

ANTI-RITUALIST CRUSADE.

Sensational Interruption of Good Friday Services at St. Catharine's.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 9.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. The anti-ritualist crusade of John Kenzils, the layman who, on January 15, 1897, caused a sensation by reading a protest against the election of Dr. Mancel Creighton as Bishop of London in succession to the most Rev. Frederick Temple, now Archbishop of Canterbury, on the ground of Dr. Creighton's alleged desire to "undo the work of the reformation by introducing the trinkets of Rome, etc.," was specially vigorous during Holy Week.

It culminated in extraordinary scenes in the St. Catharine's Church yesterday, Good Friday, when, as customary during the past years, the conduct of the service consisted of chanting St. John's story of the passion on the same lines as the Oberon play, the officiating clergy taking the roles of Christ, Pilate and Calabarbas.

One of the principal features is known as the "Veneration of the Cross," and the crucifix was being removed from the altar to the steps, when the clergy, acolytes and congregation advanced in pairs, prostrated themselves and kiss the figure of Christ.

At the tail of the procession was Mr. Kenzils, surrounded by a body of friends. They advanced to the altar steps, but instead of kneeling Kenzils horrified the congregation by suddenly seizing the crucifix, raising it aloft and frantically rushing toward the door, shouting: "In the name of God, I denounce this idolatry and Popery in the Church of England. My God help me!"

A most painful scene ensued. A crowd of people surrounded Mr. Kenzils and struck him and whirled with him, one man going so far as to thrust a handkerchief into Mr. Kenzils' mouth in order to gag him. Finally the congregation rescued the crucifix and the police entered the church and arrested Mr. Kenzils.

It is understood Lord William Seymour, uncle of the Marquis of Hertford, has been selected to succeed Gen. Montgomery in command of the British troops in Canada.

POMONA.

High School Cadet Company to Be Reorganized.

POMONA, April 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] The local military has attacked the boys of Pomona, and as a consequence a meeting has been called to reorganize the High School Cadets. Difficulty has been encountered in maintaining the organization, owing to the limited number of young men available for membership, but tonight the bars will be let down, and any young man, whether attending school or not, will be eligible for membership.

W. H. Goodrich is home from Alaska, where he made a brief visit. He reports that a vast amount of faking is done in the reports from there, citizens of Seattle and the transportation companies there more there is indication that the Southern Pacific Company will complete the construction of its branch line from Pomona to Riverside. About a year ago the road was built from the main line to the southern limit of the town, nearly half-way to Chino. The company has now notified farmers along the right-of-way not to plant beets this year, and surveys have been sent out to restake the ground. It is said that construction work will be resumed within a couple of weeks.

Four droves of sheep, including many thousands of emaciated animals, were driven through the city today in search of pasture. The Puente hills, which have harbored immense herds of sheep for years, are being deserted.

D. H. Hibbott, a well-known citizen of Pomona, died at his residence on East Holt avenue Friday night. The funeral will take place on Monday.

REDLANDS.

Interest Centers in the Municipal Election-Splendid Campaign.

REDLANDS, April 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] Interest in the city today centers in the municipal election, which will be held Monday. The Good Government League, which is the name adopted for this campaign by the prohibitionists, are said to have purchased space in a local paper today, and had extra copies distributed in order to reach every voter. Tonight a grand closing rally is to be given at the Academy of Music, at which Dr. E. S. Chapman, the anti-saloon speaker, is the principal attraction, aided by the St. Lawrence prohibition singers of Riverside. Although the campaign has been very spirited, it has been remarkably free from personalities and mud-slinging, and there is no trace of bitterness.

REDLANDS BREVIETTES.

A large force of men is at work putting in the pipe line for the Luzon Water Company. This contract covers the laying of over eleven miles of pipe. The Domestic Water Company is extending its mains in the city. Preparations are being made to open the many summer resorts accessible from Redlands.

DISMISSED THE CASE.

Ex-Mayor Hazard Fails to Sustain a Charge of Embezzlement.

E. E. Shaffer, whose arrest on a charge of embezzlement a warrant had been issued at the instance of ex-Mayor Hazard, surrendered himself at the Police Station yesterday. He was at once taken before Justice Morrison and as he desired to leave the city for Alaska this morning, his case was set for the afternoon. The charge against him consisted of the alleged theft of a bicycle from Hazard in June, 1898. Shaffer was made to Mr. Hazard in payment for the theft, but this was refused. Threats of prosecution did not stimulate efforts to pay for the bicycle, and Mr. Hazard at last caused the afternoon session of the court, and for the accommodation of the defendant a night session was held last evening, during the evidence Justice Morrison dismissed the case, and Shaffer will leave for Alaska this morning.

## Los Angeles Sunday Times.

## Captain Sigsbee Said

"WHAT A SOLDIER!"

Of his orderly, when the Maine was blown up and began to sink

## The People Say

"WHAT A MEDICINE!"

When they take McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. One Dose Relieves, and one Bottle Cures.

Last Sunday Mr. McBurney of 418 S. Spring street, proprietor and discoverer of the famous Kidney and Bladder Cure, that has created a sensation among medical men because of the wonderful cures it has perfected in kidney and bladder troubles, announced to the public that all who purchased McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure at his office, 418 S. Spring street, after taking his medicine four days, if it failed to relieve, you could return the bottle, and your money would be refunded. It is well to mention there was not one bottle returned.

Send 25c in 2-cent stamps to W. F. McBurney, 418 S. Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal., for sample bottle of McBurney Kidney and Bladder Cure. Express prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.25. All druggists.

For this week only Mr. McBurney makes the following

Generous Offer:

The original price of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure is \$1.25, but Mr. McBurney will extend a helping hand to all sufferers. So the following offer is made: Mr. McBurney says to all patients who apply at his office, 418 S. Spring St., this week, can purchase one bottle of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure for \$1. Not only this, but Mr. McBurney will give with every bottle of his Kidney and Bladder Cure one 25c package of his famous Liver Tablets, which are a mild physic and a specific for constipation. After taking his Kidney and Bladder Cure for four days, if it fails to relieve, you can return the bottle on the fifth day and your money will be refunded.

## THE FOUNTAIN CASE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF  
CARR AND McNEW BEGUN.

Three Companies of Militia Ordered  
Out to Hold Down Half a Dozen  
Texans—No Important Evidence  
Yet Produced.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

EL PASO (Tex.), April 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The preliminary trial of Billy McNew and Billy Carr began today before Judge Parker at Las Cruces. Carr and McNew were arrested Sunday on a bench warrant charging them with the murder of Col. Fountain and son in February, 1896. Only two witnesses have yet been summoned by the defense and no further arrests have been made. It is generally believed that Oliver Lee and W. F. Gilliland will come in and surrender when they learn that warrants have been issued. Gov. Otero has ordered three companies of Territorial militia to report to Sheriff Pat Garrett to check rioting or any demonstration that may take place as a result of the arrests of suspects. So far all is quiet at Las Cruces, but considerable uneasiness is felt by some citizens, as the accused men are popular with men who are perfectly familiar with the handling of six-shooters.

When court opened this morning all persons in the courtroom carrying concealed weapons, except officers, were ordered by the judge to retire and disarm themselves. No one retired. The following witnesses were sworn in by the prosecution: Jack Maxwell, T. Branigan, W. H. H. Llewellyn, A. J. Fountain, Jr., Saturnino Barola, D. M. Southernland, Humphrey Hill, Santos Alvarado, M. F. Weyland, C. C. Chiswick, H. K. Kearney, Pedro Senara, B. F. Wooten, B. Lee and C. Meyers. Several others may be called on. The Territory is represented by W. B. Childers of Albuquerque, T. B. Catron of Santa Fe, and Prosecuting Attorney Bryan of Las Cruces. A. B. Fall of Las Cruces, Judge H. L. Warren of Albuquerque, and H. M. Dougherty, who was District Attorney of Sierra county, but who was relieved by a telegram from Gov. Otero today when the Governor learned that he had been retained by the defense, appear for the accused. Only four witnesses were examined. They were Maxwell, Southernland, Humphrey and Albert J. Fountain, Jr. The first witness called was Jack Maxwell. On the direct examination he appeared to be troubled with a poor memory, but on cross-examination in the hands of A. B. Fall, his memory considerably improved and he succeeded in contradicting his direct testimony, and proved himself a good witness for the defense. Southernland and Hill gave nothing of material value to either side. Albert J. Fountain's testimony consisted of a recital of his search for his father and brother after their strange disappearance more than two years ago. His cross-examination will begin when court opens Monday.

The action of the Governor in calling out three companies of militia to hold down half a dozen Texans appears rather absurd on its face. It is a fact that the prosecution has been unable to produce any evidence in support of the case that these particular Texans are hard men to hold down, and they take a notion to do anything. In the Good-Copier war, some years ago, a posse of seventeen went out bravely to arrest these men, and they were met by Lee and six of his friends at Lost River. One of the posse opened the battle by firing a shot. The Texans joyously demounted and had fun with Uncle Johnny Good and his crowd. They stamped the posse, shot their horses under them and scattered them over the plains and without killing a man.

It is very probable that Lee and Gilliland will ride into town and surrender when they learn that they are wanted, and it is very improbable that they will permit any Las Cruces posse to get near them in the mountains. Even in that country are not to be trusted.

Two years ago posse went out after some of Lee's friends, and there was no quarrel. The posse was met by a posse of first and read warrants afterward if they succeeded in getting the drop. Lee and three others learned what the posse were after and followed them to prevent a surprise of unsuspecting men in the mountains, and the posse scuttled back to town in a blue funk.

But that is the way they "do politics" in New Mexico. When they are not "removing" each other by midnight assassination, they are accusing each other of murder and sending out posse to do their killing. The array of counsel in the Fountain case shows the political animus of the affair. Tom Catron, Bryan and Childers belong to one faction, and the attorneys for the defense to the opposition. The division is not on the lines of national politics. The accusation and the arrests indi-

cate that the Catronites are having their inroads and making things hot for the other fellows, with the mysterious disappearance of Fountain as an excuse for using the machinery of the courts to get rid of the men who have cleared up and the murderers punished. If a murder was committed, the case is being watched with unusual interest.

COVERED BY STATUTE.

The City Cannot Collect License  
From Opium Dealers.

The city ordinance which provides that all dealers in opium shall pay a city license was declared void in the Police Court yesterday. The decision was rendered in the case of Ah Lim, who was arrested for selling opium without a city license. The Chinaman made the defense that the regulation of the sale of opium was by statute and that therefore the ordinance was of no force, as the ordinance covered the same matter as the State law and the latter must therefore prevail. After nearly two hours of argument, the court decided the man going well taken and dismissed the case. The result of the decision will be that the city will be deprived of considerable revenue from this source, as \$125 was collected from this source, the monthly license being \$25.

PERSONALS.

R. C. Kerens of St. Louis and party, including Father Sherman and Col. A. W. Soper, president of the Pinch Gas Company, left in their private car, Kathryn, yesterday afternoon for Santa Barbara and San Francisco en route East.

J. A. Nangle, general manager of the Sonora Railway, is enjoying a respite from work in visiting Southern California. His private car is sidetracked on the spur at the Arcade Depot.

Licensed to Wed.

William Alston Kennedy, 25 years of age, and a native of Iowa, and Alice Kenyon Hammond, 19 years of age and a native of Arizona, both residents of Los Angeles.

Jens Christian Anderson, 23 years of age, a native of Denmark, and Marie Leuvin, 24 years of age, and a native of the West Indies; both residents of Pomona.

John James Graft, 47 years of age and a native of Pennsylvania, and Nancy C. Burkshire, 46 years of age and a native of Missouri; both residents of Monrovia.

Kennedy W. Higginson, 29 years of age and a native of Ireland, and Elizabeth Gown, 29 years of age, and a native of Ireland; both residents of Pasadena.

Joseph Schmidt, 50 years of age, and a native of Austria Hungary, and Ella Goryzi, 29 years of age, a native of Austria Hungary; both residents of Los Angeles.

Alexander M. Snyder, 28 years of age and a native of Ohio, and Virginia E. Monnaw, 20 years of age and a native of Kansas; both residents of Covina.

Joseph N. Jones, 63 years of age, a native of New York and a resident of Northridge, Ventura county, and Sarah C. Smith, 55 years of age, a native of New York and a resident of Topeka, Kan.

Julio Vardugo, 22 years of age, and a native of California, and Ella Goryzi, 29 years of age and a native of California; both residents of San Gabriel.

Ordered to Foreign Service.

DUBLIN, April 8.—The First Battalion was today unexpectedly ordered to sail for Halifax on April 24. This is an unusual assignment, since the regiment has recently completed fifteen years foreign service. No explanation of the order is given.

BIRTH RECORD.

KRIZANOSKI—Wednesday, April 6 to the wife of J. F. Krizanoski, a daughter.

HOME FIRE Insurance Co., established July 25, 1892, assets \$200,000, no obligations non-connection—claims—audited—rates and information, apply to Sumnerland Phelps & Gladstone, agents, room 204 Currier Building.

DEATH RECORD.

HILO—In this city, April 8, Mrs. Caroline Hilo, beloved wife of William Hilo, aged 62 years.

Funeral from First German Lutheran Church, No. 817 W. 84th street, Monday, April 11, at 2:30 p.m. Friends invited.

FAIRBATH—In this city, on the 8th inst., Petram R. Fairbath, son of the late Charles H. Fairbath, Esq., of St. John, New Brunswick.

Funeral from St. John, New Brunswick, at 2:30 p.m. Friends invited. Interment, Rose Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., and North Carolina papers please send notices to J. C. E. Brooke of San Diego, and 21 years.

SUMMERS—At Jackson's Sanatorium, Fresno, N. C., April 6, 1898, Emma L. Summers, wife of William H. Summers of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Attention: Burial-Lottery Post-Comrade George E. Wren died suddenly March 8, 1898, for funeral at late residence, 107 Commercial street, at 1:30 Sunday. Drum Corps attend. H. GLAZE, Commander.

Read Anna Held's testimonial, page 1.

WENDELL EASTON, President.  
GEO. D. EASTON, Secretary.GEORGE EASTON, Vice President.  
ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK, (L'd) Treasurer

**EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.**  
A CORPORATION  
**REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.**

**A NEW CAR LINE**

Survey has been made, rails and ties are ready, and construction will soon commence on the new San Pedro Street Electric Road. This means increased service and a ten-minutes' run from Second and Spring streets to

**Menlo Park Tract,**

The Most Progressive Residence Section of This Growing City.

It also means an increase of over twenty-five per cent. of present values. This is your opportunity of making a good paying investment in a wide-awake, up-to-date subdivision. Do not wait until the lots are all sold, but get into the procession of shrewd investors and make money in this tract.

Street work all done. Water piped on every street. Broad avenues. Everything first-class. Call on us and we will be pleased to show you the property. Will give you prices that will attract you. For maps and full particulars apply to

**Easton, Eldridge & Co.,**

Or to Office on the Property.  
Cor. Twenty-first St. and Central Ave.

**121 South Broadway.**

**Peace Has...**

Come to a vast army of men who have taken the Keeley Treatment. Men have been cured by "the Keeley" who could never have found release from drink and drugs in any other way. For years they have abused and undermined their system and in four weeks of this treatment have been completely restored to health—four weeks is a short time to undo years of wrong. If the Keeley could cure a man in four days more men would take it, but the Keeley treatment is not a miracle worker, it is a scientific remedy and thousands upon thousands of cures ARE

The Keeley Institute,  
Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts.,  
over Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

**Its Victories**

**THINK TODAY**

How much are you losing by going on in the half-hearted fashion that you are now. You seem to be only a half-man instead of being a whole one. You are more like a boy than a man. Those bad dreams that you have, that weak feeling in the back, that sense of gloom and nervousness and the lack of confidence in your own powers all come from drunks. "Hudson" stops the drunks. It makes manliness. No matter what has caused the drunks, no matter how you have abused your health by follies, "Hudson" will make you for the loss and you will be a man again. Testimonials from 20,000 people have been received at the Institute. All cured, and when cured they remain in that splendid condition that is known as perfect manhood. Call at the great Institute, if it is convenient, and ask to see the chief of the physicians, and if you cannot call, write and ask for free circulars and testimonials telling you what "Hudson" has done. It won't cost you one cent, neither will the doctor's advice. In one word, you can be certain of getting back all your fire and the vim of youth, if you care to have it. That is plain and unvarnished truth. "Hudson" does not fail. It cannot fail, but it is only to be had from the Hudsonian doctors. You should act promptly. Let not one more day pass without seeking advice.

**ACT NOW**

All classes of blood taint are cured by the "30-day blood cure." It makes no bit of difference whether they are primary, secondary or tertiary disorders. If your hair is falling out, if your teeth are loose or if you have ulcers in the mouth or copper-colored spots, write for "30-day blood cure" circulars. They are as free as "Hudson" testimony. So is advice.

**I. T. MARTIN,**  
531-533 S. Spring St.

**HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,**

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Bumiller & Marsh,**  
HATTERS, FURNISHERS  
SHIRT MAKERS,  
120 South Spring Street



## THE BURNS HANDICAP

SATSUMA IS THE WINNER BY HALF A LENGTH.

Twenty-seven Bookmakers Were Inadequate to Handle the Immense Amount of Money Wagered.

WON'T DANCE CAME IN SECOND.

JOCKEY SHIELDS THE CHESTNUT'S PILOT GAINED OTHER HONORS.

Berkeley Beats Stanford in the First Tournament Baseball Game. Jeffries and Sharkey Fall to Agree.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Carrying 125 pounds and piloted by Jockey J. H. Shields, Dr. H. E. Rowell's chestnut horse Satsuma, by McDuff Abertha, captured the rich Burns handicap at the Oakland track this afternoon in the presence of 10,000 spectators.

The winner was all out at the finish, barely half a length separating him from Corrigan's Longfellow mare Won't Dance, who in turn was a similar distance in advance of Candelaria. The journey was traversed in the fast time of 2:07 1/2, accomplished in the face of a heavy wind that blew down the stretch. Twelve to one was the ruling price against the victor.

The weather and track conditions were practically perfect, and a force of twenty-seven bookmakers proved inadequate to handle the immense amount of money which was wagered on the result of the stake. The race this year had a decidedly open appearance and in consequence short prices prevailed. Fonsovannah, of the Hill-dreth stable, being the only outsider.

After two false breaks, Starter Ferguson dispatched the field of ten in perfect alignment, the fleet-footed Traverser as usual assuming the lead at the very outset. Passing the stand the colt was a length in front of Fonsovannah, the despised outsider, with Buckmassie in close attendance. Satsuma was in a good position, while the remainder of the field were well bunched.

There was very little change in the order of positions until the field swept around the back stretch. At this juncture the pace set on Traverser, who fell back and was displaced by Fonsovannah, Satsuma meanwhile moving into third place. The outsider loomed up very dangerously for a brief period and seemed to be going easily until the saddling paddock was reached.

Here the Rowell entry took command and under punishment passed under the wire half a length in front of Won't Dance. The latter came from the extreme rear in the last hundred yards, with a magnificent burst of speed, but Cash Sloan, who had a mount, had waited too long, which probably deprived the Corrigan mare of first honors.

The finish was very close, hardly a half-dozen lengths separating the entire field at this stage. Jockey Shields gained additional honors by winning the Gen. Arthur stakes with J. G. Brown & Co.'s Olinthus, at 10 to 1.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The weather at Oakland was fine. The track was good. Results:

Six furlongs, selling: Sly, 104 (H. Martin), 2 to 1; Judge Stouffer, 105 (Spencer), 5 to 1; second: Widow Jones, 98 (W. Martin), 1 to 1; third: 1:15. Dolore, Seaspray, Pat Murphy, Howard, Queen Nubia, Nervoso, William Pinkerton, Potentate, Distinction, Silver State, Santa Paula also ran.

Seven furlongs, selling: Midway, 104 (H. Martin), 2 to 1; second: Pionono, 102 (Dorsey), 30 to 1; third: Colonel Dan, 100 (Clawson), 5 to 1; third: 1:23 1/2. Free Lady and Melvin Burnham also ran.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling: Buckwa, 107 (Spencer), 10 to 1; second: Alvarado, 111 (H. Martin), 1 to 1; third: 1:40. Nito, 92 (Clawson), 3 to 1; third: 1:48. Earl Cochran, San Marco and Double Quick also ran.

Four and a half furlongs, two-year-olds, the General Arthur Stakes, value \$1250: Olinthus, 123 (Shields), 10 to 1; second: Lavator, 104 (H. Brown), 5 to 2; third: Panamint, 102 (Thorpe), 9 to 2; third: 0:56 1/2. Toluca, Obsidian, Maud Ferguson, Magdalene, Native Son, Leo Verner and San Ramon also ran.

Mile and a quarter, all ages, the Burns handicap, value \$10,000: Satsuma, 125 (Shields), 10 to 1; second: Won't Dance, 118 (T. Sloan), 12 to 1; third: Candelaria, 105 (Thorpe), 5 to 2; third: 2:07 1/2. Scarborough, Morello, Fonsovannah, Buckmassie, Ostler Joe, Linstock and Traverser also ran.

Six furlongs: McLight, 106 (H. Martin), 4 to 1; second: W. W. 117 (Goulin), 5 to 1; third: Tea Rose II, 111 (Clawson), 5 to 1; third: 1:19. Libertine, Official, Recreation and Bellisco also ran.

Six furlongs, selling: Refugee, 102 (Thorpe), 9 to 1; second: Break o'Day, 104 (Clawson), 12 to 1; third: 1:14 1/2. Imp, Mistral II, Zamar II, Oliver and Lodestar also ran.

WINS THE FIRST GAME.

Berkeley Beats Stanford in the Intercollegiate Tournament.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Berkeley won the first game of the intercollegiate baseball tournament between the University of California and Stanford, by a score of 7 to 3. Stanford's bad playing and most of its errors were made during the fourth inning, when Swindell missed an easy fly from McCabe in right field. Beckett followed this with a wild pitch, and Baer followed McLaren in scoring. Mein hit to short and McCabe crossed the plate. Then came a passed ball to Strohm, and Mein reached the middle of the diamond.

Cheeseborough gave Stanford their first hope by striking out, but the fates were against them, and Collins set to first on a dead ball. At last Bride went out on a ball to first, and this ended Berkeley's heavy scoring. Then, when Stanford needed its best hitters to give support, and when no men were on bases to tally, Young made the star play of the day, driving the ball high over the fence and through the city of a near-by house, scoring the only home run of the game.

Again in the sixth with Harris, Klauer and Louhead filling the bases, Murphy, who had done good hitting during the previous inning, failed at the critical moment, and dropped an easy ball to short.

Berkeley owes the result of the game fully as much to the good backing Pitcher Karsburg received as to his pitching. Either Karsburg does not play the game of last year or Stanford has at last found him. The main trou-

ble with the wearers of the cardinal was not in reaching the pitcher, but rather, after reaching him, to place their hits out of the reach of Berkeley's three sharp fielders.

Cheeseborough seemed to get everything that came his way, and Hoake, in center, followed the left fielder's example throughout. One of the prettiest plays of the day was his hard run for a low, swift fly over the head of the second baseman. After catching it he rolled clear into the diamond, but retained his hold on the sphere.

From the fourth inning the game dragged on for Stanford, the little bunch of rooters becoming quieter and quieter until Berkeley alone kept up the noise. The score was as follows:

Berkeley.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Mein, c.....	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cheeseborough, 1f.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, rf.....	4	0	1	0	2	1	1
Bride, 2b.....	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
Hoake, ss.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Karsburg, p.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
McLaren, 3b.....	3	1	0	0	0	2	2
Baer, 2b.....	4	1	0	1	0	3	0
McCabe, ss.....	3	1	0	0	1	4	3
Totals.....	32	7	5	3	27	12	5

Stanford.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Louhead, ss.....	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 1f.....	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Wright, cf.....	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Beckett, 2b.....	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Young, 1b.....	5	1	2	0	10	1	0
Strohm, c.....	3	0	2	1	8	1	0
Harris, 3b.....	4	0	1	0	3	4	1
Klauer, 2b.....	4	0	0	1	3	4	1
Swindell, rf.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	2
Totals.....	39	3	11	3	27	10	5

Score by Innings.	Berkeley.	Stanford.
Base hits.....	0 1 0 5 0 0 0 1 7	0 1 1 0 0 0 2 2
Base runs.....	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3
Base hits.....	1 0 2 2 1 2 3 0 0 11	1 0 2 2 1 2 3 0 0 11

SUMMARY.

Two-bast hits—Beckett, Strohm.

Home run—Young.

Double plays—Collins to Beckett; McLaren to McCabe to Bride; Louhead to Harris to Young; Murphy to Harris.

Struck out—By Karsburg, 6; by Beckett, 7.

Bases in balls—Off Beckett, 4; Karsburg, 7.

Hit by pitcher—Bride, Collins.

Left on bases—Stanford, 11; Berkeley, 6.

First base on errors—Stanford, 3; Berkeley, 2.

Wild pitches—Beckett, 1; Karsburg, 1.

Passed balls—Collins, 2.

Time of game—2h.

Umpire—Gagus.

Attendance—3500.

CAN'T COME TO TERMS.

Little Probability of Jeffries and Sharkey Meeting in the Ring.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—There is little probability of Jeffries and Sharkey ever meeting in the ring in this city. Neither man will concede a point to the other, and so the matter rests, as far as local promoters are concerned. Both Jeffries and Sharkey have been out of the city for some time, but they returned last evening, and their managers came together, but could not come to terms.

Jeffries' manager, Billy Delaney, would not agree to decide the winner of the two clubs, the Olympic or the National, should get the contest by the flip of a coin, demanding that the Olympic Club be given the preference, but he would agree to any eastern referee that the sailor might name.

Sharkey now states that he will meet either Ruhlman or Maher in a twenty-round contest for a purse and a large side bet. Billy Madden, who is managing Ruhlman, signifies his willingness to match Ruhlman against Sharkey.

Another contest mentioned for the near future is a go between Jack Daly and Dal Hawkins. Daly has agreed to meet the Californian before the National Club.

Memphis Spring Meet.

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.), April 9.—Five thousand people witnessed the opening of the new Memphis Jockey Spring meet today and were treated to some good sport. Track was fast. Results:

Inaugural stakes, six furlongs: Time-maker won, Boaner second, Lady Irene third; time 1:15 1/2.

Half mile: Cathedral won, Parker Bruce second, Leo Planter third; time 0:50.

Six furlongs: Chang won, Henrica second, Sedan third; time 1:16 1/2.

Mile and one-sixteenth, the Montgomery handicap, value \$100 to winner: Salvable, 108 (W. Martin), 5 to 2; second: Ornament, 127 (Simms), 7 to 10; third: Judge Steadman, 94 (C. Clay), 100 to 1.

One mile: Aragonot won, Celtic Bard second; Toie Simmons third; time 1:44.

Half mile: Dizer won, Clara Fields second; Our Nellie third; time 0:51.

One mile: Aragonot won, Celtic Bard second; Toie Simmons third; time 1:44.

After the singing of the "Red, White and Blue" by the entire assembly, Col. Thorpe of the Confederate veterans spoke, prefacing his remarks with the statement that the entire body of Confederate veterans had signed the roll of the Veterans Reserve.

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# Stoves, Hardware, House-furnishing Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GET WHAT YOU NEED NOW.

## CUT PRICES ON EVERYTHING

On account of removal. Rare opportunity to stock up on the useful things needed in every household. Look through the stock. Hundreds of things you ought to have. And you'll never see another chance to buy them for so little money.

\$30 Ranges for \$23 \$20 Ranges for \$16  
\$18 Ranges for \$15 \$10 Cook Stoves for \$8  
\$8 Cook Stoves for \$6 Garden Hose 4 1/2 c foot

\$3.50 Lawn Mowers for \$2.50. Grass Shears for 25c. Axes, 50c. Pruners for 25c. Rakes for 25c. Hoes for 20c. Sprinklers, 20c. Garden Trowels, 5c. Hammers, 10c. Hatchets, 10c. Shovels, 45c. Buck Saws, 50c. Manure Forks, 40c.

Proportionately Low Prices on Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Brushes, Woodenware, Tools and a thousand other little things. More good bargains than could be enumerated in a whole page of this paper. "Take them away."

# HOFFMAN & WELLER

109 NORTH MAIN STREET.

A TIMELY TIP TO THOSE WHO NEED WEARABLES.

## Monday Is the Last Day of the 3-Day

Special Sale. We want to be your

CLOTHIER, HATTER, SHOER, TAILOR, FURNISHER.

Why not do all your shopping under ONE ROOF?

Only 74

Suits left of that

Rotunda - Wicks

Special - Wicks

These 74

will vanish

before dusk. You

have today a

rare opportunity

to own a \$8.00 or

\$10 new Spring

Suit, made and

trimmed up in

fine style, by the

noted firm of

Roberts, Wicks

& Co., goods

which are just 3

days old, for only

\$5.75

White on the

subject of cloth-

ing is men's

tion

The best

Suits

in the

World,

The Stein-Bloch

goods, made by

the high prices

of the clothing

craft their new

spring designs

are ready for

your inspection.

\$10.00

to

\$22.50

New York

Sends Greeting

To wearers of stylish Spring Headgear.

YOUNG'S BROADWAY HATS, none better made in every approved shape and all fashionable colors, for just \$2.00 less.

\$3.00

ONE DAY MORE.

Made to

Your Measure, and

After your own ideas, if you desire. You

always have the privilege of indicating

any of your individual ideas in your

external make-up. Otherwise our artist

cutter will turn out for you a faithful

living likeness of the latest fashion

plate.

Business Suits, \$15.00 to \$25.00

Dress Suits, \$18.00 to \$35.00

Full Dress Suits, \$40.00 to \$80.00

Overcoats, \$18.00 to \$50.00

Trousers, \$5.00 to \$15.00

Golf Suits, \$15.00 to \$25.00

We make a specialty of

Livery Uniforms.

Cadet Uniforms, Society Regalia, etc.

We have been appointed

Official Tailors

of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. We

make up regulation uniforms for

Station Agents, etc. in the highest style

of the tailors art of finest regulation

clothing, absolutely fitted and trimmed

with the best materials obtainable.

Conductors, Brakemen,

Station Agents, etc. in the highest style

of the tailors art of finest regulation

clothing, absolutely fitted and trimmed

with the best materials obtainable.

Gentlemen's

FINEST 30c Silk Club Ties,

Bows and Ties, 25c

SEAMLESS Half Hose, black

or tan, 15c value, 9c

UNDERWEAR, unbleached, bal-

brigan, our 50c grade, 33c

SWEATERS, black or maroon,

full length, worth 75c, 50c







(COAST RECORD.)

## DEPENDS ON LOCALITY

## CROP CONDITIONS DIFFER VERY MATERIALLY.

San Joaquin County Representative of the State—Good Yield Here, Poor There.

## GRAIN IS LOOKING VERY BAD.

## ONLY IN THE ADOBE AND RECLAIMED LANDS, HOWEVER.

Keswick Smelters Closed—Below Will Be Sentenced Tuesday. Miss Nolan Dies by Asphyxiation—County Funds.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) STOCKTON, April 9.—A number of farmers from various parts of the county were questioned by an Associated Press representative as to the condition of the crops, and the information obtained bears out the statement heretofore published that the conditions vary widely according to the locality, in some places being very good and in others very poor. Speaking generally, it may be said that in the northern and northeastern parts of San Joaquin, and also along the rolling land in the eastern portion the crops are in either good or fair condition, and in the southern part and the adobe lands and also in the upper reclaimed lands the grain is looking very bad.

## HALE AND NORCROSS CASE.

## Judge Hebbard's Decision Sustained

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The long-expected and highly important decision in the Hale and Norcross case was finally delivered by the State Supreme Court today. The decision rendered by Judge Hebbard of the Superior Court some time ago is sustained in part, but directions have been sent to the lower court to modify the first judgment to conform with the opinion of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court sustains the judgment of \$20,000 in favor of M. W. Fox and others, to which sum the interest accrued since May 26, 1892, is also allowed, making a total of \$22,000. This judgment was rendered by Judge Hebbard on the ground that the Hale and Norcross directors, by fraud, had charged the stockholders \$5 per ton for milling ore when it could have been done for \$4.50. The judgment awarded is for the loss to the stockholders by the difference in price. In reference to the judgment rendered by Judge Hebbard for \$117,000, with interest, aggregating \$627,690 for alleged frauds in the milling, the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in order to more accurately determine the amount lost to the stockholders, and orders the lower court to proceed not on the grounds permitting an assumption of fraud, but merely because it is a rule in public policy which declares illegal contracts made by trustees with themselves, whereby they also may derive benefit.

## SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

## County Treasurer Wells Turns Over Private Property.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SONOMA, April 9.—Thomas W. Wells, County Treasurer and manager of the Sonoma branch of the Bank of Commerce, is said to be short in county funds to the amount of \$19,000. He secured the bank by turning over all his private property and securities.

A run was started on the Bank of Commerce this morning, but the excitement soon quieted down when it became known that plenty of money was on hand to cash every check presented. Many who at the start clamored wildly for their deposits, this afternoon redeposited their money. Many business men and local capitalists came to the relief of the bank, and confidence has been fully restored.

Treasurer Wells has borne an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity. It is confidently expected that his securities will cover the deficiency when they are realized upon.

## BANK OF COMMERCE.

## (ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Bank of Commerce of San Francisco, of which the Sonoma institution is a branch, was incorporated on May 24, 1895, and does a general banking business. Its offices are in the Flood building on Market street, and were formerly occupied by the People's Home Savings Bank. According to the directors, T. W. Wells is one of the directors, but none of the officers of the bank could be seen tonight. It is stated that Cashier W. Murdoch is now in Sonoma.

## BELEW'S TRIAL RESUMED.

## Testimony All In—Counsel Presenting Arguments Admit Guilt.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SUISUN, April 9.—The trial of the Belew case was resumed this morning, when the defense called several witnesses from Butte county, who testified that they considered that Belew when about eighteen years of age showed symptoms of insanity. Attorneys Clark and Lamont in presenting their case admitted that Belew was guilty of murder in the first degree, but made a strong plea for life imprisonment.

## JUDGE BUCKLEY'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SUISUN, April 9.—Judge Buckley gave his decision in the Belew case this afternoon. In addressing the defendant he stated that no testimony had been adduced which proved mitigating circumstances in the case and which relieve the defendant from the extreme penalty of the law provided for such crime. The defendant was ordered to appear next Tuesday to receive his sentence and to have the day fixed for carrying the sentence into execution. During Judge Buckley's address Belew looked forlorn and displayed great nervousness.

## GETS BACK SALARY.

## Commissioner of Immigration Law Sustained—Jordan's Back Salary.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) PHOENIX (Ariz.) April 9.—A decision was rendered in the District Court today sustaining the famous Commissioner of Immigration law passed by the Eighteenth Legislature. The law provides for a commissioner in each county, such official to be appointed by the Governor, and paid by the county. The law has been on the books for three years, but few counties have recognized the appointments of the successive Governors. The suit decided had for its complainant T. C. Jordan, Commissioner for Maricopa county, to whom is adjudged payment for back salary.

Dr. Minton's Son Arrested.

SACRAMENTO, April 9.—About midnight tonight Officer Bagley found a young man named Frank Minton, who was acting suspiciously on J street, and asked him what he was up to. The lad said he had just come up from San Francisco, that he was broke and desperate, and that he was about to smash a show window, so he might get into jail. He said his father was Dr. Minton of Madison street, New York, and he had run away from there nine months ago. He said he was 18 years old. He was arrested for vagrancy.

## Dr. Ruggles Re-elected.

SACRAMENTO, April 9.—The State Board of Health met here tonight and re-elected Dr. Ruggles of Stockton president. The board decided to telegraph to Washington a request that Government Cattle Inspector Steddom, who has been here for several days, be furnished with instructions as to how he shall proceed. It is his duty to inspect all cattle which it is proposed to ship from this State into other States or Territories.

## Building Walls Fall.

VIRGINIA (Nev.) April 9.—At 11 o'clock last night the south wall of the Douglas building fell. The structure was used as a lodging-house, and the inmates rushed panic-stricken to the street. The falling building crushed into Becker's barber shop where the members of the Washoe Club were playing cards, and the wild excitement prevailed. Fortunately no one was injured.

## Died by Asphyxiation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Miss Cecelia Nolan, a sister-in-law of Supervisor Clinton, was found dead this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Walter Tillman, her sister, with escaping gas to tell how she met her death. It is supposed that the young woman died while in a fainting fit, as she was subject to such attacks.

## Great Run of Pike.

SACRAMENTO, April 9.—A great run of pike is reported from Cacheville. The people were all out this evening in Cache Creek spearing and catching the fish. Some of the pike are said to weigh twelve pounds each.

## Strikers Return to Work.

SACO (Me.) April 9.—The York Cottonmill strikers have voted unanimously to return to work next Monday. Sixteen hundred men struck in January.

## We heard a lady say

"WELL, I'LL BE SWITCHED!"

An invitation is extended to ladies to come in and be "switched" from our immense stock of switches, from \$1.00 upward. All shades and lengths. New styles of pompadour and puff combs.

Imperial Hair Bazaar  
224-226 W. Second St.

## "What's Agriculture Distress?"

"Last Monday morning Master Blagg came to stick our bacon-hog. But the hog he cocked a knowing eye. As if he twined the reason why. And dodged and dodged in such a dance. He didn't give the noose a chance. So Master Blagg at last lays off. And shams a rattle at the trough. When swish! in bolts our bacon-hog. Atwart the legs o' Master Blagg. And hops him down in all the muck. As had not been swept up by luck. Now that, according to my guess, Be Agricultural Distress."

Main Springs, 50c.; Watches cleaned, 75c.; Crystal, 10c.; Small Clocks cleaned, 35c.; Large Clocks cleaned, 75c.

## "The Only Patton,"

214 South Broadway.

P.S.—Well done, is twice done. There is but one "The Only Patton."



Mrs. Charlotte Newton, the Magnetic Healer, Treats all diseases and old chronic complaints successfully. She can DIAGNOSE DISEASE without questioning the patient by means of her magnetic power. She has been remarkably successful in curing nervous diseases, stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney and bladder diseases, insomnia, neuralgia, etc. Office Hours—From 9:30 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

HOTEL COLUMBIA, 612 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Chicago Millinery  
Will continue as before to satisfy the ladies, both in style and prices. Everyone that visited our store last week went away highly pleased with their Easter hats.

MRS. A. BURGWARD, 437 S. Spring Street.

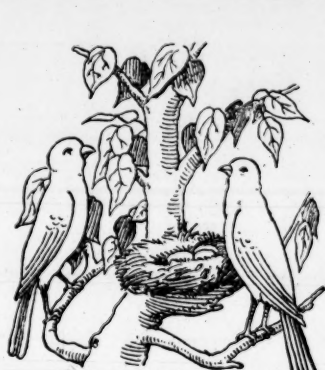
# THE MONDAY FURNITURE EVENT

## Sideboard Monday Tomorrow

THIS Sale concerns some of the best Dining Room Furniture ever offered in this market. Every Sideboard is hand-polished, not varnished. Many cheap Sideboards are sold as "polished" that are nothing in the world but a cheap gloss of varnish, applied with a brush, that will soon wear off. We want to fix it clearly in your mind that this store is offering hand-polished goods only for this sale. For \$15.00 we can give you an elegant Sideboard of hand-polished oak, handsomely carved, plush-lined drawer for silver, two other small drawers, one large drawer and two linen closets. Other Sideboards at \$17.50, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00, and so on, up to the superb Mahogany pieces at \$275.00. More than fifty styles will be shown, all of them new and the very latest designs, each piece being a fine example of the most skillful Cabinet Making done the world around. Every Sideboard in the stock will be offered tomorrow at a special reduced price, which will hold good for the one day, and cash trading only.

Mail orders will be filled if cash is sent and order mailed before Monday night.

**Los Angeles Furniture Co.** CARPETS RUGS DRAPERIES 225-227-229 South Broadway OPPOSITE CITY HALL



## "They own their home"

Even the birds know enough NOT TO PAY RENT.

Why don't you follow their example? The day will come when you will regret it if you do not take steps, while you are able, to secure a home of your own. Look up "Our Protective Home-getting Plan."

One man out of every 100 accidentally gets rich or owns a home without an effort. We're laboring for the other 99 who may wish to obtain a home or deposit their savings to steadily accumulate money as a "nest egg" for the future, or who may wish to "acquire homes." Money to loan to build HOMES, or to pay off MORTGAGES on a basis of 6 per cent. interest; easy payments same as rent.

Write or call—  
The Protective Savings Mutual Building and Loan Association, 406 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

## "Buy of the Maker."

## A Select Display of Children's Wearables...



We are proud of our display of Children's Wearables. First, because we are the makers; second, because it is so much larger and better than any display of the kind in Los Angeles. In plain and fancy Summer Dresses for little girls we are well prepared—in fact, best prepared. In wool and washable reefer there is not another showing hereabouts that will begin to equal ours. The very newest ideas in headwear for Young America.

I. MAGNIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 237 S. Spring St. MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

<b>Berutina Sailors.</b> Berutina Short Back Sailors, in black, white, navy brown, green and red regular size kind. Reduced to only 35c.	<b>Manilla Sailors.</b> Manilla short back Sailors with high Crowns. Regularly sold for \$1.25. Now reduced at the Marvel to 75c.	<b>Braid Turbans.</b> Bright finish Braid Turbans in full color assortment, regularly sold for 50c. reduced now to only 27c.	<b>50 Dozen Roses.</b> Two Roses and two Buds to a bunch. All colors. Reduced price per bunch, 10c.	<b>Roses With Foliage.</b> These come in all colors and have been selling regularly for 40c. now reduced to 25c.	<b>Velvet Blossoms.</b> Bunches of fancy velvet blossoms in all colors. Reduced price, per bunch, 25c.
<b>Jettied Quills.</b> An almost unlimited assortment of fancy Jettied Quills. These we have reduced to only 15c each.	<b>The Latest</b> In Millinery Trimming. One of Novelty, a new kind of Quills, and other feather goods. We include our entire assortment in the reductions.	<b>Shirred Silk Chiffon.</b> The richest collection in the city. Now reduced to only 75c. Y.R.D.	<b>New Ribbons.</b> A fresh line of Fancy Ribbons and Gauze Ribbons at only 25c. YARD.	<b>Milan Sailors.</b> Patent Milan Sailors in black, white, navy and brown. Your choice for 25c.	<b>Broad Brim Sailors.</b> Pineapple Braid in white with all color bands, regular \$1.25 kind, reduced to 98c.
<b>Tape Sailors.</b> The Genuine Tape Sailors, in all colors, regular price \$1.75, reduced to \$1.35.	<b>Child's Sombreros.</b> Children's Mexican Sombreros at all prices ranging upward from 48c.	<b>Leghorns.</b> This is the place to buy Leghorns. The largest assortment in town and prices considerably reduced. 18c and up.	<b>Straw Braids.</b> A full and complete assortment ranging in price upward from 10c. YARD.	<b>Wire Frames.</b> The very latest shapes in all the new colors, your free choice of any one in the lot for 15c.	<b>Chi d's Straw Hats.</b> In new shapes and new colors, reduced for this occasion to only 25c.

**Untrimmed Millinery Commotion**  
The die is cast. The Marvel sends forth the edict for its price war today. That the battle will be fierce there is no doubt, but the prices must go down before the guns of quick selling. Always in advance of other stores, The Marvel this year announces the cut on Untrimmed Millinery some weeks in advance of similar announcements of previous years. From this day on the prices on every article in our store will be materially lowered in figures. Surrounding are examples.

**Marvel Cut Rate Millinery Co.**  
241-243 South Broadway.

# Diseases and Weakness of Men Only

If you have an Ailment recently contracted, or which has become dangerous or chronic through bad treatment, or a weakness that is robbing you of manhood and self-respect, you should consult the physicians of Dr. Meyers & Co.'s Institute. They can cure and restore you quickly and permanently.

## Dr. Meyers & Co.

[ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS]

218 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4, daily; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 9 to 11.

Their prices are reasonable and their terms within the reach of all.

### No Pay Till Cured

Consultation and advice free to all who apply at the office or by mail.

Private Book and Symptom Blanks Free.















## City Briefs.

Decorate your doorways with fret-work and grilles, made to match any finish, in all woods; unique and artistic designs, at low prices. We have also wood carpet and parquet floors, which are now being used a great deal instead of wooden carpets. These floors are beautiful and clean, free from noise, etc., and easily kept clean. Smith & Son, 107 South Broadway.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company does a preferred fire business. It settles its losses promptly and without discount. It is independent of the combine or combine prices. It has over \$2,000,000 cash assets, and therefore has the confidence of the public. Save your money and call at office of A. A. Allen, special agent, 310 Wilcox block.

Assault on Los Angeles Commandery, No. 2, K.T. Sir Knights: You are ordered to appear at the assembly in full Templar uniform, without sword, at 2 p.m., Sunday, April 10, to attend Eastern service. Visiting Masters are cordially invited. By order of the Eminent Commander, W. B. Scarborough, Recorder.

Get good insurance. The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company is over 100 years old; has paid over \$50,000,000 losses; gives low rates; makes no charges for gasoline permit. If you want new insurance, see Lee A. McConnell & Co., 218 S. Broadway, rooms 303 and 302.

Visiting cards, 50 cents per hundred; correct style; new typography; process, facsimile of engraving; no plate necessary. Wedding announcements \$1 per hundred, complete; latest forms and styles. Engraving department, Jones' Book Store, 226 W. First street.

New ideas in picture frames, Flemish green, old Dutch, Japanese gray and silver gray are popular finishes for photos, engravings, etc. A large assortment can always be seen at Sambern, all & Co., 123 S. Spring street.

The Wiloughby, opposite Central Park, will be opened Thursday, April 14; handsomely finished throughout; modern in all its appointments. Rates reasonable for the summer.

Parties desiring to buy or sell stock, communicate with Walter & Ashley, Santa Fe Stock Yards. We want 20,000 stock cattle and sheep. Facilities at yards for dipping sheep.

Free lessons in art needlework, with materials purchased. Examine our work and you will not let this unusual opportunity go by. The M. K., 342 S. Broadway.

The Rural Californian is still published at the old stand, in the Lufkin Block, North Main street. C. M. Heintz, publisher and proprietor.

The Natick House will serve a chicken dinner from 4:15 to 7:30 today, at the usual rates, 25 cents, or 21 meals for \$1.50. Nos 108-110 West First St.

Largest, finest and cleanest line of shells and California curios in the city, a saving of 25 per cent. Winkler's Curios, 346 South Broadway.

Band & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Shells, corals, sea wood novelties; California souvenirs; sea mosses, rhells, ground and polished to order. Winkler's, 346 S. Broadway.

Henry J. Kramer will form a dancing class for adult beginners Monday, April 11; half-term, ten lessons, \$5; twenty lessons, \$10.

Special limited borders free with latest glimmer finish, 5 and 7 1/2 inch per, in room quantities. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

Ladies, do not buy a hat till you see my window, No. 303 South Broadway. You never saw such a cut in fine goods. Bosch.

Society orders its calling cards from Sampson, Vail & Co. Only \$1 for 100 cards from plate, 107 S. Spring street.

Save 50 cents on the dollar in buying shell goods and California souvenirs, at Fleck's Curio Store, 403 S. Spring.

Miss Rains has removed her dress-making parlors to No. 316 South Broadway, rooms 2 and 3.

"Buster Lilies," David Walk, Church of Christ, Eighth street, near Central avenue.

Ladies' hats cleaned and pressed at the factory, No. 429 S. Los Angeles street.

C. Edgar Smith, female, recital dresses. Larkensblum bldg, Green 494.

Ladies' wear Burns' \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes; honest value, 210 S. Spring.

Read all about the Superb sewing machine on page 4, Special Notices.

Mrs. May Oswald, corset-maker, removed to No. 527 S. Broadway.

For modern dentistry, go to Dr. C. H. Parker, 330 1/2 South Broadway.

See ad in church notices; arrangement of local spiritualism.

Nitlinger's employment; help, 226 S. Spring.

The April number of the Western Monthly appears with a cover in fiesta colors and much good matter inside.

Captains of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., have been ordered by Col. Baugh to have their commands in readiness for field service.

The monthly meeting of the Lark Ellen News and Workingmen's Home Society will be held at No. 808 San Pedro street April 12, at 10 a.m.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for Dr. John Paynes, R. P. Dunn, G. H. Baird, A. J. L. Lockhart.

The members of the Jeffersonian Society will banquet at the Maison Borgé on Wednesday evening, April 13, in honor of the hundred and fifty-fifth birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

A meeting of the National Volunteer Reserve and the National Volunteer Reserve will be held at Masonic Hall on Hill street between Fourth and Fifth streets at 7:30 p.m. on Monday, April 11.

Wing Gee, who was arrested on a charge of battery for having blackened the eyes of a Japanese woman, was discharged from custody yesterday, no complaint having been filed against him.

The attention of music-lovers is called to the rare musical offer made on page 9 of 154 selections of the best old and new music, both vocal and instrumental, only 25 cents each for your choice.

At a meeting of the San Miguel Island Company yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Capt. W. G. Waters; vice-president, E. A. Hines; secretary, Henry V. Stanley; treasurer, G. S. Edwards; superintendent and manager, Capt. Waters.

Ed Papp, a carpenter, while at work on a new building on Broadway between First and Second streets yesterday afternoon, was struck by a falling beam and sustained a severe cut on the head. He was taken to the Roosevelt hospital, where Dr. Hagan dressed the wound.

Tickets in the Cellar.

The fancy-goods store of Sule On, at No. 227 West First street, was raided yesterday by Petroleum Sparks and Gorman, who had been informed that lottery tickets were being sold there. The officers secured a search warrant and made a thorough search of the place. At first they were unable to find any lottery tickets, but on going to the cellar they discovered dozens of bundles of tickets, and a proprietor of the place declared all knowledge of the tickets, saying that they must have been left there by one of his Chinese

employee. Notice was served on the owner of the house that if the place was again used as a lottery joint proceedings would be instituted under the law making it a misdemeanor to rent a place to lottery dealers.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.  
Will check baggage at your residence to any point. No. 215 W. First street. Tel. M. 230.  
VACY STEER'S foot powder cures sick feet. No. 124 West Fourth street.

## Trimmed Hats,

Made with the latest lightest summer touch—not at all expensive—but little in price until you'd hardly expect the bare hat or the price of the trimmed one.

**The MILLINERY WORLD**  
125 SOUTH SPRING ST.



See Our Remarkable Values and Exquisite Styles in Dress

**Skirts**  
Novelty Skirts, a range of fabrics, black and colored \$1.50

Novelty Skirts, armure brocades rich, fancy colors, \$2.50

Black Silk Skirts, pretty brocades, stylish and becoming—bargains \$5.00

**POPULAR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE,**  
217 S. Spring.

**EVERY-STAUD SHOE CO.**  
Ferry Building, Broadway near Fair.

"Buy Gloves of a Glove House"

**THE BEST CORSET STORE.**

In our new store you will find the most perfect establishment for selling and fitting Corsets west of New York. Every modern appliance, every convenience that a constant study of the Corset business can suggest is here. Not only that we employ the most skillful experts to do the fitting, Corsets will be altered to fit any form and any form can be fitted here.

New Corsets in all the light shades to wear under thin dresses; full and complete line of colors.

**The Unique Corset and Kid Glove House**  
245 S. Broadway.  
Two Doors South of Boston Store

**A triumph of American Chemistry.**

**DR. FOX'S Health Baking Powder.**

It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

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**DR. FOX'S Health Baking Powder.**

It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

Let's go to Hale's

## Now for What's Left of the Fashion Stock

There are stray pieces and odds and ends all over the house as a result of heavy and unprecedented selling of the Fashion Stock during the past two weeks. They have been gathered together and remarked for quick, brisk selling. No one store ever offered (in proportion to floor space) as many rare values as we do for this week—it's

## The Last Week. A Desperate Effort at a Clean-Up

Of every thing that's left over. Some are mussed and crumpled from handling; some articles have been on display, are slightly soiled; some pieces are tail-ends—There's to be no reserve—Every thing will go. It's not so much the money we want as 'tis the room. Yes they're

## Remnant Lots===Remnant Prices

This week will witness the grandest and most gigantic Remnant Sale in our history. It's the early comers who'll fare best.

**Gloves—Odds and Ends**  
We've grouped all the stray pairs together and put one common price on them all.



## 7 Choosings \$1.00 Each

Newman & Levinson's 4-hook Niagara; were \$1.50.

Newman & Levinson's 4-button Ennels; were \$1.75.

Newman & Levinson's 2-clasp P. K.; were \$1.25.

Newman & Levinson's 4-button Trefousse; were \$2.00.

Newman & Levinson's 8-button Minerva; were \$1.50.

Newman & Levinson's 2-clasp Chamois; were \$1.50.

Newman & Levinson's 4-button La Fontaine; were \$1.50.

**Last of Fashion Laces—Corsets**  
The details—

**LACES—**

10c quality. Embroidery, now 5c.

12 1/2c to 20c fine quality Embroidery, now 9c.

18c to 30c excellent quality Embroidery, now 14c.

25c heavy 8-inch Embroidery, now 14c.

\$1.75 45-inch all-over Embroidery, now 75c.

\$2.50 45-inch all-over Embroidery, this week \$1.00.

Fine Torchon at half price this week.

20c and 25c 10-inch Point de Venise, selling this week at 7c.

20c fine Oriental Lace, this week 11c.

20c Black Silk French Lace, this week 10c.

All shades of Waffle Liberty, this week 50c.

15c lot of odd White Collars, this week 5c.

**CORSETS—**

The Fashion's \$3.50 J. B. Corset, now \$1.85.

The Fashion's \$2.50 Black Corset, now \$1.50.

The Fashion's \$1.75 Extra Long Waist, 89c.

The Fashion's \$1.00 White Feather-boned Corset, 69c.

The Fashion's \$1.25 Ventilated Corset, 80c.

The Fashion's \$1.50 Linen Corset, 89c.

Busties, with hip pads, this week 50c.

## Silks and Dress Fabrics

Here's pleasant information for prudent, thrifty women—of prices and quantities that are seldom on one plane—but you must be quick—these are quick prices.

## Black Dress Goods

At 22 1/2c—27 in. Plain Black Lustre; good 30c quality.

At 29c—38 in. All-Wool Storm Serge, 40c grade.

At 35c—Handsome Black Brocade Satinette, with elegant figures and very high lustre; 50c value.

At 49c—Plain Black Henrietta, 46 in. wide, silk finish and all wool; the 75c quality.

At 50c—Black Brocade Lustre, with large and small figures; very handsome; 75c goods.

## Silks

At 39c—36 in. Changeable Lining Silks; were 50c.

At 49c—Black Brocade Gros Grain Silks, extra heavy; usually 75c.

At 50c—Fancy Waist Silks, newest changeable effects and all pure silk; worth 75c.

At 75c—Fancy Brocade Silk; 25 choosings of the \$1.00 and \$1.25.

At 98c—Plain Black Satin Duchesse, 21 and 24 in. wide, all silk, and worth \$1.25.

At \$1.00—27 in. Plain Black Satin Duchesse, all silk, the heavy weight.

**Fashion Sale of Wash Fabrics**  
These summer days call for summer apparel, and there's more of them coming, so I would buy hastily. Take time to investigate the unusual offers we make this week.

At 8 1/2c per yd.—Printed Batiste, light and dark colors, small neat designs.

At 10c—Organdie Imperiale, in checks and plaids.

At 10c per yard, 32 in. Printed Piques.

At 11c per yd.—Dalkeith Plaids, in dark colors.

At 12 1/2c per yd.—Organdie Grande, in light colors and small vine patterns, splendid showing of color effects.

At 15c—Fancy Lappe, Mulls, with colored stripes and printed designs.

At 45c per yd.—Mousteline De Soie, in plain colors and printed effects, the latest and newest goods.

At 60c—An 85c grade of Ladies' Silk Hose, superior quality, fast colors, in tans, red and black.

At 10c—Children's Ribbed Hose, reinforced and spliced, seamless, stainless; special value.

At 15c—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Bicycle Hose, double knees and soles; the 25c quality.

At 15c—A 25c line of Ladies' Silk Finish Cotton Hose, extra quality, seamless and fast colors.

At 25c—Special value of Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with white or black foot, spliced heel and toe.

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At 25c—Special value of Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with white or black foot, spliced heel and toe.

At 60c—An 85c grade of Ladies' Silk Hose, superior quality, fast colors, in tans, red and black.

At 10c—Children's Ribbed Hose, reinforced and spliced, seamless, stainless



LOS ANGELES, Sunday, April 10, 1910

## City Briefs.

Decorate your doorways with fret-work and grilles, made to match any finish, in all woods; unique and artistic designs, at low prices. We have also wood carpet and parquet floors, which are now being used a great deal instead of wooden carpets. These floors are beautiful and clean, free from moths, etc., and easily kept clean. Smith's, 707 South Broadway.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company does a preferred fire business. It settles its losses promptly and without delay. It is independent of the combine or combine prices. It has over \$2,000,000 cash assets, and has the best of the public. Save your money and call at office of A. A. Allen, special agent, 310 Wilcox Block.

Asylum of Los Angeles Commandery, No. 2, K.T. Sir Knights: You are ordered to appear at the asylum in full Templar uniform, without sword, at 2 p.m., Sunday, April 10, to attend Easter services. Visiting Fraters are cordially invited. By order of the Commandery, W. B. Scarborough, R. H. H.

Get good insurance. The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company is over 100 years old; has paid over \$50,000,000 losses; gives low rates; makes no charges for gasoline premiums. If you want new insurance, see Lee A. McConnell & Co., 218 S. Broadway; rooms 303 and 302.

Visiting cards, 60 cents per hundred; correct style, by new typographic process; facsimile of engraving; no plate necessary. Wedding announcements \$1 per hundred, complete; latest forms and styles. Engraving department, Jones' Book Store, 226 W. First street.

New ideas in picture frames, Flemish green, old Dutch, Japanese and silver gray are popular finishes for photos, engravings, etchings, etc. A large assortment can always be seen at Sanborn, all & Co., 135 S. Spring.

The Wiloughby, opposite Central Park, will be opened Thursday, April 14; handsomely finished throughout; modern in all its appointments. Rates reasonable for the summer. For particulars, apply to the manager, Wiloughby Hotel, 226 W. First street.

Parties desiring to buy or sell stock, communicate with Weller & Ashley, Santa Fe Stock Yards. We want 20,000 stock cattle and sheep. Facilities at yards for dipping sheep.

Free lessons in art needlework, with materials purchased. Examine our work and you will not let this unusual opportunity go by. The M. K., 312 S. Broadway.

The Rural Californian is still published at the old stand, in the Laramie Block, North Main street. C. M. Holst, publisher and proprietor.

The Kaitake House will serve a chicken dinner from 1:45 to 7:30 today, at the usual rates, 25 cents, or 21 meals for \$1.50. Nos. 108-110 West First St.

Largest, best and cleanest line of shells and California curios in the city, a saving of 25 per cent. Winkler's Curios, 346 South Broadway.

Hand & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Shells, corals, sea wood novelties; California souvenirs, sea mosses, shells, ground and polished to order. Winkler's, 346 S. Broadway.

Henry J. Kramer will form a dancing class for adult beginners Monday, April 11; half-term, ten lessons, \$5; twenty lessons, \$10.

Special limited borders free with latest glimmer finish, 5 and 7 1/2 wall paper, in room quantities. Walter, 627 S. Spring.

Ladies do not buy a hat till you see my window. No. 203 S. Broadway. You never saw such a cut in fine goods, Dosh.

Society orders its calling cards from Sanborn, Nall & Co. Only \$1 for 100 cards from plate, 125 S. Spring street.

Save 50 cents on the dollar by buying shell goods and California souvenirs at Fleish's Curio Store, 403 S. Spring.

Miss Hains has removed her dress-making parlors to 219 South Broadway, rooms 7, 8 and 9.

"Easter Lilies" David Walk, Church of Christ, Eighth street, near Central avenue.

Ladies' hats cleaned and pressed at the factory, No. 420 S. Los Angeles street.

Edgar Smith, female, recital given at Larkshorn bldg, Green 484.

Ladies' waist \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes; honest value, 219 S. Spring.

Read all about the Superb sewing machine on page 4, Special Notices.

Mrs. May Oswald, corset-maker, removed to No. 207 S. Broadway.

For modern dentistry, go to Dr. C. H. Parker, 310 S. Broadway.

See ad in church notices; arrangement of local spiritualism.

Nittimer's employment; help, 226 S. Spring.

The April number of the Western Monthly appears with a cover in fiesta colors and much good matter inside.

Captains of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., have been ordered by Col. Berry to have their commands in readiness for field service.

The monthly meeting of the Lark Ellen News and Workings Home Society will be held at No. 308 San Pedro street April 12, at 10 a.m.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for Dr. J. M. Payne, R. P. Dunn, G. H. Baird, Agt. L. J. Lockhart.

The members of the Jeffersonian Society will banquet at the Maison Doré on Wednesday evening, April 13, in honor of the hundred and fifty-fifth birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

A meeting of the National Veteran Reserve will be held at Masonic Hall on Hill street between Fourth and Fifth streets at 7:30 p.m. on Monday, April 11.

Wong Goo, who was arrested on a charge of battery for having kicked the eyes of a Japanese woman, was discharged from custody yesterday, no complaint having been filed against him.

The attention of music-lovers is called to the rare musical offer made on page 9 of 134 selections of the best old and new music, both vocal and instrumental, only 25 cents each for your choice.

At a meeting of the San Miguel Island Company yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Capt. W. G. Waters; vice-president, E. Hines; secretary, Henry Y. Stanley; treasurer, G. S. Edwards; superintendent and manager, Capt. Waters.

Ed Parr, a carpenter, while at work on a new building on Broadway between First and Second streets yesterday afternoon, was struck by a falling beam and sustained a severe cut on the head. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Hagan dressed the wound.

**Tickets in the Cellar.**  
The fancy-goods store of Sule On, at No. 227 West First street, was raided yesterday by Petrolman Sparks and Gorman, who had been informed that lottery tickets were being sold there. The officers secured a search warrant and made a thorough search of the place. At first they were unable to find any lottery tickets, but on going to the cellar they discovered dozens of bundles of tickets, and a standing outfit, all of which they seized. The proprietors of the place disclaimed all knowledge of the tickets, saying that they must have been left there by one of his Chinese

employees. Notice was served on the owner of the house that if the place was again used as a lottery joint proceedings would be instituted under the law making it a misdemeanor to rent a place to lottery dealers.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.  
Will check baggage at your residence in any town. No. 215 W. First street. Tel. M. 20.

VACY STEIN'S 4-01 powder cures zick f. e. l. No. 121 West Fourth street.

Trimmed Hats,

Made with the latest lightest summer touch—not at all expensive—but little in price until you'd hardly expect the bare hat or the price of the trimmed one.

The MILLINERY WORLD

125 SOUTH SPRING ST.

See Our Remarkable Values and Exquisite Styles in Dress

Skirts

Novelty Skirts, a range of fabrics, black and colored \$1.50

Novelty Skirts, armure brocades rich, fancy colors, \$2.50

Black Silk Skirts, pretty brocades, black and becoming—bargains \$5.00

POPULAR CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE,

217 S. Spring.

EVERY-STAUB SHOE CO.

1325 Broadway near Fair

THE BEST CORSET STORE.

In our new store you will find the most perfect establishment for selling and fitting Corsets west of New York. Every modern appliance, every convenience that a constant study of the Corset business can suggest is here. Not only that we employ the most skillful experts to do the fitting. Corsets will be altered to fit any form and any form can be fitted here.

New Corsets in all the light shades to wear under thin dresses; full and complete line of colors.

The Unique Corset and Kid Glove House

245 S. Broadway.

Two Doors South of Boston Store

A triumph of American Chemistry.

DR. FOX'S Health Baking Powder.

It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

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Let's go to Hale's

## Now for What's Left of the Fashion Stock

There are stray pieces and odds and ends all over the house as a result of heavy and unprecedented selling of the Fashion Stock during the past two weeks. They have been gathered together and remarked for quick, brisk selling. No one store ever offered (in proportion to floor space) as many rare values as we do for this week—it's

## The Last Week. A Desperate Effort at a Clean-Up

Of every thing that's left over. Some are mused and crumpled from handling; some articles have been on display, are slightly soiled; some pieces are tail-ends—There's to be no reserve—Every thing will go. It's not so much the money we want as 'tis the room. Yes they're

## Remnant Lots===Remnant Prices

This week will witness the grandest and most gigantic Remnant Sale in our history. It's the early comers who'll fare best.

## Gloves—Odds and Ends

We've grouped all the stray pairs together and put one common price on them all.



## 7 Choosings \$1.00 Each

Newman & Levinson's 4-hook Niagara; were \$1.50.  
Newman & Levinson's 4-button Ennels; were \$1.75.  
Newman & Levinson's 2-clasp P. K.; were \$1.25.  
Newman & Levinson's 4-button Trefousse; were \$2.00.  
Newman & Levinson's 8-button Minerva; were \$1.50.  
Newman & Levinson's 2-clasp Chamois; were \$1.50.  
Newman & Levinson's 4-button La Fontaine; were \$1.50.

## Last of Fashion Laces—Corsets The details—

These dainty goods must give way to stern prices. Shoppers will make important savings at these counters this week.

LACES—  
10c quality. Embroidery, now 5c.  
12 1/2c to 20c line quality Embroidery, now 9c.  
18c to 30c excellent quality Embroidery, now 14c.  
25c heavy 8-inch Embroidery, now 11c.  
\$1.75 45-inch all-over Embroidery, now 75c.  
\$2.50 45-inch all-over Embroidery, this week \$1.00.  
Fine Torchon at half price this week.  
20c and 25c 10-inch Point de Venise, selling this week at 7c.  
20c fine Oriental Lace, this week 11c.  
20c Black Silk French Lace, this week 10c.  
All shades of Waile Liberty, this week 50c.  
15c lot of odd White Collars, this week 5c.

CORSETS—  
The Fashion's \$3.50 J. B. Corset, now \$1.85.  
The Fashion's \$2.50 Black Corset, now \$1.50.  
The Fashion's \$1.75 Extra Long Waist, 89c.  
The Fashion's \$1.00 White Feather-boned Corset, 69c.  
The Fashion's \$1.25 Ventilated Corset, 80c.  
The Fashion's \$1.50 Linen Corset, 89c.  
Busties, with hip pads, this week 50c.

## Silks and Dress Fabrics

Here's pleasant information for prudent, thrifty women—of prices and qualities that are seldom on one plane—but you must be quick—these are quick prices.

## Black Dress Goods

At 22 1/2c—27 in. Plain Black Lustre; good 30c quality.  
At 29c—38 in. All-Wool Storm Serge, 40c grade.  
At 35c—Handsome Black Brocade Satinets, with elegant figures and very high lustres; 50c value.  
At 49c—Plain Black Henrietta, 46 in. wide, silk finish and all wool; the 75c quality.  
At 50c—Black Brocade Lustre, with large and small figures; very handsome; 75c goods.

## Silks

At 39c—36 in. Changeable Lining Silks; were 50c.  
At 49c—Black Brocade Gros Grain Silks, extra heavy; usually 75c.  
At 50c—Fancy Waist Silks, newest changeable effects and all pure silk; worth 75c.  
At 75c—Fancy Brocade Silk; 25 choosings of the \$1.00 and \$1.25.  
At 98c—Plain Black Satin Duchesse, 21 and 24 in. wide, all silk, and worth \$1.25.  
At \$1.00—27 in. Plain Black Satin Duchesse, all silk, the heavy weight.

## Fashion Special doings here this week—of vital importance to mother who considers at all the quality or economy of her own or her children's stockings. The particulars:

At 10c—Children's Ribbed Hose, reinforced and spliced, seamless, stainless; special value.  
At 15c—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Bicycle Hose, double knees and soles; the 25c quality.  
At 15c—A 25c line of Ladies' Silk Finish Cotton Hose, extra quality, seamless and fast colors.  
At 25c—Special value of Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with white or black foot, spliced heel and toe.  
At 60c—An 85c grade of Ladies' Silk Hose, superior quality, fast colors, in tans, red and black.

## Colored Dress Goods

At 12 1/2c—Fancy Mixed Cheviot, double width, spring shades; worth 20c.  
At 35c—46 in. Henriettas and Serges, but ten pieces; prices range from 50c to 75c.  
At 35c—Fancy Colored Dress Goods, with raised mohair figures; regular values 50c and 60c.  
At 35c—Fancy Bayadere Stripes, full 40 in. wide; only ten part pieces.

## Dress Trimmings

Jet Edgings, this week, 3c.  
Silk Edgings, this week, 3c.  
Fancy Mohair Trimmings, 8 1/2c.  
An odd lot of Fancy Dress Gimpes and Braids, prices ranging from 25c to 50c; selling this week at 10c.

## Dress Linings

Kid Finish Cambric, per yard, 3 1/2c.  
10c Cotton Canvas, 36 in., per yard, 5c.  
15c Fibre Chambray, 72 in., per yard, 5c.



# 3 Great Days

At the great cut-rate drug store. Monday, Wednesday and Friday will be days without parallel in drug history. They will be special days, but every day at this store is a money-saving day, because our prices are the lowest to be had in Southern California.

Monday	Old price.	Our every day price.	Monday Special price.
Malt-Nutrine	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.15
Wet's Malt	0.30	0.25	0.20
Malted Milk—large	0.35	0.30	0.25
Old Crow Whiskey	1.00	0.80	0.60
Stearns' Wine Cod Liver Oil	1.00	0.75	0.50
Hall's Catarrh Cure	1.25	1.00	0.75
Wet's Catarrh Cure	1.00	0.80	0.60
Ayer's Hair Vigor	1.00	0.80	0.60

Wednesday	Old price.	Our every day price.	Wednesday Special price.
Wet's Lithia Tablets, 5 grains	\$0.50	\$0.40	\$0.30
Joy's Sarsaparilla	0.50	0.40	0.30
Hood's Sarsaparilla	1.00	0.80	0.60
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	1.00	0.80	0.60
Hermitage Whisky	1.00	0.80	0.60
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets	1.00	0.80	0.60
Wet's Catarrh Cure	1.25	1.00	0.75
Peptonangan	1.25	1.00	0.75

### Druggists' Sundries

Are cut by this store to a great depth as patent medicines. We can save you 25 per cent. or more on hair brushes, tooth brushes, combs, mirrors, bath goods, soaps, perfumes, face powders, puffs, sponges, etc., etc.

Friday	Old price.	Our every day price.	Friday Special price.
S.S.S. Swift's Specific	\$0.50	\$0.40	\$0.30
La Blanche Powder	0.50	0.40	0.30
Audine Powder	0.50	0.40	0.30
Hamburg Tea	0.50	0.40	0.30
August Flower	0.50	0.40	0.30
Boschee's German Syrup	0.50	0.40	0.30
Bromo Seltzer	0.50	0.40	0.30
Anita Cream	0.50	0.40	0.30
Hunter's Club Whiskey, 12 yrs. old	1.00	0.80	0.60
Hermitage Whisky	1.25	1.00	0.75

Thomas's Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic Is Guaranteed 50c	Thomas's Sure Death for Ants Is Guaranteed 25c	Thomas's Corn Cure Is Guaranteed 25c	Thomas's Egg Shampoo Is Guaranteed 25c
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## Thomas Drug Co.

CUT-RATE DRUGGISTS,  
CORNER SPRING AND TEMPLE STS.



### We Do It Right.

All repair work guaranteed for one year...

Our Prices.	Optical Work.
Watches Cleaned.....75c	Entrusted to the care of our Expert Opticians will be thoroughly and scientifically executed. By the aid of the most modern optical appliances and a vast experience in dealing with ailments of the human eye, we are enabled to assure our patients of utmost satisfaction.
Main Spring.....50c	Rimless Glasses and Spectacles.
Roller Jewel.....50c	Fine Nickel mountings and best lenses, worth \$3.00 for.....\$2.00
Case Spring.....50c	Best gold filled mountings, warranted 10 yrs. and best quality lenses, worth \$4. for.....\$3.00
Hunting Case Crystal.....10c	Solid gold mountings, with best lenses, for.....\$5.00
Open Face Crystal.....25c	
Rings Soldered.....25c	
Gold Spectacles.....25c	
(Gold Soldered)	
Ring Mountings, \$1.25 and up (Made to Order)	
Engraving...2c and 3c letter	

No Charge for Thorough Eye Examination.

## GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO.

353 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

## Grimes Stassforth Stationery Co.

### Globe Filing Cabinets

Are fitted with every convenience to tempt the most careless into systematic business habits. No business office is properly equipped unless supplied with modern devices for filing papers. Ask to see the new "Duplex Rod" Card Index Cabinet. Catalogue for the asking.

306 S. Spring St., Henne building, near corner Third St.

## BRIDGES—TUNNELS.

### MUCH-NEEDED MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A Barrier That Cuts Off the Business Section from Two-thirds of the City.

### THE FOUR PROPOSED BRIDGES.

### TUNNELS ON THIRD STREET AND NORTH BROADWAY.

Benefits for Suburban as Well as City Residents—Estimated Cost of the Improvements—Work for the Unemployed.

Preliminary work has been done by the City Council toward calling an election for the purpose of voting on the issue of \$25,000 of bonds to be used in the construction of four bridges. Interest in this question has been increased by a strong demand on part of many citizens that the Council should also authorize a vote on the issuing of bonds for the construction of two tunnels, which, it is claimed, are quite as urgently needed, if not more so, than the four proposed bridges.

### THE BRIDGES.

A good many citizens have an idea that the four bridges which it is proposed to build are for the Los Angeles River. This is not so. Only one of the bridges is in a new location, crossing the Los Angeles River. This is known as the Los Feliz-road bridge, which it is proposed to locate at a point about half a mile north of the present most northerly bridge of the city, which is at Buena Vista street. The population is not dense at this point, but the bridge would be convenient in giving access to the west side of the river from the northeastern part of the city. The cost of this bridge is set at \$4000. It is proposed to rebuild the bridge across the Los Angeles River at Ninth street at a cost of \$6000. This bridge is in a dilapidated and more or less dangerous condition. There is a considerable amount of travel across this bridge, which is on the direct road to the Downey country, and many farmers bring in their produce by this route. The third proposed bridge is across the Arroyo Seco, at Wells street. It is considered a necessity by residents of that section. The cost is put at \$5000. The fourth bridge is perhaps of less necessity than any of the others. It is to continue Sixth street across the lake at Hollenbeck Park. Although a short bridge, the estimated cost is \$1000, which is explained by the fact that it will be of ornamental character, with one long span of 166 feet. So much for the bridges.

### A BARRIER OF HILLS.

The two tunnels for which it is hoped the City Council will invite the issuing of bonds are those at Third street and on North Broadway.

The geographical lay of the land in Los Angeles is peculiar, in that a range of hills extends within a couple of blocks west of the business section, from northeast to southwest, and another range of hills a little farther to the west, thus cutting off easy communication between the business section and the thickly settled western and northwestern parts of the city.

The first attempt to open up and improve this hill territory was made in 1872 by the late J. W. Potts and F. Beaudry, who, within a few years, expended \$50,000 in grading, mainly on the lines of Temple and Second streets, in addition to which a large amount of money was spent to bring water in. At that time these hills were considered "out of the world," and the undertaking of these two enterprising citizens was regarded by most Los Angeles people as a piece of folly. Today a large proportion of the population of Los Angeles reside west of Pearl street.

Between Bellevue avenue on the north and Seventh street on the south, a distance of over a mile, there is no outlet from the business section toward the west. Bellevue avenue is not a very easy grade, but it is passable. The next opening of any kind is at Court street, which is only available for pedestrians, who are willing to climb a hundred rickety steps from Broadway. Then comes Temple street, which is a heavy grade; so heavy, indeed, that for years past attempts have been made to have a hill cut off at Baker Hill avenue, and a fill made at Pearl street. The next opening is at First street, where a cut has been made to half the width of the street. The grade here, west of the street, is heavy. Second street is another opening which has a grade something like the roof of a house, on which passengers used to hold their breath when the old cable cars were running down that street, as they do now, occasionally, when coming down on the electric cars. The grade here, west of the street, is almost of the Broadway block, the steep hill is approached by a long row of wooden steps. At fourth street, the grade is another heavy grade, with a still more precipitous one on the west side. At Fifth street exit is prevented by the State Normal School, and six feet east of the west line of Hope street, therefore, as stated, a person who wishes to drive out from the business section to the western part of the city must go down as far as Seventh street.

### THIRD STREET TUNNEL.

The proposition to tunnel the hill at Third street has been under consideration for a number of years. Mr. Dockweiler, the City Engineer, has made no less than three plans for this improvement, one in March, 1889, one in January, 1894, and a modification of that plan in March, 1894, which was approved by the Council on March 26, 1895. The plan, as proposed, is to run a tunnel from Broadway to the west line of Hope street, the length of the tunnel being 154 feet. In a discussion between property-owners and the Board of Public Works on Thursday, it was agreed that the width of the tunnel should be thirty-two feet on the floor, with a six-foot sidewalk, leaving twenty-six feet for a single street railway track and a roadway.

The cost of this tunnel was estimated by Mr. Dockweiler in 1894 at \$141,671. As labor and material are both considerably lower now than they were four years ago, it would be safe to deduct 25 per cent. from these figures as the probable cost of the improvement today. It is pointed out by citizens who are interested in this improvement that it would lead to a great increase of assessable property, and thus within a few years repay the city for the cost of the work. It is estimated that there

## A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY TO ACTION.



Uncle Sam: "Now, don't hurry me, Columbia. I'll fight all right, but I'm going to choose my host. War is no picnic nowadays."

are no less than 2000 lots which would be affected by the tunnel. Allowing an increase of only \$100 per lot in assessed valuation, this would give an increase of \$200,000, or nearly twice the probable cost of the improvement.

Beside the tunneling an outlet to thousands of citizens who live within a mile of Broadway, in an air line, but at present have to travel twice that distance to come into town, the Third street tunnel would furnish an easy grade to the farmers of the Cahuenga and San Fernando Valleys, who now have to haul their produce over the heavy grades of Temple street or Bellevue avenue. By coming in past Echo Park, and down Lake Shore avenue to Third street, the grade is easy all the way.

### BROADWAY TUNNEL.

Another greatly needed tunnel improvement, which has been much discussed during the past few years, is that on North Broadway, above Temple, where the street comes to a sudden stop at a high bank. In consequence of this all travel between the business center and the northern part of the city, as well as East Los Angeles, is necessarily switched off into Spring street, which is already greatly overcrowded with traffic, and during some portions of the day is absolutely dangerous to pedestrians who are not possessed of more than average agility.

A plan for the construction of a tunnel on North Broadway was drawn up by the predecessor of the present City Engineer in 1895. It provided for a tunnel 495 feet long, extending from Sand street to a point 310 feet south of Bellevue avenue, with an approach to that avenue from the end of the tunnel. The designs were then drawn up by the City Engineer and published in The Times showed a handsome entrance of ornamental brick at the Broadway end, with stairs on each side of the tunnel. The proposed width of this tunnel on the floor is 38 feet, with a sidewalk 8 feet wide, which sidewalk, if so desired, might be made narrower. The plan was submitted to the Council in April, 1896, but was not adopted.

The first estimated cost of this improvement was about \$80,000, which was raised, after further investigation, in 1896, to \$100,500. It would be safe to allow a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. from these figures for the decreased price of labor and material today.

### WAYS AND MEANS.

It is generally conceded that it is the duty of the city government to remove any unnecessary obstacles which prevent easy communication between one part of the city and the other, or tend to give the city a one-sided growth. The only difference of opinion is as to how these results may best be accomplished. It has been suggested by several citizens who are directly interested in the tunnel improvements that it would be a good plan to have the call for bridge and tunnel improvement combined in one amount, in which case those who favor the tunnel improvement would have to help out the bridge proposition, and vice versa. At a meeting of property-owners with the Board of Public Works, on Thursday, that body represented that it would be difficult for the city to change the programme in regard to a bridge bonds election, but promised that if the gentlemen interested in the tunnel enterprises would support the bridge bonds, the Board of Public Works would then unanimously recommend the voting of bonds for the construction of the two tunnels. It was also understood that the proposition for the purchase of the Central-avenue Park should be included in the call for tunnel bonds, as a "fridge," this being done at the request of Councilman Grider.

So the matter stands at present. One feature of these proposed improvements which should not be overlooked is that a large portion

of the expenditure of about \$200,000 would be for labor, at a time when a large number of worthy people are out of employment.

### A Government Expert.

[San Diego Union.] Californians are keenly interested in any measures which seem to be in the direction of doing to produce satisfactory tobacco in this State, says the Pacific Rural Press. Experiments have been pushed with greater or less zeal for a quarter of a century; the United States Department of Agriculture, in the course of which he gave suggestions of what he considered the difficulties to be overcome and the way efforts should be made in that direction. Perhaps an outline of these may suggest to our readers new ideas of the nature of the problems involved.

There was a meeting of tobacco-growers held in Florida late last month. In Florida there is the same doubt as to proper methods throughout the growers seem to be nearer success than we are in California. At this meeting an address was made by Prof. Milton Whitney of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the course of which he gave suggestions of what he considered the difficulties to be overcome and the way efforts should be made in that direction. Perhaps an outline of these may suggest to our readers new ideas of the nature of the problems involved.

In his address as reported in the Florida Agriculturist, Prof. Whitney said that the same tobacco grows in all southern countries; in Sumatra, in Cuba, in Florida, in Texas, Mexico and Southern California. Then the cigar tobacco area skips over our intermediate States and is found again in Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In the intermediate States the tobacco is unfit for cigars; it is very strong and entirely unsuited for our domestic market.

At the present time tobacco has been highly specialized. Only a few types come up to the customary value. It is more widely distributed than wheat and corn, and can be grown where neither wheat nor corn can be profitably produced. It is only the tobacco that fills certain demands which has any merchantable value.

Specialization has gone so far that the type of cigar tobacco used for different purposes comes from certain localities. A cigar suited for our domestic market is made up from tobacco from the United States; the filling is produced in Pennsylvania or Ohio, the binder is grown in Wisconsin and the wrapper comes from the valley of the Nutmeg State.

There have been a good many requests from Texas and Florida and California for help from prospective tobacco growers. They frequently ask for what will not be of the greatest use to them. One of the most common requests that comes to the department is to employ an expert and send him over the State to instruct the farmers how to grow tobacco and how to cure it.

We find that upon the small island of Cuba the area in tobacco is almost insignificant; that it covers a small part of the island. Further than that we get our domestic tobacco from certain localities, as we demand our Cuban tobacco from certain of the aforesaid areas. Only 1 per cent. of the tobacco produced in Sumatra is adapted to our markets. It is a well-known fact that the tobacco grown in the eastern part of Sumatra is not adapted to our markets and goes to foreign countries. So you see, in Cuba and Sumatra they have insurmountable obstacles to produce tobacco suited for our markets.

That matter should be studied; the conditions upon which they produce their best tobacco, and the conditions against which they with all their skill are unable to combat. We must study their climates, the areas where, under the same soil, they are unable to produce the type of tobacco which we want to grow.

This line of work none of the States can take up, and it is proper that the national government should aid you in it. The government can do more for the tobacco-grower than this. We have Cubans here who understand the pro-

duction of tobacco under the conditions existing in their own country. They find the conditions here different, and they are looking for a modification and carried on looking to a modification of the tobacco.

I believe it is as feasible to breed up a type of tobacco that we want and will be suitable to our conditions, as it is to breed a particular kind of stock, as it is to breed a trotting horse, milk cow or beef animal, which is seen every day.

There is hardly one of our special crops but what has been vastly improved by high breeding. We know that it is a bacteria similar to the fermentation of wines. You want to learn what kinds are valuable and what kinds are harmful to the fermentation of the soils where such plants are indigenous, if such exist. I do not think you could do this yourselves. It would take a special line of work, men specially trained for that, just as we have men specially trained for breeding animals.

You also need an investigation in the changes that go on in the growing of tobacco. Very little is now known about the changes that go in the growing and curing of tobacco. We know that it is a bacteria similar to the fermentation of wines. You want to learn what kinds are valuable and what kinds are harmful to the fermentation of the soils where such plants are indigenous, if such exist. I do not think you could do this yourselves. It would take a special line of work, men specially trained for that, just as we have men specially trained for breeding animals.

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## UNABLE TO DECIDE.

### QUESTION OF INSURING CITY PROPERTY NOT SETTLED.

Claims of the Consulting Engineers in the Water Litigation to Be Paid—Collections for March.

### SUE YING CASE DISMISSED.

### MURDERER ARTHUR GETS THE LIFE SENTENCE.

### Mrs. Wright Falls to Get a Divorce, Damage Suit Against the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company.

The Finance Committee of the City Council has not decided how they will divide the \$54,000 of city insurance which expires tomorrow. Nearly all of yesterday was spent by the committee in investigating and examining the bids presented by the several agents. Another meeting will be held tomorrow morning before the City Council convenes.

The consulting engineers who appeared for the city in the recent water litigation will be paid their demand of \$825 each. These demands were before the Finance Committee yesterday, and it was decided to allow all but seven days of what was demanded. The difference will be allowed later. The City Auditor yesterday reported the collection during March of \$109,994.29 by the several city departments. The bigamy charge against Sue Ying, the China girl who was arrested several weeks ago for having too many husbands, was dismissed yesterday. The District Attorney became convinced that the prosecuting witness had given perjured testimony at the preliminary examination and decided not to bring the case to trial.

Murderer Arthur was sentenced to life imprisonment in San Quentin yesterday morning by Judge Smith for the murder of Mrs. Melissa Ransom. There was no attempt to delay the execution of sentence by any of the usual court proceedings, and Arthur was taken north yesterday to begin his term at once.

Mrs. Minnie B. Wright, who brought suit against her husband for divorce on the ground of cruelty and failure to provide, failed to obtain a decree. W. A. Reid, who was convicted of breaking into A. L. Apple's store and stealing a lot of jewelry, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Smith to serve eight years in San Quentin for burglary.

## NO DECISION REACHED.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE UNABLE TO DECIDE INSURANCE QUESTION.

Consulting Engineers in the Water Litigation Will Get What They Asked—Collections of City Funds for March.

How to properly settle the matter of the insurance on the city buildings, which expires tomorrow, is a question that is causing the Finance Committee of the City Council no end of trouble. Nearly all day yesterday the members of the committee were considering it, either among themselves or conferring with some of the many insurance men who are after a share of the business. In spite of their work the matter was not finally settled, and another meeting is to be held early tomorrow morning before the regular session of the Council, in order that a report may be made and if possible immediately approved.

When the regular meeting of the committee began yesterday morning there were several insurance agents in attendance, and of course each wanted a part of the \$54,000 insurance, the awarding of which has been left to the committee. As had been expected, the bid of the Virginia company, which had through the alleged agent here, offered to take the entire amount at the rate of 75 cents per \$100, was not considered at all. The reason for this is that the company cannot legally do business in California, never having applied for a license in this State.

The lowest offer considered was that of the Northwestern National Company of Milwaukee, which offered to take \$30,000 of the business at 80 cents per \$100. Although this rate was all that the committee had expected, the question of low rates was not the only point to be considered. The committee desired to know what security the company had to offer before giving it so large an amount of business, and it was doubtful as to this matter that prevented the settlement of the entire question of insurance. What to do with the remaining \$24,000 of insurance in event the Milwaukee company gets the \$30,000 was not decided, but it is probable that it will be divided among six other bidders.

The Finance Committee again had under consideration the demands of the consulting engineers in the recent water litigation. These engineers were engaged several months ago, the agreement being that they were to receive a fee of \$250 and \$25 per day for actual attendance in court. When they presented demands for \$325 each the demands were considered too high, and were held up by the committee pending an investigation. The bills were itemized, showing twenty-two days in court and 10 days spent in making water measurements. It was to the latter item that the committee objected. City Attorney Dunlap appeared before the committee yesterday, and recommended liberal treatment to the engineers. He explained that a number of the days not included in those before the committee yesterday were when adjournments were taken because of the illness of one of the attorneys in the case. The engineers had actually been in court on those days, but there was nothing for them to do, so they went up the river to make water measurements. There was also much work in securing evidence on points raised by the opposition which could not have been anticipated.

The committee finally decided to allow all but seven days of the number demanded under the present form of







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## THE SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday, bearing on the Cuban question:

The Spanish Cabinet decides to "grant" an armistice, and Capt. Gen. Blanco is instructed to issue a proclamation to that effect today.

Gullon, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, expresses the opinion that the granting of an armistice will insure peace.

Consul-General Lee calls on Blanco to bid him good-bye, but Blanco refuses to see him, on the ground that he is "too busy."

The American flag hauled down from the consulate in Havana.

Gen. Lee leaves Havana on the light-house tender Fern at 6 p.m. A large crowd at the wharf, but no discourtesies are shown.

Permission given to Minister Woodford and our consuls in Spain to withdraw from that country whenever they think best.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations said to be ready to support the President's plan for intervention with our present recognition of Cuban independence. Congress may recognize independence later.

Report that the Queen Regent is preparing to flee from Spain.

Disorder in Porto Rico, Consul Hanna and all the members of the American colony forced to spend the night on board a British steamer.

The Dupont Company of Wilmington, Del., awarded a contract for \$15,000,000 worth of powder for the government.

The strategic experts formulating prospective plans of campaign.

Expectation that the fighting will not extend far beyond Cuba and Cuban waters.

Clara Barton among those who have left Havana.

Special Cabinet meeting held last night to consider a long dispatch from Minister Woodford.

The battleship Oregon leaves Lima, Peru, under sealed orders.

Preparations for war go on apace.

## INTERVENTION WITHOUT RECOGNITION.

The action to be taken by Congress, upon receipt of the President's message on the Cuban question, is second in vital interest only to the message itself. It is practically certain that the President will recommend armed intervention for the restoration of order in Cuba, but that he will not recommend the formal recognition of the insurgent government as the sovereign power in Cuba. There are well-defined differences of opinion in both houses of Congress on the question as to whether the recognition of Cuban independence should go hand in hand with intervention. The more radical of the pro-Cubans believe this course to be wisest. The more conservative Senators and Representatives will be satisfied, for the present, with simple intervention to drive Spain out of the island, leaving to the future the question of the form of government.

There is little doubt that the initial action of Congress will be in line with the President's plan of intervention without recognition of the insurgent government as a sovereign power. This action may include a declaration to the effect that the Cuban people are entitled to freedom and independence, but the specific recognition of the insurgent government as a present adequate controlling civil power in Cuba is not probable. Active efforts have been in progress for several days to reconcile the divergent views in Congress, and it is probable that the President's plan of intervention without immediate recognition of Cuban independence will be sustained in the resolutions adopted by Congress after the receipt of the President's message.

If the radical friends of Cuba will stop for a moment to reflect seriously upon the situation, they will perceive that the President's plan of intervention without simultaneous recognition is the best and the most logical course for our government to pursue. If we recognize the insurgents as the sovereign power in Cuba, how can we consistently intervene? If the insurgents are the sovereign power, it rests with them to drive the Spaniards out and to restore order. Intervention to bolster up a sovereign power would be illogical. It would place us in the position of setting up a man of straw, and waging war for the purpose of transforming him into a man of flesh and blood. It would subject us to the criticism of *ex-parte* action, in taking sides in the controversy between Spain and her recalcitrant subjects. On the other hand, if we intervene on broad humanitarian grounds, with the sole

present purpose of restoring order in Cuba, our position is defensible before the world, and our motives cannot justly be questioned.

On one point, the President and Congress are in thorough accord. The President is unqualifiedly in favor of intervention, by force of arms if necessary, to restore order and crush the power of Spain in Cuba. Almost to a man, the Senate and the House of Representatives stand back of the President on this proposition. What does this plan mean? In the nature of things it means either independence for Cuba, or the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The latter alternative may be dismissed without discussion. Annexation is not a part of the President's plan, nor has it any considerable number of advocates in Congress or among the American people. It may come in the course of time, but it is not practicable at present. Armed intervention to drive Spain out of Cuba, therefore, means nothing less than Cuban independence. This will come, naturally and practically, after our arms have restored tranquility in the island. When the power of Spain shall have been broken, the suffering relieved, and peace restored, the Cubans can be permitted to establish their own form of government, based upon the broad principle of justice to all classes.

The so-called insurgent government has yet to demonstrate its capacity for governing Cuba. The insurgents have fully demonstrated their valor and their tenacity of purpose as combatants. But it does not follow, necessarily, that they are capable of governing Cuba with the wisdom, prudence and moderation which are requisite to the establishment of a stable and permanent government. The United States, in proceeding to the extremity of war, is making great sacrifices for Cuba. It is right and proper that the work which we do should be done thoroughly. Armed intervention will place upon us a solemn responsibility to see that a just and stable government is established in Cuba, upon the ruins of Spanish sovereignty and the anarchy which has resulted from Spanish misrule.

There is no guaranty that civil war would not at once ensue in Cuba if we were to drive the Spaniards out and recognize the insurgent government. A considerable proportion of the people are still loyal to Spain (nominally, at least). These people would be certain to oppose the authority of the insurgent government.

A clash would be almost inevitable. If left to herself, the last state of Cuba might be worse than the first. Civil war might follow in the footsteps of Spanish oppression, and still further devastate the island, rendering our intervention farcical and vain.

The first essential steps in the solution of the problem are to crush the power of Spain in Cuba, restore tranquility and relieve the suffering of the hapless victims of Spanish inhumanity. On this the President and Congress are in full accord, and on this line we should proceed to action without further delay. The question of Cuban government can be adjusted later, on a basis which will afford protection to the country, justice and equal rights to all the people of Cuba; on a basis, also, which will insure a stable government, permanent peace, and a prosperous future for the island. Let Congress stand by the President, and all will be well.

The Times some days ago suggested the probability that Spain was looking about for assistance to hold down the insurrectionary spirits in her own domain, provided she accedes to the demands of the United States. A late dispatch from Madrid bears out this thought in the suggested call upon Austria's troops to maintain order and suppress civil war. It is not unlikely that Spain may yet conclude to make the best of a bad matter and discreetly crawl.

The Pope's proposition to America to withdraw her fleet from Cuban waters will be considered after the Spaniards have been driven from that island, Havana has been reduced to ashes, the Philippine Islands captured and Porto Rico has capitulated. If this does not please our great and good friend Leo, we shall feel very sorry, indeed; but not sorry enough to change our plan of campaign.

The Fresno Republican ventures the wise prediction that: "If war is declared the people who have been the loudest in denouncing the President for not urging a hostile declaration will be the first to attack the administration because it did not prevent war." Of course, of course; he'll be damned if he does, and he'll be damned if he doesn't.

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## THE MORNING NEWSPAPER—THIS TIMES' NEWS SERVICE.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of regular readers of this newspaper to the fact that, despite the vociferous claims of the twilight sheets, the morning newspaper is the real purveyor of the complete news of the day, and that, so far as this section of the country is concerned, it is to THE TIMES that they must look for "all the news all the time," and the very latest news, even up to the actual moment of going to press, given in such full detail, and so well edited, classified and arranged as to make its reading understandable and satisfactory.

In order that the public may have a complete map of the world's happenings for twenty-four hours, the morning newspaper prints not only the entire "night report" of the Associated Press—always the big end of the news—but also the press reports sent out from the great news centers during the day, and which appear in a skeletonized form in the afternoon papers. In addition thereto, THE TIMES gives a large volume of fresh special matter—exclusive dispatches—no little of which, during these exciting days, has been sent out from the chief news centers on the very morning of the day of publication. This is rendered possible by the difference in time between the East and the West. Thus, for example, an important piece of special news, appearing in a New York morning paper at 6 o'clock, may be, and has been, wired to the LOS ANGELES TIMES in season to be printed by it on the same morning—a feat easily possible, as a dispatch put on the wires in New York at 6 a.m. would reach Los Angeles at 3 a.m.

The evening newspapers make pretentious claims as to the value of "today's news today," but the world is aware of the fact that no newspaper can by any possibility print a full and complete history of a day until that day has been completed, the news gathered, the record made up, and the great happenings of the sphere verified, compiled, crystallized into coherent form and made available for reliable promulgation. It is quite true that the afternoon paper at times gives a bare hint of a portion of the day's doings; but it is the morning paper, if it be a newspaper worthy the name, which gives the details in consistent form and shape, and makes the telling something more than a mere vague jumble of rumors and reports, incomplete, indefinite and unsatisfactory. The morning newspaper is enabled to get the news rounded out and completed after the day's work of the world has been finished; and it is impossible to do this by getting out a paper at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for at that time many of the details of the day's happenings are unknown and unavailable to the newsgatherer, and there is an appearance of incompleteness about the stories of events that the morning paper makes complete in all particulars.

The morning newspaper is every-where recognized as the reliable, comprehensive and satisfactory purveyor of the world's latest news. The complete news reports of the mighty affairs of the world, which rarely develop into available shape for the press before the late afternoon, and also the events of the early evening and of the late hours of the night, as well as those of the early morning, all appear first in the morning newspaper, and do not "show up" in the twilight sheets until the following afternoon.

The marked preference given to the morning newspaper is shown, in the case of THE TIMES, by its far greater circulation, which is hard on to three times that of any evening rival. Intelligent readers patronize the paper that prints the news—"all the news all the time."

In a time, such as the present, when a world's history is being made and events crowd upon one another with the compactness of an army moving in close order, the reader wants the news laid before him in fullness and completeness, not in dabs and snatches. This THE TIMES does every day in the year, but with increased breadth and copiousness when popular interest demands it.

During the war flurry that has kept the country seething with excitement for the past two months, this journal, in addition to the very complete and thorough service of the Associated Press, has given the very cream of special news gleaned from the best sources in the East by its own correspondents and transmitted by another wire directly into the editorial offices—a service unequalled by any paper in its field as to timeliness, and surpassing in its quality. In foreign cable news our service is especially strong.

Take the past week (seven days) for example, confining the exhibit strictly to telegraphic news received by THE TIMES at night, after the issuance of the evening papers, and we have the following striking summarized results: There was printed during the week more than 100 columns of Associated Press night report, or an average of 16 columns for each day; also 115 special dispatches, varying in length from 100 words to 1000 words each; not counting many bulletins received at different hours of the day and night. In a single day (Saturday) we printed a page (seven columns) of exclusive dispatches, all wired direct to THE TIMES.

Besides this great volume of the very freshest news, THE TIMES gave, already stated, an Associated Press day report—not so fresh by twelve to eighteen hours—amounting to about 50 columns during the week, or an average of 8½ columns per day.

The Associated Press night report amounts in volume to about double

that of the day report, and costs about twice as much.

To show the wide range of the world's news field that is daily covered, we enumerate some of the points from which dispatches were received, either daily or less frequently:

New York, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Washington, D. C. Denver, Colo.  
 Madrid, Spain. Panama, B. C.  
 San Francisco, Cal. Pleasanton, Cal.  
 Havana, Cuba. Stockton, Cal.  
 St. Thomas (W. I.) San Quentin Prison.  
 Santa Rosa, Cal. Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 London, Eng. Flagstaff, Ariz.  
 Sacramento, Cal. Ventura, Cal.  
 Galveston, Tex. Portland, O.  
 Cleveland, O. New Bedford, Mass.  
 Chicago, Ill. Nashville, Tenn.

It is altogether an unexampled news service, and shows the vast reach and unapproachable comprehensiveness of the morning newspaper.

Let the tardy heathen rage! "And he shall gnaw a file and flee unto the mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth and the whang-doodle mourneth for its lost-bo'n!"

This edition of the SUNDAY TIMES, including the popular illustrated Magazine Section, numbers more than 32,000 copies.

## SPAIN'S "ARMISTICE."

This morning's dispatches announce that the Spanish government has consented, at the urgent request of the Pope, "to grant an armistice to the insurgents in Cuba," and that Capt. Gen. Blanco has been instructed to issue a proclamation to that effect today.

This action is the last desperate clutch of Spain at her vanishing sovereignty in Cuba. It is resorted to in the hope that by it the American government can be tricked into the further delaying of intervention, thus affording to Spain an opportunity to gain additional time by diplomatic subterfuge.

The scheme will fail. It is too transparent to veil the obvious purpose which lies behind it. The proclamation of an armistice will in no material sense alter the situation.

Who has asked for an armistice? Not the insurgents, who are the persons chiefly concerned. Not only have the insurgents not asked for an armistice, but they have emphatically announced that they will not accept one; that they will consider no terms save those of unconditional and absolute independence. It is impossible to make an armistice effective unless both combatants agree to it. If the Spaniards in Cuba were to stop fighting, in obedience to the so-called armistice, the insurgents would press on and capture Havana inside of forty-eight hours. But as the instructions from Madrid place the duration of the armistice within Gen. Blanco's discretion, it may be suspended at any time—in two hours after it has been declared. Hence, as hostilities will be resumed with the first aggressive move on the part of the insurgents, the so-called armistice is of no effect whatever, and will not in any wise change the real situation.

Our government would not be justified in taking serious cognizance of this latest move on the part of Spain, unless it were accompanied by a positive guaranty of Cuban independence and full reparation for the infamous crime done against the United States by the blowing up of the Maine. Such a guaranty would assure peace, for force, for it would be a complete surrender on the part of Spain, and there would be nothing left to fight about. In the absence of such a guaranty the proclamation is of no avail. Neither the President nor Congress will be likely to give it serious consideration.

Spain must accede to the demands of the United States fairly and squarely, or she must fight. The time for diplomatic flimflamming is past.

## THE ARID LANDS.

A week ago THE TIMES referred to a bill which has been introduced in the Senate, known as the Shafroth Bill, the object of which is to give over the arid lands of the United States to the States and Territories. As THE TIMES then stated, this bill is a most dangerous and undesirable measure, and has aroused much opposition throughout the West.

At a later date, Mr. Shafroth introduced a new bill, in which he limits the granting in each State to 1,000,000 acres. This only lessens the aggregate amount of evil which would be accomplished under the measure.

Another bill dealing with the arid lands was introduced by Mr. Foraker in the Senate last month. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands. This bill is little less objectionable than that of Mr. Shafroth. It would result in the grabbing of large territories by corporations, besides which, the bill is ambiguous in its requirements as to actual settlement of the land, so that the probable result of its passage would be that vast areas of public lands, instead of being settled by thrifty communities, would be irrigated by wealthy corporations, seeded to alfalfa, and turned into stock ranges.

The proper thing for Congress to do is undoubtedly to pass the Newlands Bill, or some similar measure, providing for an irrigation and arid-land commission, meantime letting all bills lay over which grant government lands under any conditions, so that after proper discussion a national policy may be decided upon in regard to the arid lands of the United States.

The question is a most important, one to the people of this country, and should not be allowed to go by default, even in face of a threatened foreign war.

George Gould says: "My yacht Atlanta and everything I have will be at the disposal of the government in case of war." Spoken like an American patriot!

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fights the country's battles, so long as they can buy its bonds, are respectfully informed that the people will attend to the bond business as well as the bullet business.

Gen. Correa, the Spanish Minister of War, who would prefer that the impending conflict take place on terra firma, echoes the sentiments of many Americans. The surging sea is too shift to permit our lads to get a bead on the whites of the Spaniards' eyes.

There has never been any doubt, in the minds of the American people, that the Maine was destroyed through Spanish treachery, but it is well to have the opinion confirmed by such strong evidence as is daily coming to hand.

Los Angeles is still being advertised industriously by a woman named Wilson, in the East, but we venture to say that all she knows about this town she learned from a railroad folder. We keep all our freaks at home.

A ringing bit of verse, "The Flag," written by Henry L. Flash of this city for the New Orleans Times-Democrat, is printed in THE TIMES this morning. It contains the genuine spirit of poetry and martial movement.

The gallant Spaniards, who spat upon the newspaper men in charge of the relief supplies at Matanzas, will be settled with in a very few days. Meanwhile, they would do well to be saying their prayers.

"Spain's back is against the wall, and she will say no more." It is to be feared that when she starts to talking again, there will be no wall left to back up against.

Zola is going to have to fight a series of libel suits, of which we wish him joy, and if he wants advice we have it to offer, as we are graduates in the art of that kind of warfare.

There is considerable dissimilarity between Alaska and hell; the former has ice and no government, and the latter has no ice and entirely too much government of the kind it has.

Spain's press censor may work never so industriously, but he will never be able to shape the telegrams that reach the yellow press over the grapevine line.

The Spaniards, as a people, have about as much idea of the wealth and power of the United States as a Hot-tent has of navigating a modern battleship.

Some people are so nervous to begin that they do not want to give Uncle Sam time even to spit on his hands. But they are his hands, and it is his spit!

The sentiment of the war-at-any-price man who does not go to the front: It is sweet to have somebody else die for one's country.

The slogan, "Remember the Maine," is something that Spain will probably remember as long as it has a place on the map of the world.

Sam Jones says nearly all politicians go to hell. Sam is not running the place, but probably has some advice from the inside.

Clement Scott having apologized, there seems to be no good reason why Commodore Schley and his flying squadron should not proceed to business.

The backbone of the President will be found to be in the right place and of proper rigidity by this time next week.

The popular-loan idea is going to be the most popular thing in the country, next to the tars in their jackets of blue.

There is a probability that the next Spanish bull fight will have a syllable added to it, and become a bullet fight.

Spain would better make the most of today, for it may be the last quiet Sunday she will see for some weeks.

The man who can cut the present Gordian knot will have to have an almighty sharp sickle.

Why be alarmed for fear of an attack on this Coast while the Pinta lays moored at San Diego?

If Spain kills any more of our sailors, it will not be by catching them asleep in their hammocks.

Spain's flying fleet appears about to be followed by a fleeing Queen Regent.

Spain will be doing remarkably well if it lasts through the first round.

Save your money and buy a bond—one of Uncle Sam's.

Uncle Sam to the Spanish fly: Shoo!

## THE FLAG.

Up with the banner of the free!  
 Its stars and stripes unfurl,  
 And let the battle banner be  
 Above a starry world.  
 No more around its towering staff  
 The folds shall twine again,  
 Till falls beneath its righteous wrath  
 The Goulash of Spain.

That flag with constellated stars  
 Shines ever in the van!  
 And, like the rainbow in the storm,  
 Presages peace to man.  
 For still amid the cannon's roar  
 It sanctifies the fight,  
 And flames along the battle lines  
 The emblem of the right.

It seeks no conquest—knows no fear;  
 Cares not for pomp or state;  
 As pliant as the atmosphere,  
 As resolute as Fate.  
 Where'er it floats, on land or sea,  
 No stain its honor mars.  
 And Freedom smiles, her fate secure,  
 Beneath its steadfast stars.

(Henry Lynden Flash in New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

## POLITICS.

George S. Patton has definitely declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixth District. The announcement will cause consternation in some quarters, for an interested effort has been made to create the impression that Patton would not enter the field. Patton's candidacy will be no surprise to those who have been conversant with the true situation, but it will upset the plans of some of the small-schemers among the Democrats of this city. Especially is this true of Mayor Snyder. His dreams of a Congressional career will receive a severe shock. Doubtless Snyder will not at once give up the hope of a term at Washington, for his ambition in this direction has been well known and has been carefully fostered by his intimates. Hitherto he has personally preserved a discrete silence as to his intentions, and it has been obvious that he intended to keep two strings to his bow just as long as possible. If he should find the Congressional nomination beyond his reach, he is proposed to enter the mayoralty race.

But with Patton an avowed candidate for Congress, the situation is radically changed. Patton will enter the race as an anti-Southern Pacific candidate, despite the recent well-defined rumors that his quarrel with the railroad has been settled. Two years ago Patton put up an exceedingly strong fight upon this platform for the Democratic nomination, and the San Pedro Harbor question was not then so acute an issue as it afterward became. The deadlock which occurred between Patton and Rose in the Democratic Congressional convention has already become famous in the annals of the district. In the coming campaign Patton will take the position that recurring contest with each session of Congress, and that, until the harbor is completed, it will require a continuous struggle to secure the annual appropriation.

So far as the Democratic nomination is concerned, the position of Patton is a strong one. If Barlow persists in his determination to demand a renomination from the Populists, he will be exposed to the indignity of being the railroad candidate—a charge which would be fully borne out by his past record. Patton might plausibly argue, therefore, that the Populists will be forced into a fusion.

As to other Democratic candidates, Patton's widely-advertised hostility to the Southern Pacific will necessarily put any competitor in the attitude of a railroad candidate. In the Sixth Congressional District a known railroad candidate can usually reckon with certainty upon defeat at the polls, and such a candidate will hardly be nominated. This fact will make it incumbent upon the Democrats to put up a man whose record is not tainted with suspicion or doubt.

The situation is an awkward one for Mayor Snyder. He cannot afford to enter the race as a railroad candidate, and this is the only way left open to him. While it is undoubtedly true that Patton has enemies in his own party, he is a hard fighter, a popular man, and can put up a very strong fight for the nomination. The subsequent campaign is "another story."

Mayor Snyder has not the slightest intention of retiring from public life. He has burned his bridges and sold his shoe store. He will therefore be obliged to seek a renomination for the mayoralty. Probably he will get it, though there has been some trouble in suppressing the rumors of his resignation. He has turned down since he entered upon office.

The terms of all three members of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners will expire next January. At present the board consists of one Republican, William R. Clark of Stockton, and two Democrats, La Rue of Sacramento and Hinton of San Francisco, who was appointed last month by Gov. Budd to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Stockton. Clark's district includes all of Southern California, and he will be a candidate for renomination by the Republicans. He was elected in 1894 by over 10,000 plurality. Mr. Clark has been in this city for several days past. Blackstock of Ventura is also mentioned as a Republican candidate.

Hinton will seek a renomination from the Democrats and will probably get it. La Rue has declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and is bending all his energies to that end. La Rue is popular among the farmers, and is considered Maguire's strongest opponent in the nomination. William Beckman of Sacramento, who was the Republican nominee in La Rue's district four years ago, and who was defeated by a very narrow margin, will again seek the nomination.

Alexander Caldwell, chief deputy in the office of the County Recorder, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Assessor.

The widely-circulated statement that Col. Dan Burns of San Francisco proposes to take an active part in the Republican campaign has rendered the northern politicians very impatient over his prolonged stay in Mexico. From private sources, however, it is learned that he will probably return about the first week in May. Then San Francisco's slate-making will begin in earnest.

Naturally, the movements of prominent Republicans are watched with keen scrutiny by the Democrats, and endeavoring to forecast the political combinations. Maj. Frank McLaughlin's eastern trip has been interpreted, in some quarters, as strongly significant and as indicating that Senator Perkins summoned the major to Washington in order to do California politics at long range.

Billy Hamilton, Senator Perkins' chief lieutenant in the Senatorial fight last year, is expected to arrive in Los Angeles next Monday.

So far as county politics are concerned, the skies will be much clearer after the municipal elections, which take place tomorrow. In Pasadena quite a warm contest has arisen between the Republicans and the Non-partisans, and county politics are temporarily in the background. The Democrats little doubt that the Republican ticket will be elected. In Santa Monica there is quite a lively fight on local issues, and in several other towns in the county the voters are chiefly absorbed in tomorrow's elections. As soon as these are over the county campaign will be inaugurated.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that nearly all the northern slate-makers concede that Judge Clark of Los Angeles will be one of the two Republican nominees for the Supreme Court. Justice McFarland, whose term expires next January, desires a renomination, and his prospects of getting the railroad support are thought to be certain. If Judge Clark should have the solid support of the south in the convention, there could be no doubt of his nomination.







## THE S.P. ELECTION.

## UNCLE COLLIS IS TOLD SOME BITTER TRUTHS.

Russell J. Wilson Expresses Mrs. Stanford's Opinion—Her Two Directors Voted for Gen. T. H. Hubbard—Huntington Angry.

[San Francisco Examiner, April 8:] The chasm of animosity which separates Mrs. Stanford and Collis P. Huntington never will be bridged. A kernel of that fact was impressed so forcibly yesterday upon the president of the Southern Pacific Company that the old gentleman's color rose, and he became so enraged that his chances of rounding out 110 years were considerably diminished. Huntington was rejected president of the company, but it was at considerable cost to his dignity and self-satisfaction, for Russell J. Wilson, Mrs. Stanford's representative, told him, in part, what that lady and the rest of the people of California think about him. The attorney's statement was a bitter pill to "Uncle Collis." He had endeavored to persuade Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lathrop, who also represent Mrs. Stanford in the directorate, to absent themselves from the meeting, so that their principal's opposition to Huntington would not become apparent. Mrs. Stanford, however, insisted on asserting herself, and in consequence yesterday's meeting of the railroad directors was somewhat animated.

Mr. Stillman presided. When he called for nominations for president Huntington was named, but by whom is not definitely known, for none of the directors are anxious to publicly assume the honor of suggesting continued honors for Collis P. If it may be said, however, that either Smith or Kruttschnitt nominated him, Russell J. Wilson, on behalf of Mrs. Stanford, nominated Gen. Hubbard.

Huntington was elected by the votes of J. C. Stubbins, George Crocker, Julius Kruttschnitt, N. T. Smith, Charles E. Green, Thomas E. Stillman, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, H. E. Huntington and C. P. Huntington. Chapter 178, Statutes of 1885, was cast by Mr. Stillman. Gen. Hubbard received the votes of Mr. Wilson and Charles E. Lathrop. Mrs. Stanford's two directors, however, voted for Mr. Hubbard.

Russell J. Wilson, in nominating Gen. Hubbard against Huntington, intimated to the New York magnate that there was a public feeling in California against the chasm between him and Mrs. Stanford.

Wilson wanted it to be understood that he was merely the mouthpiece for Mrs. Stanford. He was not personally attacking Huntington's management of the Southern Pacific, or criticizing that management. He was merely pointing out the fact that the public feeling was against the chasm between him and Mrs. Stanford.

The lawyer went into details concerning Mrs. Stanford's grievance against Huntington as president of the company. It is denied that he did more than discuss generally why Mrs. Stanford had instructed her two directors to vote for Gen. Hubbard, as she had done in 1887 and 1886. It is not denied, however, that Wilson diplomatically stated Mrs. Stanford's belief that, as president, Gen. Hubbard could not give the special credit of the company as well as Huntington, and in addition obliterate the heretofore hostile public opinion of the Coast against the railroad.

The attorney contended, it is said, that the hostility against the road was mainly due to the animosity against Huntington personally. He had less antagonized the best element in the community, but another president, a man like Hubbard, could win public favor where Huntington makes countless enemies.

When Wilson ceased it is said Huntington lost his temper and charged Mrs. Stanford with being ungrateful. He had guarded her interests, he said, as fully and completely as he had guarded his own, and those of the Crocker and the Stubbins. He realized there was a public feeling in California against him, but he knew it was not merited, for it had been aroused and fomented by people who were animated by questionable motives. He thought the Southern Pacific would be a financial wreck within a year under any management, as stated by Mrs. Stanford. In conclusion, Mr. Huntington said he preferred to sell out his interest in the property rather than submit to any policy suggested by her.

H. E. Huntington was again made President Huntington's first assistant, but with curtailed powers. George Crocker and C. E. Green voted for Huntington for president for several reasons, but were adverse to young Huntington's assumptions of power in this city during his uncle's absence.

George Crocker, on behalf of the Crocker estate, has an understanding with Huntington and with Messrs. Hubbard and Stillman by which he is to become first vice-president, whenever Hubbard succeeds Huntington as president. Mrs. Stanford is agreeable to the arrangement. Furthermore, Hubbard and Stillman have induced Crocker to believe with them that for a year or two at least the retention of Huntington as president is for the best financial interest of the company.

While agreeable to this program, George Crocker is said to have insisted that H. E. Huntington must not assume to dictate the company's affairs on this Coast, even if he is the assistant of the president. Stillman backs him up in this contention and thinks it is to the best interest of the road to let things in place of young Huntington, or at least require the latter to consult fully with the Crocker on matters requiring immediate attention during the absence of President Huntington.

The New York magnate has agreed to this proposition, and as a consequence his nephew will hereafter devote more of his time to the Market-street railway, of which he is president, and less to the important affairs of the Southern Pacific.

But this was not the only blow administered to the ambition of the younger Huntington. He desired to be his uncle's assistant under the title of fourth vice-president. Crocker and Stillman were opposed to the plan when it was presented to them by Uncle Collis. They favored Kruttschnitt as fourth vice-president in charge of the operating department of all the Southern Pacific properties, to give him rank with Stubbins as third vice-president in charge of all traffic, but they saw no good reason to make a vice-president of the younger Huntington.

President Huntington made a statement before the directors yesterday regarding gross and net earnings of the company since he became its president in 1880. He pronounced its present policy, and is said to have complimented Mr. Herrin as the head of the law department for the saving he had effected in the settlement of claims and damage suits against the road. As near as could be ascertained, he stated that Mr. Herrin's regime in the law department had caused a saving of over \$250,000 a year in the settlement of damage cases.

There was some discussion over the proposition to increase Mr. Herrin's salary, and requesting him to sever his connection with the Spring Valley Company. Mr. Stillman and George Crocker think that the friction between the San Francisco public and the railroad is accentuated because Herrin, as attorney for Spring Valley, used his railroad power to help that corporation in its annual contest with the Super-

## MUNICIPAL BONDS.

## Opinion That the Act of 1893 Never Was Repealed.

Owing to a blunder of the last Legislature in repealing one section of the Bond Act, were it intended to repeal another, grave doubt has been cast upon the power of municipalities to issue improvement bonds at all. Pasadena, San Pedro, Santa Ana and several other towns have been unable to sell improvement bonds which they had attempted to issue. A. H. Conger of this city, who makes a specialty of dealing in municipal bonds, has taken the trouble to secure the opinion of expert Attorney Charles H. McFarland in regard to the matter, which opinion is in substance as follows:

"In regard to your inquiry as to the power of municipalities to issue improvement bonds at the present time, I reply as follows: The statutes of 1889, page 299, is found an act of the Legislature providing for the issuing of improvement bonds by municipalities; which act followed the provisions of the Constitution before it was amended, and provided bonds must all be paid within twenty years. The Constitution was amended in 1891, making the term of the bonds forty instead of twenty years, and in 1893 the Legislature reenacted the provisions of the act of 1889 in that regard with the exception that the term of the bonds was extended to forty years instead of twenty years, to correspond to the amendment of the Constitution. This act is numbered and known as chapter 48. In 1897 the Legislature passed an act which is found on page 75 of the Statutes of that year in relation to the refunding of the debts of municipalities. This act was passed for the purpose of enabling the refunding of bonds to be issued, having a term of forty years in place of twenty, as was provided in the act providing for the issuing of refunding bonds, passed before the amendment of the Constitution, and is practically a reenactment of the act of 1893, substituting forty for twenty years as the term of the bond.

"After having reenacted the section of this act, the Legislature in the same act in section 4 (the side notes to which read 'Repeal of conflicting Statutes') provided 'chapter 48 of the Statutes of 1893, chapter 48, Statutes of 1893 and chapter 178, Statutes of 1895, all being laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.' Chapter 48 of the act of 1893, and chapter 178 of the act of 1895, are the old statutes in reference to the issuing of refunding bonds, and are in conflict with the act of 1897, but chapter 48 of the Statutes of 1893 is not in conflict with that act, and has nothing to do with the refunding of bonds, but is the act heretofore mentioned as being the one authorizing the issuing of improvement bonds.

"Chapter 47 of the act of 1893 is the one evidently intended to be repealed by the Legislature, as that is the act providing for the issuing of refunding bonds for the term of twenty years, and it is evidently a clerical mistake of the Legislature in repealing chapter 47 when they intended to repeal chapter 48.

"It is always within the province of the courts in case of ambiguity or uncertainty to determine what was the intention of the Legislature, and while there is no ambiguity in the words 'forty' and 'twenty,' yet, taking the chapter as a whole with its objects and intents, as well as the side notes, which can be resorted to in such cases, it is within the province of the courts to say that the insertion of the words 'forty' was a mistake, and to disregard them for that reason. As was said in People vs. King (8 Cal. 256), 'If a legislative act refers to a section of an act amended and supplemented by number, and the section referred to does not exist, the legislative intent where another section is found which does express that intent, reference will be treated as being made to the latter section. But even if that were not so, the insertion of this proviso in the act is unconstitutional for the reason that the same is not embraced in the title of the act as provided in section 21 of article 4 of the Constitution, which provides, 'Every act shall embrace but one subject, which subject shall be expressed in its title.'"

"The title of the act of 1897, referred to, is as follows: 'An act authorizing the common council, board of trustees or other governing body in any incorporated city or town other than cities of the first-class, to refund its indebtedness, and to issue bonds therefor and to provide for the payment of the same.' The subject of this act is the issuing of refunding bonds, and the proviso repealing an act in relation to the original issuing of improvement bonds is upon an entirely different subject, and reference to which is in no way made in the title of the act; consequently the repealing clause as to chapter 48 in reference to issuing of improvement bonds is unconstitutional, and the statutes of 1893 in reference to issuing improvement bonds are still in full force and effect. This proviso of the Constitution has been passed upon many times, and as has been said in the case of ex-parte John Liddell (93 Cal. 64), 'It is a well-settled rule of the Legislature, and the passage of acts bearing deceitful or misleading titles, or titles which gave no intimation to the members of the Legislature or to the people of the matters contained therein, and to protect the members of the Legislature as well as the public against fraud.'"

## FOR IRREGULAR SERVICE.

## A Well-known Cavalry Officer to Raise a Dare-devil Regiment.

From all parts of the United States offers of personal service have been made by patriotic citizens in the event of war with Spain. Officers on the retired list, too, have in the enthusiasm of their ardent offer to don the blue in their country's cause, but there is a case in which Angelenos have some interest where an officer in the United States army has taken the very unusual step of tendering his services out of the regular organization. Capt. James O. Mackay of Troop A, Third Cavalry, now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is a son of the late A. P. Mackay, the well-known local contractor. He has recently tendered his services to Gov. Culberson of Texas to organize a regiment of Texans, and his offer has been accepted on the one condition that he be declared. Capt. Mackay has campaigned against the Indians, and was in command of his troop on the Rio Grande border during the Garcia outbreak. In his letter to the Governor he says he does not want to die a commander of a cavalry troop. Knowing, as Capt. Mackay does, the fighting qualities of the Texas, as shown by Texas Rangers, an irregular regiment made up of such dare-devil and sure-shot material would be eminently well fitted for warfare in Cuba. Their commander, too, would stand a better chance of winning distinction than when commanding a troop in a regiment of regulars.

Easter Eggs. Mrs. John Lang of South Hill street, who has for years provided the children at the Orphans' Home on Yale and Alpine streets, with Easter eggs, has made her customary contribution this year, and the little ones will this morning, through her kindness, receive a large assortment of decorated eggs and delicious cookies.

## After She Graduated

## A YOUNG WOMAN'S MISTAKE AND HOW SHE RETRIEVED IT.

"I was hardly out of school when I married," said a handsome young Brooklyn woman to an acquaintance. "I had been studying hard, I was full of ambition—I wanted to be accomplished. I wanted to be a musician, a linguist, and a society woman all at once. Then I fell in love, and became a wife and mother."

"My mistake was when I tried to accomplish too much, and didn't take care of my health, and I broke down. I might have been saved more about such troubles now-a-days than they used to be. I would never allow a daughter of mine to marry, being no stronger than I was then."

"My husband was so kind and considerate I didn't want to be complaining all the time. He insisted on the doctor coming to see me—a real good old doctor, too. He gave me medicine for my digestion and my headache,

and something to help my heart action. I somehow could not bear to tell him what the real trouble was. I have since had to insist on an examination, and I dreaded it so.

"My married sister told me I ought to write to Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, but I felt so guilty to do that without telling my husband. But she wrote for me and received a kind and sensible letter, telling me how to give myself simple treatment at home. This helped me; and then she got me three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I began to take it. Pretty soon my husband said, 'Something is doing you good, sure. You're ever so much stronger and brighter.' Then I had to tell him everything.

"First he frowned a little and shook his head, then he just laughed and said, 'Well, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. If this little woman is made well and strong by anybody's "Prescription," no matter what his name is, God bless him, whether he lives in Buffalo or right next door.' And I was made perfectly well and strong by this treatment, as I never had been before in my life."

This is a true experience. It is one of thousands which show that a physician like Dr. Pierce, who has devoted a lifetime of special practice to treating ailments peculiar to women, can prescribe for them by mail just as effectively as if the patient was in his office, and a thousand times more effectively than the average doctor, whose attention is merely given to general practice. Dr. Pierce has been thirty years chief consulting physician to the largest Hotel in the world, the Hotel of Buffalo, N. Y. His prescriptions are accepted all over the world as the great standard remedies for the diseases which they are designed to cure; and as an author of medical books he stands among the most eminent authorities.

The above is not a fairy story. It is not the story of one person. It is the story of thousands of women. It is a story of a cure in which one can trace face behind face, lined with suffering, channeled by tears. It is a story as true as the parable of the Prodigal Son, which was not the story of one young man, but the story of the type which repeats itself generation after generation, and as common to Europe as to Asia, to Africa as to America.

IS IT YOUR STORY? Your story either in whole or in part? There's hope for you. There's help for you. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured so many cases where life was a daily burden under which the weak and weary body staggered to the grave, that it can be recommended with the utmost assurance in every case of female disorders. Dr. Pierce's treatment is based on practical common sense. There is no need of personal interviews, or of tedious and oftentimes disagreeable examinations. The Doctor's wide experience in a practice of thirty years, and the successful treatment of more than a quarter of a million cases, has given ample opportunity to test every form of female disorder, with all the varying symptoms attending such diseases. This extended practice and experience has put him far in advance of all other specialists in female diseases. There are no complications of disorders that can evade his keen diagnosis, no singularity of symptom that can baffle his keen analysis. This is not remarkable. It is the natural result of special study, special facilities and special gifts. The natural result of years spent in the treatment of one class of diseases. And these years of observation and study have borne as their fruit (in part) the "Favorite Prescription." In the majority of cases the cause of disease is the same, though symptoms vary. Dr. Pierce goes to the cause. His "Favorite Prescription," from its first dose, begins the work of reorganizing the system drained by waste, putting the body on a fighting footing with disease.

A CURE RARELY FAILS To result from the conscientious use of the "Favorite Prescription." Ulceration and inflammation, irregularities, displacements and uterine disorders in general, all yield quickly to the action of this real and radical remedy. As the disease is healed the symptoms pass away; pain in the side, difficult breath, floating specks before the eyes, nausea, weariness and melancholy. The appetite returns, the blood is vitalized, and life, which was heretofore a mere existence, becomes a hearty, happy condition, every day of which records that "something attempted, something done, has earned a night's repose."

Dr. Pierce's treatment is of the utmost benefit to young women, and specially to those contemplating marriage. The "Favorite Prescription" is the best possible preparation for the serious functional changes which come with the obligations of wedlock. But it is the wife who has suffered who is loudest in praise of Dr. Pierce's medicine. She knows of the misery of that dread period of waiting which precedes the baby's coming. She knows the agonizing doubts and fears, the nausea, the languor, the irritability that precedes the event, and the pain and agony lengthening into hours after, before the event is consummated. To such as these, the action of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription of women. It heals and strengthens the dis-

## IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

To spend the days preparatory to childbirth in healthy, happy enjoyment of the preparations to welcome the newcomer, to be without nausea, without depression of spirits, to have no anxiety or fear, but a cheerful confidence in the outcome of the event, this is indeed a strange experience. And then when baby comes tripping into the world with practically no pain to the mother, her gratitude increases and finds its climax in her rapid recuperation and the quick resumption of household duties. With a healthy, happy child at her breast, her own heart beating beneath the little lips that press it, it is any wonder that the mother writes in grateful acknowledgment of the good received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription?

There never was invented such another remarkable remedy as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the weaknesses and diseases of women, and in particularly obstinate cases a staff consultation is held; as in the case of Mrs. Annie Dulan of East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa. In describing her distressed condition this lady says: "For years I had been failing in health and getting worse and more nervous all the time. I doctored with two different doctors, and they told me that my system was run down and my nerves were weak. I had ulcers of the uterus which were so painful at times that I was afraid they must be cancer. I felt discouraged, and did not get any better until my nurse advised me to write to you, and I did so. In May I

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## HOW AND WHY

The Unusual Spectacle of Desirable, first class SHOES—products of the best manufacturing in the country—selling at retail at prices lower than it cost to make them—lower than such goods have ever before been sold—is of course exciting wonder and surprise on every hand. Why we do it—how we can afford to do it—are questions not now to the point. We have an object—you have the benefit, if you buy.

Our big double store is crowded every hour of the day, and nobody goes away disappointed.

Ladies' fine kid, sewed, button shoes, J. & T. Cousin's make 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Ladies' fine kid, hand-sewed, button shoes, Laird, Shober & Mitchell's make, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

Ladies' low shoes, Laird, Shober & Mitchell's, J. & T. Cousin's and other standard makes, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's shoes, French calf and German cordovan, Johnson & Murphy's, E. Heiser's and other standard makes, \$3, \$3.60 and \$4.

Men's patent leather shoes, \$2.50 and \$3.

Infants' shoes at 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 55c, 75c.

Children's shoes at 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c, \$1.

Misses' shoes at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, \$1.10.

Youths' and Boys' shoes at 75c, 90c, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.35.

You will notice that these are no inferior, second-class goods, but the very best. Shoes have been sold cheap before, but they were "cheap" goods. There is a big difference between "cheap" shoes at a low price and good shoes at a still lower price. If you can appreciate real bargains come to the

## QueenShoeStore

160, 162 and 164 N. Main St.

United States Hotel Building.

## YOUR FRIENDS WILL TELL YOU ...

HOW becoming the new clothes are when they see you in one of Hart, Schaffner & Marx ready-tailored suits or top coats, and you'll have the inward satisfaction of knowing you wear the best that money can buy. The H. S. & M. suits are guaranteed. ...

THE BEST TAILOR CAN'T BEAT THE FIT, AND AT OUR PRICES THEY'RE AS EASY TO BUY AS HALF THE COMMONPLACE, THROWN-TOGETHER CLOTHING

that has neither style, shape nor good workmanship to recommend it.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX. H. S. & M. GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co., NORTHWEST CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS

Band Box Millinery Show the best Trimmed Hats in the city for the money. All the Nobby Styles of Sailors. 415 South Spring Street

Polaski Suits are good suits; that's sure. ... 224 W. THIRD ST

Dr. M. E. Spinks THE DENTIST SPINKS' BLOCK Cor. Fifth and Hill Tel. Black 1158.



# TEN DOLLARS FOR A CURE.

## Why Drs. Shores Make This Wonderful Offer.

Drs. Shores are able to make this remarkably low offer at this season on account of favorable climatic conditions and their improved instruments and appliances. Ten dollars is all you pay for a paid-up treatment and cure, or you can treat for \$5 per month, medicines free.

## Drs. Shores guarantee a full course of medicine and treatment until cured for all Catarrh Diseases for \$10 to all who apply this week.

"Entirely Cured by Drs. Shores."



MRS. FRANK CRICELAIR, 1923 Norwood street, says: "Drs. Shores cured my asthma. Have gained 20 pounds."

"Perfectly Cured by Drs. Shores."



MRS. E. L. ARMSTRONG, 755 Hill street, says: "Drs. Shores entirely cured my catarrh of head and throat."

What a Preacher Says.



REV. A. GOCKLEY, 755 North Fair Oaks avenue, Pasadena, says: "Drs. Shores cured me of Catarrh after being 60 years a sufferer."

Drs. Shores Give a Free Instrument.

Drs. Shores' new instrument furnished free to each patient beginning the treatment during the month of April. This wonderful instrument enables the patient to use the home treatment with the same uniform success as our office treatment. Full advice and symptom blank on application, free of charge.

### Specialties.

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Heart Trouble, Lung Trouble, Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Skin Diseases, Nervousness, Female Complaints and all Private and Chronic Diseases. Piles cured without pain or detention from business.

Consultation and Advice Always Free.

\$5 A Month For All Diseases, Medicines Free. \$5

### Home Treatment Cures.

Every mail brings scores of letters of the wonderful home treatment. If you live at a distance and want to consult Drs. Shores & Shores write them for their new symptom list and have your case diagnosed, and get expert advice free. Read the testimonials of well-known people who have been cured at home by Drs. Shores & Shores' new treatment.

Office Hours—Week Days, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; evenings, 7 to 8 p.m.

Cure that Cold Now. It May Lead to Consumption.

**Drs. Shores & Shores,**  
SPECIALISTS,  
345 South Main Street, Los Angeles.

### Catarrh of Head and Throat.

This form of Catarrh most common—resulting from neglected colds—quickly cured with little cost by Doctors Shores' New System.

Is the breath foul?  
Is the voice husky?  
Do you spit up slime?  
Do you ache all over?  
Do you blow out snobs?  
Is the nose stopped up?  
Do you snore at night?  
Does your nose discharge?  
Does the nose bleed easily?  
Is there tickling in the throat?  
Do crusts form in the nose?  
Is the nose sore and tender?  
Do you sneeze a great deal?  
Is this worse toward night?  
Does the nose itch and burn?  
Is there pain front of the head?  
Is your sense of smell leaving?  
Do you hawk to clear the throat?  
Is the throat dry in the morning?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
Do you sleep with the mouth open?  
Does the nose stop up toward night?

This form of catarrh is easiest cured. Don't allow it to become complicated.

### Catarrh of Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head and throat is neglected wrongly treated it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and after awhile attacks the lungs. Quickly cured with little cost by Doctors Shores' New System.

Have you a cough?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Do you cough at night?  
Have you pain in side?  
Do you take cold easily?  
Is your appetite variable?  
Have you stitches in the side?  
Do you cough until you gasp?  
Are you low spirited at times?  
Do you raise frothy material?  
Do you spit up yellow matter?  
Do you cough on going to bed?  
Is your cough short and hacking?  
Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?  
Have you a disagreeable taste?  
Is there a tickling behind the palate?  
Have you pains behind the breastbone?  
Do you feel you are growing weaker?  
Is there a burning pain in the throat?  
Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?

If you have these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes. Stop it before it reaches the lungs.

### Catarrh of the Ears.

Catarrh extends from the throat along the Eustachian tubes into the ears, causing partial and complete deafness. Quickly cured with little cost by Doctors Shores' New System.

Is your hearing falling?  
Do your ears discharge?  
Do the ears itch and burn?  
Are the ears dry and scaly?  
Is the wax dry in your ears?  
Is there a throbbing in the ears?  
Are you gradually getting deaf?  
Have you pain behind the ears?  
Is there a buzzing sound heard?  
Do you have ringing in the ears?  
Are there crackling sounds heard?  
Is your hearing bad cloudy days?  
Do you have earache occasionally?  
Are the sounds like steam escaping?  
Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?  
Is your hearing better some days than others?  
Do the noises in the ears keep you awake?  
When you blow your nose do the ears crack?  
Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?  
Don't neglect this until your hearing is irreparably destroyed. Doctors Shores can cure you now.

### Catarrh of the Stomach.

Usually caused by swallowing poisonous mucus which drops down from the head and throat at night. Quickly cured with little cost by Doctors Shores' New System.

Is there nausea?  
Are you constive?  
Do you belch up gas?  
Is there vomiting?  
Do you belch up acid?  
Is your tongue coated?  
Is your throat filled with slime?  
Do you hawk and spit?  
Is there pain after eating?  
Are you nervous and weak?  
Do you have sick headaches?  
Do you blot up after eating?  
Is there distress for breakfast?  
Have you distress after eating?  
Do you have a bitter taste?  
Do you at times have diarrhoea?  
Is there rush of blood to the head?  
Do your ears hurt when you eat?  
Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?  
Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?  
When you get up suddenly, are you dizzy?  
When stomach is empty do you feel faint?  
Do you belch up material that burns throat?  
When stomach is full do you feel oppressed?

Cured now. Doctors Shores are curing hundreds every week.

### "Drs. Shores Saved My Life."

Mrs. F. M. Staples, cor. Figueroa St. and Stauson Ave.

I had catarrh of head, throat and stomach and Drs. Shores saved my life. Drs. Shores have restored me to perfect health."

## HOW JACK AND AMY SHEARED THE SHEEP.

By a Special Contributor.

Jack and Amy lived on Santa Rosa Island, not far from Santa Barbara. This island is like a big ranch with the blue ocean all around it, and on the hills are a great many sheep and cattle.

Jack and Amy thought it was a very lonely place, for there were no little boys and girls to play with, but at the time of this story the Spanish sheep-shearers were on the island, and it was great fun to go to the barns and watch the men cut the wool off the sheep's backs with big, shiny shears. Now Jack and Amy had a pet sheep of their own. His name was Bob, and he followed them all about like a dog. He was the only sheep on the ranch that had a long tail, for the other sheeps had their tails cut off when they were little lambs.

One morning Jack came running up from the barn with something inside of his blouse that made him a very queer shape.

"What makes you so square?" said Amy, laughing.

He pulled out a pair of big sheep shears and held them up. "What are you going to do?" asked Amy, opening her blue eyes very wide.

"I'm going to shear Bob," said Jack.

"Oh, Jack, please don't," said Amy. "Why not?" All the wild sheep are getting sheared, and Bob's going to be sheared too. Come Bob, Bob, Bob!" and Jack called as loud as he could. The sheep came running from under the trees.

"Now, Mr. Bob," said Jack. "I am going to take off this old dirty gray coat of yours, and then you will have a nice, new, white coat, but you must hold still or I may cut your skin."

"O, dear, dear," cried Amy, "please don't shear Bob, Jack."

"I won't hurt him, honest," and Jack began to snip away at the wool on Bob's wrinkly neck. But the shears were very big for Jack's small hands. He could not use them at all with one hand, and took both, and Bob's thick wool was hard to cut. There were only two or three little scraps lying on the grass that had been snipped off, when Jack threw down the shears. "These won't do; they don't cut," he said, and blew his hands, and then rubbed them, for they were very red inside and smarted.

"You run into the house and get mamma's shears, Amy, and, oh, bring some sugar for Bob, too," said Jack.

"All right," said Amy, and trotted off. Pretty soon she came running back with two pairs of shears.

"I brought grandma's, too, so I could help," she said. "Girls don't generally shear sheep, but you can try it."

They called Bob up again and gave him a piece of sugar. "Now, Amy," said Jack, "you begin at his tail, and I'll finish up his head end."

So they both began to work very

hard, and their mouths moved just as the shears did, and made them look so funny, but they didn't know it. "I wonder what makes sheep have wrinkly necks?" said Jack.

"Bob isn't old, but he's wrinkly," Amy peeped over to see.

"O, my! He's got a funny white collar," she said, and sure enough, Bob had a zig-zag strip of white nearly around his neck. Where Jack's shears had cut, and Amy had made a little white patch on his back.

But all at once something happened. Jack's shears slipped and cut a little bit out of the tender skin under Bob's chin. With a big jump he bounded away, then he turned around and gave Jack a fierce bump with his hard head, which tumbled the poor fellow over and over on the ground. This was the first time in his life that Bob had ever done such a thing, for he was the best-natured sheep in the world, but this was the first time anybody had snipped pieces out from under his chin, too.

"Well, Mr. Bob," said Jack. "The man was only teasing you; he doesn't want your tail. Yes, he does," said Amy, so they ran faster and soon they came to the corral where ever so many sheep stood close together, waiting to be sheared, and there, among them was the ragged, coated Bob, not even looking sheepish.

"O, hurry up! let's get him out," cried Amy, climbing up the fence.

"I guess Bob thinks we shear him too slow," said Jack. "I'm going to ask one of the men to finish him up."

To hold on to Bob's tail—ever—he caught—him," she panted, beginning to cry.

"Don't be a baby," said Jack. "The man was only teasing you; he doesn't want your tail. Yes, he does," said Amy, so they ran faster and soon they came to the corral where ever so many sheep stood close together, waiting to be sheared, and there, among them was the ragged, coated Bob, not even looking sheepish.

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Union City, Oregon.**BANKRUPT**

We were the successful bidders. 47½c on the dollar, spot cash, did the work. This stock consists of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes, and in conjunction with our big Spring and Summer stock, we will place these goods on sale, beginning TOMORROW MORNING at 9 O'CLOCK. We have no time to give prices, but read and study these few prices and it will give you an idea of the balance. Don't delay, but come at once.

7c Skirt Canvas, white only; Bankrupt Price 1½c	10c Fast Black Sateens; Bankrupt Price 5½c	7c Lonsdale Muslin, unbleached; Bankrupt Price 3½c	6c Cotton Huck Towel, 19x40 in.; Bankrupt Price 3½c	65c R.&G. make Corsets; Bankrupt Price 39c	7c Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests; Bankrupt Price 3½c	15c Whisk Brooms, 12 in. long; Bankrupt Price 4c	40c Boys' Heavy Ribbed Gray Mixed Sweater; Bankrupt Price 18½c	35c Gingham Overalls and Jumper; Bankrupt Price 17c	10c Ladies' Black Leather Belts; Bankrupt Price 4c	\$1.00 Blankets, extra size and quality; Bankrupt Price 44c	\$2 Men's Calf Skin Shoes; Bankrupt Price \$1.10
8c Etamine Tissue, 29 in. wide, in dark colors only; Bankrupt Price 2½c	8c White Victoria Lawns; Bankrupt Price 3½c	6c Unbleached Canton Flannel; Bankrupt Price 4½c	75c Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long; Bankrupt Price 36c	7c Children's Fast Black Egyptian Ribbed Hose; Bankrupt Price, pair, 2½c	50c Ladies' Muslin Underskirts, 6-in. ruffle around bottom; Bankrupt Price 26c	4c Sunny South Toilet Soap; Bankrupt Price 1c	25c Children's Fancy Percalé Waists; Bankrupt Price 13c	\$1.75 Boys' Square Cut Suits, sizes 10 to 14 years; Bankrupt Price 79c	\$5 Men's Genuine J. B. Stetson Hats; Bankrupt Price \$2.15	\$5 Ladies' French Kid Hand-turned and Sewed Shoes; Bankrupt Price \$2.50	\$1.25 Ladies' Oxford Dongola Ties; Bankrupt Price 59c
9c good quality 40 in. double fold Silesias; Bankrupt Price 5½c	5c Best Sheetting Percales; Bankrupt Price 2½c	5c Checked Glass Toweling; Bankrupt Price 1½c	\$1 Ladies' Kid Gauntlet Gloves; Bankrupt Price, pair, 44c	8c Ladies' Fast Black Hose; Bankrupt Price, pair, 3½c	50c Children's Ready Made Dress; Bankrupt Price 23c	40c Men's Balbriggan Undershirts; Bankrupt Price 19½c	10c Windsor Ties; Bankrupt Price 2½c	\$8.00 Men's Worsted Suits, invisible plaids, sizes 36 to 42; Bankrupt Price \$2.98	\$2.00 Men's Black Fedora Hats; Bankrupt Price 89c	\$1.50 Men's Heavy Grain Leather Shoes; Bankrupt Price 98c	75c Ladies' Felt Slippers; Bankrupt Price 39c

Cor. Main and 2d St. Don't forget this is the only Dry Goods store on Main St.

**Diamond Bros.**

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Don't miss this Bankrupt Sale, which starts Monday at 9 o'clock.

**DYNAMIC FORCES.**

IN THE DOMAIN OF SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND ELECTRICITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

**Keeping Chilled Meat.**

THE carriage of meat and other perishable goods on long voyages is often attended with great loss. A simple process has been discovered in Australia, whereby meat can be kept in a chilled condition for an indefinite period. The primary object of the invention is to prevent mildew, or mould, bone stink and other deleterious conditions which arise through the presence of obnoxious gases in the chilling and freezing chambers. These are gotten rid of by maintaining a supply of pure air in the chambers at all times. The invention is applicable to every process now in use in the chilling and freezing of meat and food supplies generally. It consists mainly of a steam pipe which, enclosed in a wooden duct, runs along the bottom of the chamber. The heat volatilizes the gases, which are always at low levels, and the duct then carries them off to the brine tanks, where the air is purified. In some tests made in Sydney, carcasses of mutton were placed in the chamber and kept there for eighty-one days. When examined the meat was well chilled, perfectly sweet and of excellent color. There was no sign of "greasiness" or any of the objectionable conditions which are usually set up when chilled meat is kept for a long time. It was to all appearances in better condition than the butcher's meat had been when day or two in the stores. The temperature at which the meat is kept ranges from 40 deg. Fahr. down to 28 deg. Fahr., but it is never allowed to remain at the lower point, so that the meat is not frozen. It is believed that in applying the process to ships, freezing or chilling at the port of shipping will become unnecessary. All that will be required will be to place the carcass, warm from the abattoirs, in the vessel's hold, and chill the meat, the pure air acting as a preservative at a proper temperature for the voyage, however long it may be.

**Making Wood Rims for Bicycles.**

THE average annual output of wood novelties in Maine has a value well over a million dollars. One of the most interesting branches of the industry is the manufacture of wood rims for bicycles. The factory where the manufacture is carried on has a floor space of 74,800 feet; it has an output averages about 1800 rims, and the value of its yearly product is about \$120,000. The wood used is maple, and each rim is composed of three pieces glued and pressed together with such force and exactitude that the rim appears like one piece, and only the most searching examination can detect the joints. After these pieces have been steamed, bent, and glued they are submitted to an enormous pressure in a steam power machine. They are then taken to the lathes, one of which turns the concave surface of the outside, and another the convex surface of the inside of the rim. After passing on to the sandpaper machine for smoothing, they are stained and varnished, and bored for the spokes, and are ready for shipment. The wood must be perfect, and not the least defect or discoloration is allowed to pass. Much of the machinery has been designed expressly for this plant, and the machines, as well as all the steps in the construction of the rims, require the supervision of skilled mechanics.

**Protecting Carbide Against Moisture.**

THE production of a carbide for the manufacture of acetylene gas is showing notable expansion. The output in Great Britain alone is about 800 tons annually, and there are large factories on the continent and in America. Two years ago this production was virtually nil. One pound of commercial carbide will produce five cubic feet of gas, the estimated illuminating power of which is 240 candles. The British production thus gives about 4,000,000 cubic feet of acetylene, or 420,000,000 candle-power. A great improvement is being introduced in the shipment of carbide. Usually tin cases protected externally by wooden ones for preventing denting or piercing, are used for this purpose; but as the cases cost over \$15 per ton of carbide, they add

considerably to the price of the material. This expense and trouble is now saved by a method of coating the lumps of carbide with a waterproof material, enabling it to be shipped loose, in bulk, or in boxes. When used for making acetylene, before the carbide lumps are put into the generator, a space of about two inches square is freed from this coating by breaking the lump or by scraping. The water attacks the carbide at the exposed spot, giving off gas and raising the temperature, the latter being sufficient to gradually remove the waterproof coating. The generation of gas goes quietly on, instead of violently, as is the case when clear carbide is thrown into water. The claims made for the method of economy in packing, shipping, and storage; convenience, and cleanliness in handling; immunity from accident through contact with water; freedom from odor, and non-liability to waste or deterioration. It certainly removes some of the many valid objections against acetylene manufacture and use which will have to be met before public confidence in that gas as a domestic factor is restored.

**Slot Advertising Machine.**

THE latest form of slot machines is a collector and distributor of advertisements. When used for collecting advertisements, the throwing-in of a coin causes the appearance of a card with a number, which is a receipt of the money that it is to be paid, as well as the advertisement. The "ad" is then written on the card, and placed, with the fee less the amount of the initial coin, in a case, which is put back in the box. A card outside of the box shows the price of each advertisement is. When the last card has been used, an automatic arrangement closes the machine, in refreshing contrast to the dishonesty of the average slot machine. In due course, the machine is emptied, and the contents are sent to their destination. In the distribution of advertisements, all the names collected in a certain time are printed in a little book, which can be obtained by dropping a coin of the proper value into the box in a separate place provided for it.

**Peat for Ice Packing.**

ICE packers have come to the conclusion that there is no better material for their purpose than peat. It has, however, to be peat of a certain kind. If it has much earthy matter, it is no good in the icehouse. The mossy peat, whether applied in firm sods, or in the form of a litter, is the only kind that an ice-packer cares to have. The material must carefully be kept dry, and if it should have absorbed any moisture, that should be dissipated before it enters the icehouse. Although, on the whole, a loose material is a poorer conductor of heat than the same substance in a compressed state, large interstices, and anything like air passages should be avoided. For these reasons, a slight compression is advisable, and the joints of sods should be dressed with loose peat. It is found that suitable peat keeps the ice in much better condition than straw or sawdust.

**New Flooring Material.**

UNDER the name of "papyrolith," a new flooring material has been put on the market. Papyrolith, or paper stone, is a description of paper-maché, hardened and toughened for its special application. It is a chemical combination of vegetable fiber, paper pulp and minerals, from which are produced a very rough material, which has the advantages of the hardest wood and of stone, without the drawbacks of shrinkage of the one, and extreme coldness and inelasticity of the other. It is a non-conductor, and impervious to water. It will not swell or dry up, and neither shrinks nor twists, as other substances of the same class will do. It is laid in a liquid state, and is like a thick paste or cement, so that on a sloping floor it will take the incline required and present a smooth face without joint or crack. For this reason, it is well adapted for hospitals and schoolrooms, as it pro-

vides no room in which hurtful bacteria germs can find lodgment. It will take any color or any combination of colors desired. It is claimed to be fire-proof, and from its elasticity has an agreeable feel to the tread, and deadens sound considerably. Being unaffected by vibration, it is suitable for factories or workrooms where engine power is used. It is manufactured as a powder, and after being brought into a semi-liquid state by the addition of water, is laid, like cement, on a solid foundation of brick, concrete or wood. A coarse and a fine layer are used, the first being allowed to lie about twenty-four hours before the top dressing is spread and smoothed off with a trowel. The two applications are about half an inch thick when thoroughly beaten down.

**Closing Elevator Doors.**

A SIMPLE and ingenious device has been patented for the automatic closing of elevator doors. The moment the car begins to ascend, the door on the ground floor commences to close, and by the time the floor of the car is three feet high, it is shut and tightly locked. The door of the first landing begins to open when the elevator is about the level of the landing, and the door on the next floor commences to open at the exact moment when the occupants are prepared to step out. Further upward movement causes the door to shut again, and the same sequence of operations again occurs. There is not a rope, or pulley, or weight connected with the device, and the only spring used, which acts on the door catch, is small, always in sight, and easily renewed. The doors are unlocked by the pressure of the moving elevator on this spring.

**Unpleasant Odor of Surface Waters.**

THE operations of water engineers are frequently hampered by the unpleasant odor which characterizes some surface waters stored in open reservoirs, and the difficulty of dealing with such undesirable and often unhealthy smells has been greatly increased by the lack of scientific knowledge as to their nature and origin. While these odors are generally supposed to be due to the decomposition of the organic matter in the water, in many instances they have been found to be caused by the growth of microscopical organisms. This subject has recently been carefully investigated, and quite a long list has been furnished of vegetable growths which impart disagreeable tastes and smells to water. The odor of some of these water organisms was found to be due to the presence of certain compounds of the nature of essential oils, which gave their appearance at a particular stage of growth; others gave off during decomposition a large percentage of hydrogen and a considerable proportion of sulphur compounds; others, again, revealed the presence of a large amount of sulphur and of phosphorus. The subject is of much importance in connection with the storage of surface waters, and the extension of knowledge in regard to it will be of great value in enabling engineers to judge beforehand of the likelihood of particular waters becoming influenced by these unpleasant changes on storage.

**ELECTRICITY.**

THE various accounts of the telescope, the invention of Szepepanik, the Polish schoolmaster, which have reached this country, are somewhat conflicting, and probably, when the practical capabilities of the apparatus come to be determined, they will prove as in the case of so many new inventions—to have been exaggerated. The apparatus is now described as rendering actual scenes visible to people at any distance. The objects are reproduced in all their varieties of color, light and shade, and every phase of movement is represented, by means of electrical impulses. Thus, if the user of the instrument were talking in New York over the telephone to a friend in Chicago, his face, and even the working of his lips, would be visible to the listener. Inventors have several times within the last twenty years, believed that they had at last found out how to do this commercially, but there has always been some missing link, which caused the invention to fall short of success when its working qualities were fairly put to the test. As a matter of fact, the idea was carried out on a limited scale in Prussia, some eight years ago. The image of a person in Berlin was transmitted over wires to Potsdam and there seen so distinctly that the movements of the features of the speaker were

**Dr. Janss' Electric Belt****Important Advice to Men.**

Take a New Lease of Life, Renew Your Youth, Get Back That Lost Vitality, the Manhood which You Once so Proudly Possessed. Destroy Bodily Aches, Rheumatic and other Pains; Ward off Disease and Death. Take on More Flesh, Brighten Your Intellect and Assist Your Memory. You Can Accomplish All of this if You will Wear Dr. Janss' Electric Belt.

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Dr. Janss is the only manufacturer, dealer or agent who has confidence enough in his Electric Belts to give them the test of a month's free trial. What further guarantee of the superiority of Dr. Janss' Electric Belt can be given? Could a more liberal offer be made? It would be the rankest sort of folly to send out a worthless Belt on trial. It would not only come back, but it would prevent all future sales in the locality where it had been tested.

**PRICES AND TERMS REASONABLE.**

While the quality of Dr. Janss' Electric Belt is absolutely superior to all others, its prices are extremely low. After you have tried a belt for a month, and want to buy if you can make a small payment down and have plenty of time on the remaining amount, if you so desire. Write for free book for men.

A full line of the Best and Latest Improved Electrical and Magnetical Appliances.

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**DR. P. JANS.**

noted. The front page of a newspaper also was shown at one end of the line, and by the employment of selenium cells, its representation was so successfully conveyed by electric current, that its title line could be read in Potsdam. Amstutz has also done some creditable work in the same direction, in this country. What modifications of this process have been made by Szepepanik remain to be seen. There is no difficulty about converting rays of light into electric current impulses. Anything reflected in a mirror can be broken up into a number of points, to which correspond an equal number of rays. The differences in following the elusive problem of a method of making a phosphorescent light available for use in the streets and inside houses, give their results to the press. Some of the experiments described through this medium are very beautiful, and others are not a little promising, but so far it has been most difficult, or, to be nearer the truth, impossible to secure any figures, or "curves" on which reliance could be placed in regard to the relative cost of producing this new light, and the statements of a sanguine inventor go for very little; experts, and the public, too, want facts that can be proved. When a phosphorescent-light plant is put up under the supervision of reputable and capable judges, and the amount of current used, and the quantity of light given for the expenditure of that current, is scientifically deter-

mined, people will be able to judge just how far the new light has gone toward taking the place of the arc and the incandescent lamp. While there have been no recent signs of progress on the part of the inventors who have been identified with investigations in this field, a new man, John H. J. Haines, has taken up within three months his apparatus will be on the market. His vacuum-tube light is pure white, and is said to be of great brilliancy. One of the leading features of the apparatus is a discharge which takes place between two pairs of brass spheres, which Mr. Haines terms a double-spark set. The cost for producing light (exp. The cost for producing light self-contained, of simple construction and of low cost.



# AUCTION

On Monday, April 11, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., 202 West First Street, I will sell, without reserve, one Billiard Table, one Computing Scale, Bedroom Suits, Slideboard, Carpets, Stove, Household and Kitchen Furniture, large Ice box, etc., etc.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

## Ladies!

'ELECTRICITY, scientific ally used, permanently re moves all superfluous hair, moles, birth-marks, wrinkles, etc.

MRS. SHINNICK, Electrolyst and Com-



## ARIZONA NEWS.

## TANGLED TITLE CASE SUBMITTED FOR DECISION.

Congress Nearly Wiped Out by Fire. Two Persons Burned to Death. Phoenix Takes Notes of the Time.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] This afternoon in the District Court for Maricopa county was submitted for decision a case that has been on the calendars of Arizona courts for more than ten years, a case that involves the title to several lots of the most valuable land in the vicinity of Phoenix, worth in the aggregate about \$250,000. The case was submitted after only three days of testimony and argument. Judge Sloan of the Fourth Arizona District presided, Chief Justice Street of this district, having been disqualified through association with the suit as attorney.

The case is really an agglomeration of suits, comprising suits to quiet title, mortgage foreclosures, suits in ejectment and suits in almost every other form of legal process known. The main cause is docketed as Bryan vs. Kales. Its history is one peculiar to itself, unique in western jurisprudence. Briefed as closely as possible, it is: In 1888 there died in Phoenix a well-known pioneer, by name, J. M. Bryan. He was well-to-do, with three quarter-sections of land at the very outskirts of the growing town, and a block of land practically within the city. Part of the property was under mortgage to M. W. Kales, then the local banker. Kales secured appointment as administrator of the estate. To get the moneys advanced he employed counsel other than those regularly in his service, sued himself as plaintiff, and himself confessed the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, and secured judgment as plaintiff. When the property was sold under foreclosure, Kales personally bid it in for the amount of the debts. Thereafter, at no very long time, it about all passed from him. The main property, Central Place, 160 acres in the northern part of the city, he sold to J. T. Simms, a wealthy contractor who had followed the construction of the Santa Fe to its end. The city, the Orchard Grove addition, it is called, he sold to Judge Pinney. The other property went to individuals named Gar-side and Beckett.

The city grew. The purchasers improved the property and Central Place became a favorite investment. In 1887 trouble first materialized. Thomas Bryan, a brother of the deceased Bryan, appeared. To him was assigned the interests of the widow, who had by that time remarried. Attorney Ben Goodrich, now of Los Angeles, but then of Tombstone, moved to Phoenix especially to take charge of the case that was at once filed. It was the first title dispute that had ever been known in the section. It involved more than one hundred property-holders. Popular excitement ran high, and a newspaper that dared espouse the cause of the claimants was boycotted as an enemy of the commonwealth. The main issue was decided in several ways in the lower and Territorial appellate courts, and finally went to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from an Arizona decision that the case be dismissed on the ground of laches. The Supreme Court decided that the plea of laches was no adequate defense, and remanded the suit back for trial. Thus it is that Judge Sloan is now burdened with it. In his capacity of judge of a court of equity. Several months ago, also, the Supreme Court decided against the claimants in a suit that involved ejectment of all the occupants of the disputed ground, but all is now subordinated to the main question of title, hanging upon the memorable sale that Administrator Kales made to Kales, the banker. The defense, however, defends this action only incidentally. The main question, according to their ideas, is whether or not they did not acquire peaceful title by peaceful occupancy.

The costs of defense, which have amounted to many thousands of dollars, have mainly been the charge of Simms. On this account he is rated a bankrupt today. Of the score of lawyers who started in the case, few remain. Plaintiffs this week were represented only by Ben Goodrich and by E. J. Edwards of Globe.

The fire Tuesday morning at Congress is thought to have been of incendiary origin, and officers are investigating on that assumption. Hardly had a dozen minutes elapsed since the town were left by the flames. Over one hundred were left homeless, many of them destitute, and all are now practically living on the bounty of the Congress Gold Mining Company. Two died. One was James Vidano, a saloon-keeper, whose place of business was next to the restaurant where the fire started. He was seen to come out of the rear door of the saloon, clad in his nightshirt. Then he ran back, as though to save something of value, and had suddenly thought. He next was seen coming from the front door, horribly burned. He staggered across the street and fell and soon after died. A charred mass in the corner of a heap of ashes was all that could be found of Gerie Tomlinson, the last that had been seen of her when she staggered, intoxicated, away to bed. The damage is about \$40,000. The insurance total is \$7000, of which \$5000 is held by Merchant Harshkewitz. He claims to have had a stock worth \$12,000. Congress camp consisted of two lines of frame shanties on either side of the road. Two thirds of the buildings were occupied by drinking saloons. Its location was at a considerable distance from the mine, for the mining company will allow the sale of no liquor on its property. The mining camp proper has an efficient system of waterworks, but the "town" was supplied only by water wagons. It appeared to have little use for the fluid, anyway. Already preparations are being made for the reconstruction of the buildings destroyed, but the style of architecture and the material used seem to be identical with what has hitherto been in vogue.

The local lodge of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is only a couple of years old. It was instituted with eight delegates from the Los Angeles Oasis of Al Malakiah at a time when only 140 Masons in all Arizona were of sufficiently exalted rank to receive the dread initiation. Not a third of that number were among the charter members, but they have labored well. Today the temple has a membership of 150, and new classes of neophytes are ever forming. Thus it is that the Shriner of Phoenix take unto themselves the flattering notion that they have promoted a veritable boom in the upper degrees of Masonry. Yesterday and the day before were devoted by the Shriner to the peculiar work of the order. They had in hand a "class" of twenty-six, nearly all from Bisbee. There was a march through the streets, a brass band alternating its music with the plaintive strains of the Shrine Kazoo Band. Asinus led the famed four-horned goat. Behind, clinging to a long cotton rope and flanked by adepts of the order, were the victims. The night was devoted to initiation, the next day to business, and the evening of Tuesday to a banquet and ball. A Temple of Isis had been formed, with 130 members, and thus it came that, for the first time in local Masonic history, there were ladies at the banquet board. The social features were held at the Adams Hotel. The City Council met Tuesday night.

# BANKRUPT

J. G. McLean, San Bernardino.

This GREAT SALE of BANKRUPT merchandise enters upon its second week. The SALE this week will be greater than last. You know how the crowds have thronged our BIG STORE, how, with an extra staff of help, we have been unable to wait on you. MONDAY will see ANOTHER

## "Batch of Bargains"

Which have been held in reserve. We are running this sale different to any ever attempted in Los Angeles. We are not advertising the bargains; you'll have to come and see 'em. Every inch of space is utilized to display goods and marked with RED PRICE CARDS so a CHILD would know they are

## "Bankrupt Merchandise"

## "Bankrupt Prices"

### McLean's Bankrupt

- 3c For Check Gingham.
- 3c For 5c Lawns.
- 3c For 5c Red Calicoes.
- 5c For 8 1/2c Silkolines.
- 2 1/2c For 5c Cambric Linings.
- 5c For 10c Waist Linings.
- 6 1/2c For 12 1/2c Dimities.
- 3 1/2c For 6 1/4c Outing Flannel.
- 98c For \$1.50 Separate Skirts.
- 11c For 25c Girls' Tam O'Shanter Hats.

### Sale of Graniteware

- 20c Large Stewpans for 10c
- 20c Lipped Preserving Kettle for 10c
- 20c 4-quart Milk Pan for 10c
- 20c 4-quart Straight Pot for 10c
- 20c 4-quart Dipper for 10c
- 20c 4-quart Coffee Pot for 10c
- 20c 4-quart Lipped Saucepan for 10c
- 20c 4-quart Japanned Chamber Pot for 10c

## Broadway Department Store

4th and Broadway.

Doors Open

8:30 a.m.

Doors Open

Owing to the tremendous business SATURDAY we will be unable to open until 8:30 Monday, in order to be in shape to wait on you.

### \$2.50 Ladies' Kid Shoes for

- 98c Ladies' Tans, Black and Chocolate Oxford and Santals Kid, hand-turned, beaded heel, very well made. A Bankrupt Bargain.

### Immense Bargains In Dress Goods

- 12 1/2c Manhattan Plaids, Granite Weaves, novelty worsteds, shepherd checks, all choice goods, large assortment, every piece worth 25c; now

### Misses' and Children's Dresses

- 49c Made of Percales, Fancy Gingham, Lawns and Linens, made with voles, ruffles, edged with lace on a fancy braid, sizes 2 to 14 years, former price \$1, Bankrupted to.

### Sale of Tinware

- 1c 5c Pie Plate for 1c
- 5c Tin Cap for 1c
- 5c Pudding Pans for 1c
- 5c Milk Pans for 1c
- 5c Japanned Shovel for 1c
- 5c Cake Caster for 1c
- 5c Nutmeg Grater for 1c
- 5c Jelly Pans for 1c

One important result of the deliberations was the determination to no longer sprinkle the streets. The city's curbs will be leased to those persons who wish to engage in the business. Thus it is hoped to dispense with one of the most prolific sources of trouble and cut off an expense of \$600 per month. It was represented that the city had two Grant streets and two Eleventh streets. These complications were quickly corrected by giving to the first the name of McKinley and to the other the title of Baltimore street. An important matter on which the Mayor was requested to take action was the substitution of Southern Pacific or Pacific Standard time for the sun time that is now generally used. Phoenix is one time west of the Pacific standard, but the local man's meal times are regulated by the courthouse clock, and this the Supervisors put forward a half-hour. The only effect was to give the puzzled traveler three standards on which to estimate the starting of his train, for the Santa Fe uses mountain time.

### A HIGH-PRICED EGG.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

In the eyes of the boy who collects birds' eggs, there is no object so beautiful perhaps as a modest-looking white shell touched with brown spots and proven to be that of a great auk or gannet. Two hundred years ago to people who lived along the rocky coast of Maine or up in the Scotch islands, these eggs and the ungainly feathered auk who laid them were not unusual sights, for at that time great auks were plentiful enough in those regions, and collectors of birds' eggs were few and far between.

Nowadays, however, the person who says he or she has seen a great auk alive is likely to have their veracity openly doubted, while anyone who possesses an egg laid by this very sea fowl is considered a very lucky individual, indeed. Fifty years ago a few sea-faring men shot great auks in the cold seas of Northern Europe. Finally, about 1812, the last one positively seen was captured, and today its stuffed body is in the British Museum, but for thirty years at least not a single great auk has been taken, and in consequence the few remaining eggs of these birds have year by year become more and more precious.

Seventy-five years since a great auk's eggs at auction would fetch about one hundred dollars, and the heads of museums became very eager to secure good specimens, but as only about

seventy eggs remained in all Europe, their price began to go steadily up. In the year of 1870, or thereabout, an Englishman, a great student of natural history, and the possessor of quite an elaborate private museum, bought some birds' eggs of a fisherman's wife on the French coast. Among the sea-mew and gulls' eggs he secured was one fine speckled shell easily recognized as that of a great auk. He paid only a dollar for the perfect specimen, took it to London and in course of time it was sold for \$105. Four years ago the same egg was put up at auction in London and a wealthy gentleman did not hesitate to pay \$1500 for the perfect shell.

A damaged egg at auction brought \$915, while an auk's skin is worth \$1800. In all only seventy-two skins of this bird remain, nine skeletons and a few loose bones. The Museum of Natural History, in New York City possesses a handsome stuffed skin, but only two of the valuable eggs are owned in America.

So great, however, is the interest in auk eggs that the museums have plaster casts of them, made with the greatest care from the finest egg in Europe, exhibited in the Museum of Liverpool. This shell is not only spotted, but prettily streaked in brown on its creamy surface, and its value is estimated as high as \$2000.

In Leipzig, Geneva, London and Paris great auk eggs are kept in museums, and one of the eggs that has come to America is owned in Philadelphia. So great, indeed, is the interest felt by students of natural history in this big sea bird that it has become extinct in our century, that books have been filled with its history. When Nansen set out on his polar expedition, a sharp lookout was kept for the great auk, since there are persons who believe that a few lonely specimens still exist somewhere in the Arctic circle, and that keen eyes can still find its eggs, worth so many times its weight in gold.

Consumption, asthma, bronchitis cured by Dr. Gordon's Sanitarium, 514 Pine, S. F., Cal.



Speaking of Carpets,

We don't want to brag, but we honestly believe that we have the best-bought, best-selected stock of Carpets in this city. We have styles and fancies to suit every taste, all artistic, durable, and at the right price, from 15c yard up.

Look at Our Goods and Compare Prices is All We Ask.

## BARKER BROS.,

"ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST."

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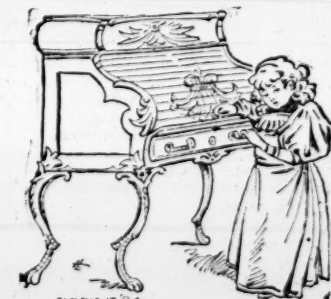
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We're not the only pebble on the beach, You might have heard there're others, But if you'll only size them up Then you'll buy at Barker Bros'.

THE ABOVE IS

## The Key to the Situation



Fancy Furniture, But Not Fancy Prices

Is our forte. Hardly a day passes but what we are complimented on our up-to-date goods at the right prices.

Four more carloads of Furniture that set people wondering. Elegant polished oak, mahogany or bird's-eye maple Desk, with French legs, \$7.50.

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Part I.—32 Pages.



APRIL 10, 1898.

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Price, 5 Cents.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER.



John Bull to Uncle Sam: "Put it there, Samuel, I'm with you on this."



## THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

## [ANNOUNCEMENT.]

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 32 large pages, including cover, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials; Science, Industry and Electrical Progress; Music, Art and the Drama; Society Events, the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

The MAGAZINE SECTION is produced on our Hoe quadruple perfecting press, "Columbia II," being printed, folded, cut, inset, covered and wire-stitched by a series of operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them practically one, including the printing of the cover in two colors.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all news-dealers: price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

## ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

## EASTER MORNING.

THERE are events in human history that cannot die. The centuries may roll onward and the receding past grow dim and hoary, yet still the impress of these events is felt upon today as it will be felt forever. There is no force in human affairs that is sufficient to blot out from the pages of the past the awful tragedy of the crucifixion upon Calvary or the glory of the resurrection morning. With the dawn of every Easter morning the thoughts of Christendom turn backward to the open sepulcher and the risen Lord.

It was almost nineteen hundred years ago that over the hills and plains of Judea dawned the sunburst beauty of the resurrection morning, and in that dawn is mirrored our faith in immortality for the race of man. That day was the birthday of a new hope for humanity—the day of triumph which gave to mankind the victory over death and the grave. Through every nation and every clime has rung the triumphant peal, "Christ has risen," voicing the hope that when this fitful fever of life is ended there is a larger, better life for man beyond the grave.

It is doubtful if, even among those who proclaim themselves skeptics, the belief in immortality is entirely dead. The feeling that man will live hereafter is inherent in his nature. The blank nothingness of annihilation is a conception from which we naturally shrink. Even the old heathen philosophers revolted at it, and grasped blindly for some light to illuminate the uncertainty of their knowledge. The worship of the gods was unsatisfactory. It did not answer the deep, unspoken yearnings of their nature. It was conceded by them that something more than such worship was necessary to secure that happiness and that sense of safety and peace for which their hearts hungered. Socrates and his pupil Plato, with a far-penetrating insight into human needs, while contemplating the disordered and unhappy condition of the race, and inquiring for something to give the heart a satisfying goal, admitted that there was not in the resources of philosophy, nor within the compass of human means any power that could reach the source of the difficulty and purify the evil tendencies of human nature. In Plato's dialogue upon the duties of religious worship a statement is given which conclusively shows his belief that man could not, of himself, learn either the nature of the gods, or the most acceptable manner of worshipping them, unless a teacher should come from heaven.

But that twilight-time of doubt and uncertainty has passed, and Easter brings to us the glorious morning of faith and of assurance, and in it we should rejoice.

The custom which has become so general in all our churches of commemorating the day, not

only by appropriate services, but by bringing to the place of worship the tribute of flowers—the lily in its purity, and the rose in its fragrance and beauty—is a beautiful custom. It is in keeping with the day, with its fragrance of blessed hopes and enduring promise.

The Lord is risen! Earth hears the blessed word,

Divinest hope within the soul is stirred,  
Life blossoms into fuller joy and grace,  
And a new future opens for the race.

## "SPANISH HONOR."

THE dispatches from Madrid are full of vague references to "Spanish honor" as something sacred, which must be preserved inviolate at any and all cost. The Spanish government is represented as ready and willing to make all concessions for the sake of peace which do not involve a sacrifice of its "honor." One of the late dispatches quotes the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs as saying, in response to a question as to whether Spain would make any further concessions in the interest of peace, that "Spain has already conceded everything save honor, and will concede nothing more."

What is this plant of tender growth, by Spaniards denominated honor? In what way has Spain, in this or any other age, given evidence that she is possessed of that lofty and noble attribute which is fitly described by the word honor? We search the pages of history in vain for any such evidence. From the earliest days of Spanish history down to the present time, the rule of Spain has been characterized by cruelty, oppression and wrong unspeakable. The history of no other nation on the globe, civilized or uncivilized, has chapters so dark and terrible as those which blacken the history of Spain. The blood of millions of human beings, shed unjustly, in all lands beneath the sun, cries aloud to heaven in protest against the recognition of such a phrase as "Spanish honor." It describes a thing of the imagination, which does not exist, which has never existed, and which in all probability never will exist.

Spain has been guilty of the extermination of an entire people in more than one instance. She deliberately entered upon a plan to exterminate the Cubans as a means of crushing the present rebellion, and has already succeeded in destroying, by starvation and by the sword, not far from half a million lives, out of a total population of about 1,500,000. Is this a specimen of Spanish honor?

There is a fair prospect that the war against the United States, in which Spain is about to engage, will result in stripping the Spaniards of the greater part of their colonial possessions. Such an outcome would be no more than a matter of right and justice; for Spain, by her oppression and cruelty, has forfeited all moral right to rule in any land. She is an oft-convicted criminal in the family of nations, and her punishment has been too long deferred. The absolute extinguishment of Spanish national power would be none too severe a punishment for the crimes against humanity and against civilization of which Spain has been guilty. Her punishment at the hands of the United States will not go to the length of her deserving. But if it should result in the freeing of her oppressed subjects in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in Porto Rico, a great service will have been done, not alone to those oppressed people but to humanity at large.

That Spain must part with Cuba is written in the book of destiny. War once entered upon, the people of the United States will acquiesce in no other conclusion. Cuban freedom may therefore be regarded almost as much a certainty as though it were already an accomplished fact. The case of the Philippines is not so clear, but the insurrection there is spreading, and will be immeasurably strengthened by war between the United States and Spain. There is at least a reasonable probability that the Spaniards may be driven out of the islands. Spanish rule in the Philippines is even more oppressive and cruel than Spanish rule in Cuba, if such a thing be possible, and the

breaking of Spain's power in those islands, which have a total population of some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000, would be a distinct forward step in the progress of civilization. As for Porto Rico, it may be in the hands of the United States within the next few weeks, and may share with Cuba the blessings of release from Spanish oppression.

When Spaniards speak of "Spanish honor" they really refer to Spanish pride, which knows no bounds of reason or common sense—though neither Spain nor Spaniards, Heaven knows! have much to be proud of. But "Spanish honor" (so-called) is destined to receive some severe wounds during the next few months, and Spanish pride is certain to be humbled into the very dust.

## THE PRESIDENT'S STAMINA.

IT IS probable that never in the history of the world has one man been able, as has the President of this nation during the past three weeks, to hold back from precipitate action a hot-headed and impulsive legislative body like the American Congress, bent, as it evidently has been, upon declaring war whether the country was ready for war, or whether there was just cause for war. But the President has not only had to hold back the baying war dogs of Congress—there has been pressure against him even more potent than the great bodies housed in the Capitol at Washington—a portion of the press of the country and millions of his countrymen, hot for battle and spoiling for trouble. Yet against these tremendous forces that have bombarded him with pleas, abuse, advice, ridicule and commands, the stalwart statesman from Ohio has held his way, serenely confident that he was in the right and determined not to be hastened into doing an unwise or unjust action either against Spain or his own country.

Who is there who will stand up and say that this resolute course has not taken stamina, nerve and backbone of the most admirable texture? Who is there who will claim that it would have been statesmanlike or discreet to have plunged the nation into war upon a shadowy and undefined cause, and at the behest and appeals of hot-headed, enthusiastic and irresponsible people and newspapers and members of Congress who were in a state of stampede because of popular clamor?

To every fair-minded and honest American citizen, whatever his politics or his previous opinion of our President, the attitude of Maj. McKinley during the past three weeks must call forth the keenest admiration and the most profound respect. Where a weak man would have yielded to the tremendous pressure, the nation's President has been brave and strong and unflinching in his determination to work out the momentous problem confronting him in his own way and in his own good time; and he has been enabled, by the force of his own personality and level-headedness, to keep the hot-heads from prejudicing our cause, and has worked out his plan of campaign, both in the field of diplomacy and in preparing for a combat, with the masterful ability of a statesman and a general, born to the purple of both diplomacy and war. And what magnificent and masterful work has been done, during this necessary period of delay, in preparing the nation for battle on sea and on land—work that under no conditions of sense and sagacity could have been neglected.

Men who reason must have a profound appreciation of ability and moral courage such as the President has displayed amid a tremendous crisis, and we believe that the hour of his triumph before the great tribunal of the American people and the world is at hand!

Mrs. Ann J. Stiles, who erected Stiles Hall at a cost of \$31,000, for the religious and social uses of the students of the University of California, died recently in Berkeley, at the age of 84. Mrs. Stiles was born in Milbrae, Mass. She had lived in California since 1856.

Mrs. Fanny M. Merryfield, a woman telegraph operator, who gained considerable fame during the recent Indian troubles in Wyoming, has been an operator for thirty years, and is now chief night operator at Cheyenne.



## COFFEE CULTURE IN MEXICO.

By a Special Contributor.

IT IS said that the parent tree of all the coffee grown in the New World was brought, in 1720, by a French naval officer from its native environment, the forests of Abyssinia, to Martinique, in the West Indies; and that from that single plant sprang all the vast plantations which constitute so great a portion of the wealth of Brazil, Mexico, the West Indies, Central, and a portion of South America.

Nowhere in the United States can coffee be successfully grown, for the reason that the plant thrives only between the isothermals of 25 deg. north and 30 deg. south of the equator, and it cannot be grown where the temperature falls below 55 deg. When grown at the extremes of climate, the berry is small and the yield far less than where grown in its most congenial sphere, which is from 18 deg. north to 18 deg. south of the equator. Successful coffee producers state that from latitude 6 deg. to 12 deg., and at an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet, is the most satisfactory, and beyond this, 500 feet of elevation should be allowed for every degree of latitude.

The coffee plants are first grown in a nursery and are transplanted to the ground selected; and when a grove is started in the primeval forest, many of the large trees are left to give the required shade. But when lower ground is cultivated, large-leaved trees, like the banana, are planted at the side of the young trees as shelter from the sun. The trees are planted about eight feet apart, and naturally attain a height of about twenty feet, but when under cultivation, they are kept trimmed from ten to fifteen feet and the branches pruned so as to spread horizontally from the trunk, to facilitate the gathering of the berries, or, in the language of the coffee-grower, the "cropping." The tree thrives best at an elevation of about 4000 feet, where it gets the required shade and moisture, and a temperature which varies but little during the entire year. Hilly ground is usually selected, that the roots may be kept dry, and the best soil is a rich loam or decomposed granite, friable, and containing a large amount of potash and a small quantity of lime. The trees begin to produce during the third year after planting, but are not in full bearing until the fifth year.

A coffee plantation on the uplands is one of the most beautiful sights that greets the traveler in Mexico. The ground is admirably cultivated, the trees stretch far away in straight rows, like a Southern California orange grove, and through the leafy arcades one wanders as through the enchanted realms of fairy land. The leaves are broad and glossy, the flowers snowy white and fragrant as orange blossom. The branches and twigs are slender and the berries, which are shaped like a small bean, are found inclosed in a pulp covered by a tough skin, the berries adhering by their flat surface. It is at first green, but gradually changes color until it is a brilliant scarlet, and a tree laden with glossy green leaves and scarlet berries is quite the most beautiful thing in nature, unless it be the orange tree in all its glory of blossoms, and ripe and green fruit, at the same time. The berry is not picked until fully ripe, and machinery is generally employed to place the crop on the market in the best shape. The machinery is inexpensive, and consists of a set of pulpers, peelers, and separators. With this machinery, and proper oversight, the crop can be cured to perfection by the peon labor of Mexico. After the crop is gathered, it is pulped and washed and sorted into several grades, according to the size of the berries. Pulping and washing coffee is preferable to dry hulling, and, thus treated, it always commands a higher market price.

The yield that may be expected from the maiden crop, that is, at three years, is about one pound, and when the trees come to maturity, in the fifth to the seventh year, according to the location, altitude, and rainfall, they bear from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds per tree.

All the coast States of Mexico south of the 25 deg., are suitable for coffee culture, and the finest plantations are found about Vera Cruz on the east coast, the States of Colima and Micho-

acan on the west coast, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

One of the most successful coffee growers in the republic gives his experience in its culture as follows:

"When I came to Mexico, ten years ago, I had \$20,000 in gold, which, by the way, is as small a sum as anyone should ever undertake the business with. Most of the failures in the coffee business, and they are many, are due to the fact that the parties have insufficient means to wait from five to seven years before realizing anything from the crop. I had had some experience in coffee-growing in the Hawaiian Islands, previous to coming to Mexico, and learned some very dear lessons there, having planted my trees at too low an elevation, and lost the entire plantation from the rust which prevails at an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet above sea level, where most of the plantations located in former days.

"I selected 500 acres of land in the State of Vera Cruz, among the primeval forest, at an elevation of 3000 feet, paying \$12.50 in Mexican silver per acre. The land was a rich loam, rather rocky, and cost me \$8 per acre to clear. Thus, you see, the first outlay was about \$10,250. I left trees at a distance of about twenty-five feet, as they were large, and I calculated that one tree would shade three or four coffee plants. All of the land was on a side hill, where drainage would be good, thus preventing too much dampness about the roots of the plants. I selected young plants from a nursery, paying about \$800 for sufficient plants for my 500 acres of ground. Of course, the cost was much higher ten years ago than now. The distance at which to set trees is a mooted question, some claiming that they may be set as close as three and one-half feet, others say that the proper distance is eight to ten feet. In India and Ceylon the average distance is six feet, with the trees topped at about four feet. In Guatemala they are set at about nine feet and the trees allowed to attain their natural height of about twenty feet. Each planter has his own opinion, but from my experience, I am convinced that ten feet is the proper distance in this State, where the conditions are somewhat different from the west coast or the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. I set my trees in holes eighteen inches deep by eighteen inches square, carefully removing all stones and roots from the surrounding soil. The holes were left open for about three weeks, and the plants placed in them just at the beginning of the rainy season.

"When the trees attained the age of eighteen months, I had them topped to a height of four feet, which caused them to throw out more vigorous branches, and from these sprang 'suckers,' most of which I had removed. It requires a good deal of experience to understand the principles of successful pruning, that is, to remove all superfluous wood and leave such branches as will produce the best crop. In the work of pruning comes one of the greatest obstacles to be met with in coffee culture in Mexico. The ordinary peon laborer will cut and slash the tree indiscriminately if not carefully watched, and they sometimes totally ruin the next year's crop. The work of weeding and keeping the soil free from grasses which grow so luxuriantly in this climate, is very arduous and expensive.

"The total cost of bringing my 500 acres of coffee trees to maturity, that is, the fifth year after planting was about \$18,000 in Mexican silver, which sum included my living expenses and the buildings erected on my plantation. The first crop that I gathered averaged half a pound per tree, which I sold for 16 cents a pound, gold. The fourth year the production was one and one-quarter pounds, and the fifth year showed a trifle over two pounds per tree, which has been the average production for the past five years. I have never lost a crop, and my trees are all healthy and the plantation is in the best possible condition. The life of a coffee tree is about thirty years. In the twenty-fifth year about one-half of the trees should be taken up and the ground replanted to young trees. This, of course, cuts the planter's income down to one-half for the ensuing five years, but insures the original income for the next twenty years thereafter. My income for the past five years from my 500 acres of trees has averaged \$40,000, Mexican silver, from which, deducting the cost of curing the crop and care of the land, about \$19,000, leaves me a clear in-

come of \$21,000, which I consider a good investment for my \$20,000, Mexican silver. There are many men in Mexico who have enormous incomes from their coffee plantations, and all the old plantations are making money. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is the ideal coffee-growing country of Mexico, I personally know dozens of men whose incomes range from \$10,000 to \$60,000 per year. It is only the inexperienced growers and those who began without sufficient capital and with no knowledge of the language or labor conditions, who are crying about there being no profit in the business."

With the exception of maize, coffee forms the most remunerative of Mexico's agricultural products. During the past year Mexico sold to the United States 32,387,823 pounds of coffee, worth in gold \$4,880,895, as compared with but 18,952,467 pounds, worth \$3,179,578 in gold, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Thus, the average value of Mexican coffee during 1896 was 16.77 cents a pound, and 15.06 in 1897. The American people consume over \$75,000,000 worth of coffee annually, and the low price has sent the consumption up during the past year some three pounds. Americans are the heaviest coffee consumers in the world, over ten pounds per capita per annum being the amount reported by statisticians.

CARMEN HAR COURT.

## The Soil.

[W. C. Fuller, in Colton News:] This term of vague interpretation, meaning either a defamiation of character, a plumber's mixture, a young codfish or a barn-door sill, is understood by the orchardists to be "that portion of the earth in which plants may grow."

It is usually applied to a stratum of earth to be observed by a casual view and seldom means more than that portion of the soil exposed by the process of cultivation and that portion resting immediately below it.

While an outward investigation may be ample for an annual cropping of land, it is not sufficient for a grove consisting of trees whose life and fruitage is desired to be of long duration.

The general character of a soil should be known for a depth of at least six feet over the whole or a considerable part of the orchard.

To ascertain the condition of the soil, excavations are made in sufficient number to acquire a thorough knowledge of the mechanical divisions and mixtures of each foot of subsoil and an approximate map of its character is made to be used for reference.

Prof. Hilgard says the "richest surface soil may be utterly useless for farming purposes if underlain, at a depth, varying according to the nature of the soil, from one to four feet by a hardpan impervious to the roots of plants."

The dangerous effect of hardpan to citrus trees, whose growth will continue for decades, is apparent, as their roots must extend to a depth of many feet.

Trees set in a soil held in an impervious basin would eventually, after years of labor and expense, be subject to the effects of the accumulations of alkaline salts in the soil, as well as salts continually applied by irrigation waters carrying an excess in solution.

A water level would be formed at or below the action of the roots, and its tendency be to rise and fall according to the seasons. This level would as effectively stop the downward developments of rot growth as though they met with a solid resistance.

A subsoil of hardpan, therefore, if within from two to six feet of the surface should be removed or destroyed, and if at a greater depth a system of drainage should be outlined, to prevent the corrosive destruction of the roots, which might occur.

Soil replacement will be one of the necessary duties of orchard culture. Sandy lands can be materially improved by an annual dressing of earths, rich in aluminous compounds; while compact soils of clay and fine silt can be made more available by mixtures of coarse sand.

The tendency of soil investigations must soon be toward the advisability of replacing soil ingredients to restore or maintain fertility.

In these days of bacterial study and culture, the working power of the soil ingredients must be made to bear its burden of life as well as to maintain its chemical changes.

Fertilization, as now practiced, adds the elements subtracted from the soil by vegetable growth and waste. This in no wise restores fertility. It returns to the soil by addition what the crop and growth removes by subtraction. Soil replacement should add to lands out of balance those ingredients, not necessarily fertile, but which are essential to start a series of chemical changes in the soil that would make available for plant growth those elements that would otherwise remain dormant and neutral. It is especially advantageous to close, compact lands of clay and fine silt, to improve their mechanical condition by the addition of sand. While not in itself fertile, it makes the land pervious to irrigation water and the natural rainfall, and acts as a means toward fertility.

The soil condition and mixtures are generally fixed by the character of the adjacent or underlying rock structure, the disintegration and mixture of the

unheaved strata of older formations, or by alluvial deposits and washes.

Being a mixture of these local formations, in degrees of subdivision, the soil of a locality would be subject to the same climatic changes that have to a great extent operated in the formation and destruction of these rocks.

The same climatic and chemical changes would be expected to operate in the soil to further the formation of the available plant food in the soil.

When the component parts of the soil are known, in its mechanical division and the character and its source determined, the different subsoils can be studied in their original formations or ledges.

The soil is by no means an immobile mass. Heat, moisture, air and gaseous compounds compel endless reactions and soil readjustments. The earth, to its finest particles, is in constant motion.

The tendency of all soil, either by cultivation or the action of natural agencies, is to complete its cycle of fertility toward a condition of sterile stratification.

The cultivation of a soil must be supposed to hasten or retard its exhaustion. These changes are not only seen in the chemical reactions between its ingredients, but in its power to be elaborated into vegetable tissues to produce the variety of orchard growth.

When the soil is acted upon only by the agencies of its formation, as heat, light, moisture and air, the soluble parts of the rock and fine particle are constantly being wrested from the crumbling mass and removed to lower levels, as soil alluvials, and are beyond the reach of the roots of plants.

When animal and vegetable forms arise they tend to arrest this natural and mechanical division of the soil and through the action of the living cell, re-stratify the soil as vegetable and animal accumulations.

It is in this life action that the annual organization in the soil, as the earth worms, by their incessant labor, keep the earth mold digested, and the vegetable growths are able to contribute their humus to replenish and stimulate the soil and maintain its fertility. The mechanical composition of the soil will, therefore, be found to be the balance of all these natural and vegetable and animal adjustments.

## THE JOURNALIST.

He bought a daily journal,  
And to please all men diurnal  
Was the paramount ambition  
That he cherished most intense.  
He said he'd write the "leaders"  
To conciliate all readers  
And his editorial matter  
It would never give offense.

He would please the high and lowly,  
The wicked and the holy,  
The "Republicans" and the "Democrats"  
And even the "Populists."  
He would enliven the people  
Higher than the highest steeples,  
And pet the sleek aristocrats,  
And fat monopolists.

He would lift no wrathful besom,  
But would study how to please 'em,  
And his indiscriminate sweetness  
Would be scatter far and near.  
He would shoot as from a battery,  
Daily fusillades of flattery,  
And with premeditated praises  
Daily storm the public ear.

But the Democrats did snub him,  
And the Republicans tried to club him,  
And a Presbyterian deacon  
Smote him on the shoulder blade,  
And an Episcopalian rector,  
Stabbed him through the chest protectors,  
And a strong agnostic athlete  
Smashed him with a hand grenade.

And the high born and the lowly,  
And the wicked and the holy,  
When they mocked his hated office,  
All were equally profane;  
And the deacon and the pastor  
And the wicked dancing-master,  
Impartially upon his head,  
Their equal blows did rain.

And a Sunday superintendent,  
A religious independent,  
And an infidel free-thinker,  
Seized and hurled him in a heap,  
And a bloody jail bird stifled him,  
And a gentle Quaker killed him,  
And they buried him in partnership,  
His grave was dark and deep.

LUE VERNON.

## THE FIGHTING EDITOR.

"War is coming! Blood must flow!"  
"Mary, get my satchel packed!"  
"We must meet the craven foe!"  
"Mary, get my satchel packed!"  
"There are wrongs that we must right,  
Freeborn men, prepare to fight,  
'Tis no time for childish fright!"  
"Mary, get my satchel packed!"

"Now, let all the world give ear!"  
"Mary, get my satchel packed!"  
"We've begged for war for half a year!"  
"Mary, get my satchel packed!"  
"The President, at last, is stirred!  
We have spoken—he has heard!"  
"—the final word!"  
"Satchel packed!"

"Clouds of war obscure the sky!"  
"Mary, get my satchel packed!"  
"Cuba's hope is mounting high!"  
"Mary, get my satchel packed!"  
"Let our tars prepare to fight,  
Let them battle for the right!"  
"I start for Halifax tonight,  
Mary, get my satchel packed!"

—[Cleveland Leader.]

[Indianapolis Journal:] Yabsley,  
The war excitement has done me  
some good at last.

Wickwire. As to how?  
Yabsley. The landlady won't let her  
daughter play the Spanish fandango  
on the guitar any more.



## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ANTON SEIDL had arranged a dinner party at his residence in New York, on the evening on which his death so suddenly occurred, but those who were to have been his guests, Ysaye, Pugno, Gerardy, their secretary, Mr. Joubert, and Henry Bourke, Ysaye's pupil, were present instead at the great conductor's deathbed at the home of Sigismund Bernstein, manager of the Seidl Orchestra. The New York Musical Courier says:

"The death of Anton Seidl will involve a complete reorganization of a great many institutions here whose future is associated with the conductor, who was, at the time of his death, closely allied with the following organizations: Seidl Society, Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, New York Metropolitan opera season; Covent Garden, spring season, London; Astoria concerts; permanent orchestra; Seidl Society, spring tour (dates fixed); Liederkranz Society (probably)."

"The election of a conductor for the Philharmonic Society is set for next month, and so was the election of a conductor for the Liederkranz. The operas in New York and London must have a Wagner conductor, a specialist, such as Mr. Seidl was, and it is very probable that Mr. Grau, in his selection of a Covent Garden conductor, will continue his diplomatic policy of combining this engagement with the New York engagement, and by so doing force the Philharmonic to accept the same man, if it can be done."

"If the Philharmonic and the Liederkranz would combine they could offer to one of the young conductors of Germany a splendid field."

"Latest reports from our Berlin office are to the effect that among those mentioned for America, neither Schuch, nor Mottl, nor Richter could be secured. Weingartner is reported to be in bad condition physically. Dr. Muck, who has been mentioned here in connection with the Astoria concerts, may be available; but if Arthur Nikisch would resign at Leipzig and take the first steamer for New York, he could have it all, for he would be irresistible."

"The death of Seidl will have a great influence on the Boston situation. Emil Paur has not been informed as to his future relations with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and there is a large element in this city that wants Paur. The most available man for New York would be one of the two last mentioned, and they are among the greatest conductors the world has ever had. Thirteen—the fatal thirteen of the superstitious—marked the year of Anton Seidl's residence in America, and in those years he associated himself so intimately with the name of Wagner that to mention one invariably suggested the other. At no time in his artistic career was the great conductor in more superb condition than during the past season. His triumphs last summer in London and Bayreuth—triumphs that crowned a brilliant lifetime—were but confirmations of prophecies made by the Musical Courier since 1885."

"With Wagner he was ever in intimate sympathy. After Hans Richter it is safe to assert that no one ever conducted the 'Ring' and 'Tristan and Isolde' as did Anton Seidl. In 'Parsifal,' which he had made his own after years of close study, Seidl succeeded in Bayreuth in almost effacing the impression created by Herman Levi. But it is bootless to compare his work with others; his name will go down in musical history as one of the few great Wagnerian conductors and a man of enormous temperamental energy, and one possessing an insight almost clairvoyant of the music of Richard Wagner."

"A few weeks ago Mr. Seidl received an offer from the Royal Opera in Berlin, but he declined it and decided to stay in New York. For some little time an effort has been on foot to establish a permanent orchestra in this city, with Mr. Seidl as conductor. The plans were nearly completed a few weeks ago, and it was decided that the orchestra was to be employed for the next two opera seasons at the Metropolitan, and was to give numerous concerts. The movement was started, in a large part, for the express purpose of keeping Mr. Seidl in New York."

[New York Sun:] Eugene Ysaye announced last week that he was probably to become the leader of a new permanent orchestra, which will be founded next autumn in this city. M. Ysaye said that under the circumstances he would make his permanent residence in this country. The new organization is to be formed by Sigismund Bernstein. It is said, and will give the first concert in this city next October.

"I have not yet decided positively to accept this proposition," M. Ysaye said, "but it is very nearly settled that I will. I have had a great deal of experience as a conductor, and I would be quite willing to remain in this country if suitable arrangements could be made. I shall also be a soloist with the orchestra. Just before his death Mr.

Seidl asked me to become the concert master of the new permanent orchestra which was to be formed by him. I told him that I could not take such a post unless I were also allowed to conduct occasionally at the concerts. Mr. Seidl said that could easily be arranged. I was at his house on the night his death occurred to arrange the final conditions of the engagement. If Mr. Grau should take the new orchestra I would conduct at the opera. That would necessitate a change in the programme of the concerts, which would have to be arranged to conform with that of the opera."

M. Ysaye said that this new orchestra had no connection with any other now in existence. He also said that a quartette for chamber music concerts would be formed in connection with the orchestra. To this, he said, Raoul Pugno and Jean Gerardy would belong. Both of them will live permanently in this country if the orchestra is formed. M. Ysaye was the organizer and conductor of the Brussels Symphony Orchestra.

It is not probable the Philharmonic will take any action in the selection of a conductor for some time. The Seidl, the Metropolitan, the Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Operahouse orchestras are practically the same in their make-up, and they will all select directors to succeed Mr. Seidl. The Philharmonic season does not commence until next October, and it has plenty of time.

A musical movement of unusual importance to the Coast will soon take shape and will center in this city. It is nothing less than an annual musical undertaking on the plan of the Worcester (Mass.) festival, which is attended by thousands every year. The idea was suggested by the fact that many of the teachers of the public schools are good singers and with a strong interest in musical matters. At the yearly meeting of the Southern California Teachers' Institute several thousand teachers are in attendance, and a committee, composed of five men and women, interested in the progress of music in Southern California, devised a plan to be laid before the institute, looking to the holding of an annual musical festival during the sessions of the institute. As a preliminary test the city teachers were asked as to their opinion of this scheme, and 150 of them entered heartily into the idea, and urged its development. During the session of the institute last week the matter was brought before that body. The music section heartily approved it, and the general assembly of nearly two thousand teachers from all parts of Southern California passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is in the sense of this association that a musical festival, as outlined by the committee and introduced by Supt. J. A. Foshay, be adopted; and that one evening be set apart in the session for 1899 for the consummation of such chorus work, in support of which the following resolution was adopted by the music section on Friday afternoon, April 1, 1898: It is hereby resolved that we, teachers assigned to the music section of the Southern California Festival Association, sustain Chairman Foshay and the committee in their effort to organize a chorus for 1899, and that we pledge them our hearty cooperation and support in the undertaking."

The committee's plans are as yet in the rough, but it being the beginning of what is hoped to be made a permanent institution, the first concert will be along simple lines. Several mixed choruses, a standard secular cantata, with orchestral accompaniment; soloists and orchestral selections will form the programme. The plan contemplates the formation of a large chorus in this city and auxiliary choruses of from four voices upward in all places in Southern California that have representatives in the institute, which are to be brought together for the festival. Necessarily the choral selections will have to be of a clear and well-marked type, and metronomic and other indications will be furnished the auxiliary leaders. The singers are to buy their own music, which is to be furnished at almost actual cost and the female teachers will be relied on to bring into the choruses at least one male singer each. The comparatively small expense of the undertaking will be met by the nominal admission charge to the concert. It is expected that through the widespread interest the movement will receive, its direct attractiveness to the friends and members of the Teachers' Institute, and its distinct importance to the musical progress of Southern California, Hazard's Pavilion will be taxed to the utmost to accommodate the audience. The preliminary work will take a few months, and rehearsals will not begin until fall. Harley Hamilton has already been selected as the conductor and the committee will shortly decide upon the choral numbers for the concert.

The Musical Age says: "The Orchestra of New York" will probably soon be an established fact. The first plan to raise \$1,000,000, and with that sum to found a really permanent orchestra, has of course fallen through.

No one but Mr. Finck expected the four millionaires to deposit their quarter of a million each, and so the promoters of the orchestra have now put the matter on a sensible business footing, and will try to raise only \$125,000, to be used at the rate of \$25,000 a year. Already \$60,000 has been actually promised, and the balance is within sight.

"The officers of the society are as follows: Charles T. Barney, president; Gustav E. Kissel, secretary, and William E. Strong, treasurer. Twenty-four trustees were also elected."

A delightful violin recital was given at the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall Friday evening by Edwin H. Clark, assisted by Miss Jennie Winston, soprano, and Mrs. Pearl M. Powell, pianiste. Mr. Clark opened the programme with Vieuxtemps' "Ballade et Polonaise," op. 38, and in response to an enthusiastic recall played a serenade by Piere. His other numbers were Romanze (Felix-Borowsky), "Etude" (Paganini), "Berceuse Joycelyn" (Goddard), "Perpetual Motion" (Ries), and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen." Especially enjoyable among Miss Winston's artistically-sung numbers was a charming ballade, "Love of a Day," a recent composition of Mr. Clark's. The other songs were Sapio's "Spring," an encore, "Good Night" (Alice Pitman), "Thy Beaming Eyes" (MacDowell), and "The Black Bird" (Victor Harris). The hall was crowded, the audience expressed its appreciation most cordially, and there were flowers in abundance.

J. H. Zinck, the well-known tenor, will leave with his wife next Thursday for his old home in Copenhagen, Denmark, where he is already engaged for six concerts. Mr. Zinck's parents were both opera singers for fifteen years, and his mother is now one of the leading vocal teachers in Copenhagen. Mr. Zinck has obtained a four-month's leave of absence from his position in the quartette of the First Presbyterian Church.

Little Paloma Schramm will give a series of three piano recitals in San Francisco this week. She will be assisted by Mrs. Florence Scarborough, contralto.

Miss Alva St. Cyr Bennet has been engaged as soprano at the Olivet Congregational Church, and will sing the "Resurrection" this morning, with violin obligato by Mrs. Harpham.

Earl B. Valentine, violinist, assisted by Mrs. D. B. Rawson, vocalist, and Miss Eva E. Williams, pianiste, will give a recital at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium Thursday afternoon.

The musical programme for the Easter services of the Cathedral choir at 10:30 a.m. will be: Guilmant's "Third Mass," complete in E-flat major, for soprano, alto, tenor, baritone and bass solos, with chorus and orchestra. The soloists will be Miss Tertilia Eisenmayer, soprano; Miss Lillie Scanlon, contralto; Karl S. Throver, tenor; Eugene Roth, baritone, and Joseph Scott, bass. Before the sermon a "Largo Cantabile" (Haydn) will be played by a string quintette. For the offertory the whole choir with the orchestra will render the "Regina Coeli" (Foepfel). A. J. Stamm will preside at the organ and direct. At the conclusion of the services the organist and the orchestra will play a "Fest March" by Steinhagen. Vespers will be held at 7:30 p.m., and the musical programme will be: "Domine, Dixit" "Laude Pueri," and "Magnificat." "Landate Pueri," and "Magnificat" (Est). "In Exitu Israel" will be chanted from the Gregorian. Miss Eisenmayer will sing "Haec Dies" (Kapp) the choir will sing the "Regina Coeli" (Foepfel). For benediction, Miss Scanlon will sing "O Salutaris" (Wiegand), and Mrs. Banks will sing the solo part in "Tantum Ergo" (Berge), assisted by a chorus.

The music at St. John's Episcopal Church this morning will be as follows: Organ prelude, "Improvisation"—Waldo F. Chase. Processional, "Welcome, Happy Morning" (Sullivan). Kyrie, "Gloria Tibi," "Credo" (Tours) in C. Hymn, "The Strife is O'er" (Palestrina). "Gloria Patri" (Field) in D. Offertory anthem, "As It Began to Dawn" (Vincent). Presentation, "Holy Offerings" (Redhead). "Sursam Corda," "Sanctus," "Benedictus, Qui Venit," "Agnus Dei" (Tours) in C. "Gloria in Excelsis" (Gregorian). "Nunc Dimittis" (Barnby). Recessional, "Jesus Lives" (Gauntlett).

Organ postlude, "Marche Pontificale." At evensong: Organ prelude—Waldo F. Chase. Processional, "Welcome, Happy Morning" (Sullivan). Psalter, "Magnificat," "Nunc Dimittis" (Anelican chants). Anthem, "As It Began to Dawn" (Vincent). Hymn, "He Is Risen" (Neander). Recessional, "Alleluia!" (Palestrina). Organ numbers, "Prayer" (Massenet), "Marche" (Salome), "Cantilene Nuptiale" (Dubois), chorus (Costa).

At St. Vincent's Church this morning a solemn mass will be held at 10:30

o'clock, when the choir will render the following programme, especially prepared for the occasion:

Rossini's beautiful "Messe Solennelle" for solo and chorus, will be given complete, and Mr. Romandy will play the violin obligatos throughout.

Kyrie, "Gloria," "Gratias"—Trio, Mrs. Rubo, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Rubo. Tenor solo, "Domine Deus"—Mr. Osgood.

Duet, "Qui Tollis"—Mrs. Tolhurst and Mrs. Rubo.

Bass solo, "Quoniam"—Mr. Rubo.

Chorus, "Cum Sancto Spiritu."

Quartet, "Veni Creator" (Schilling)—Mrs. Tolhurst, Mrs. Rubo, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Rubo.

Chorus and solo, "Credo."

Soprano solo, "Crucifixus"—Mrs. Tolhurst.

Offertory, "Alma Virgo" (Hummell)—Mrs. Tolhurst and chorus.

Chorus and solo, "Sanctus."

Alto solo, "O Salutaris"—Mrs. Rubo.

"Agnus Dei"—Mrs. Rubo and full choir.

Violin solo, "Angels Serenade" (Braga)—Mr. Romandy.

Chorus, "Unfold" from Gounod's "Redemption."

March (Mendelssohn)—Mr. Wilde.

The choir consists of Meses. Tolhurst, Stansbury, Ibbetson, Rohr, Hovel, Hammes, Vail, Knox, B. Donnell, soprano; Meses. Rubo, Chapman, Fishbach, Alto; the Meses. Donnell, Klokke, Beatty, McNut, Peck, alto; Messrs. Osgood, Jochum, Olshausen, Millner, Jeffries, tenor; Messrs. Rubo, Ries, Alton, Dow, Held, Peck, bass.

The music at the University Methodist Church this morning will be an anthem, "Come See the Place Where Jesus Lay" (Reed). A. H. Cogswell will sing "Calvary" (Rodney) for the offertory. In the evening a part of the oratorio of "Emmanuel" will be rendered. The organ will be presided over by R. H. Crist.

The music at the First Christian Church this morning will be as follows:

Organ prelude.

Solo, "The Savior's Tomb" (Dennée)—Miss Mary Belle Daily.

Anthem, "Christ is Risen" (Coombs)—Choir.

Offertory, "He Will Forgive" (Moir)—H. R. Maybin.

Evening praise service:

Anthem, "Alleluia: Song of Gladness" (Guilmont)—Choir.

Tenor solo, "A Dream of Paradise" (Hamilton Gray)—Harry Porter; violin obligato, Miss Fanny Brown.

Trio, "Eternal King"—The Meses Graham and J. W. Wren.

Solo, "Easter Song" (Van de Nater)—Miss Mary Belle Daily.

Anthem, "See Now the Altar" (Faure)—Choir.

Solo with violin obligato, "Resurrection" (Shelley)—Miss Ethel Graham and Miss Fanny Brown.

Anthem, "Christ is Risen from the Dead" (Coombs)—Choir.

The music at Trinity Methodist Church this morning will be:

Organ, "Cyrus Animan" (Rossini).

Anthem, "Awake, O Earth" (Eyer).

Anthem, "The Magdalene" (Warren). Violin obligato by Mr. Bryson.

Offertory (Batiste).

Offertory solo, "O Gladsome Day" (Stearns)—Miss Charlotte Pinkham.

"Marche Pontificale" (Gounod).

The music at Plymouth Congregational Church this morning will be as follows:

Anthem, "Lift Your Glad Voices" (Vogrich).

Offertory, "Easter Carol" (Gilchrist).

Evening:

Anthem, "The Resurrection" (Shelley).

Offertory, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" (Handel)—Miss Edith Preston.

The music at Olivet Congregational Church this morning will be as follows:

"Gloria" from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," by the quartette.

Invocation, "Gloria Patri."

"The Resurrection" (Shelley)—Miss Alva St. Cyr Bennet, with violin obligato.

"King of Kings" (Slipper)—Quartet.

Offertory, contralto solo, "He Is Risen" (Sullivan)—Miss Jessie Arneill.

The engagement is announced of L. F. Gottschalk, who was the musical director of La Fiesta of 1897, and who is the composer of many popular songs, to Miss Marie Millard, the daughter of Harrison Millard, composer of "Waiting," "When the Flowing Tide Comes In," and other well-known compositions. Miss Millard is at present the prima donna of the "Wizard of the Nile," company, of which Mr. Gottschalk is musical director.

Miss Lillie Scanlon will give a song recital Friday evening at the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall.

The choir of the Central Presbyterian Church, assisted by four voices, under the leadership of Mrs. J. T. Newkirk, will render the following Easter music this morning:

"The Resurrection" (Shelley); Easter hymn with soprano solo by L. P. Wheat.

"The Winter's Gone" (N. H. Allen).

"The Heavenly Message" (C. Whitney Coombs).

At 7:30 p.m.:

"The Strife is O'er" (Mendelssohn).

"The Spring Comes On" (N. H. Allen).

The Sunday-school orchestra of the



First Congregational Church, under the direction of W. H. Mead, and numbering thirty instruments, will give its eighth popular concert at the church on Friday evening. Miss Annie B. Shepard, soprano; Mrs. Pearl W. Severance, zither; Roy B. Sumner, basso and C. W. Stevens, cello, will assist, and the programme will be as follows:

March, "Under the Double Eagle" (J. F. Wagner)—Orchestra.  
Overture, "Pique Dame" (Suppe.)  
Basso, "The Song of Hybras, the Cretan" (J. W. Elliott.)  
Duo, horn and flute, "Serenade" (Titi)—Ernest B. Smith and Harry H. Parker.  
"Andante and Minuet" from the "First Symphony" (Haydn)—Orchestra.  
Zither, "Romance" (Bloomquist.)  
Themes from the new opera, "The Serenade" (Victor Herbert)—Orchestra.  
Soprano, "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear" (Kucken)—Cello obligato by C. W. Stevens.  
"Traumbilder" ("Dream Pictures") (Lumbye)—Orchestra, introducing a zither solo.  
Finale, "Priests' March" ("Athalia") (Mendelssohn)—Orchestra and organ.

An unusually elaborate musical service will be given at Simpson Tabernacle this evening with quartette and soloists, including Mrs. Delphine Todd Colby, soprano, Mrs. Loleta L. Rowan, contralto, T. E. Rowan, Jr., tenor and Revel France, bass, Miss Matilee Loeb, cornetist, and Frank H. Colby, organist.

The following programme will be given:

Organ, (a) "Offertoire" (Tours); (b) "Intermezzo" (Delibes)—Mr. Colby.  
Quartette, "Easter Anthem" in E flat (Schnecker)—Contralto, bass and tenor solos and quartette.  
Basso, "O, Love Divine" (Nevin)—Mr. France.  
Duet, "Twilight" (Nevin)—Mr. and Mrs. Rowan.  
Soprano, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" from the "Messiah" (Handel)—Mrs. Colby.

Organ, offertory, "Duo Pastorale" (Guilmant)—Miss Loeb, cornet solo.  
Quartette, "Rock of Ages" (Buck).  
Contralto, "The Resurrection" (Shelley)—Mrs. Rowan, assisted by Paul Brown.  
Quartette, "Abide With Me" (Ben-nett).

Tenor, "If With All Your Hearts" (From Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah")—Mr. Rowan.

Quartette (unaccompanied), "Now the Day Is Over" (Barnby).  
Organ postlude, "Grand Chorus" in D (Guilmant)—Mr. Colby.

At the morning service Miss Florence Oliver will sing "The King of Kings," by Julian Jordan.

The musical programme at the Church of the Ascension, Boyle Heights, this morning, will be as follows:

Prelude, "Grand Triumphant March" (Gounod).  
Processional, "Welcome Happy Morning" (Sullivan).  
"Easter Chant" (Mornington).  
"Te Deum" (Mietzke).  
Hymn, "The Day of Resurrection." Kyrie Eleison in F, (Tours); "Greenland;" "Gloria Tibi" in F, (Tours).  
Hymn, "Come, Ye Faithful" (Sullivan).  
Organ, "Offertoire" in G (Baptiste).  
"Sursum Corda" and Sanctus in C, (Monk).  
"Agnus Dei" (Gounod).  
"Gloria in Excelsis" (Old Chant).  
"Nunc Dimittis" (Barnby).  
Recessional, "Christ the Lord is Risen Today" (Rimbault).  
Postlude, "Russian March" (Scottson Clark).

In the evening at 7:30 the children's Easter festival will be held.

The music at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this morning will be as follows:

Organ, "Easter Festival" (Jules Grison).  
Anthem, "Light's Glittering Morn" (Parker).  
"Gloria Patri" (Shuey).  
Response, "Beloved, Let us Love" (Foote).  
Violin Solo, "Adagio Religioso" (Leonard)—Harley Hamilton.  
Offertory solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" from the "Messiah" (Handel)—Miss Jennie Winston.  
Anthem, "Shout Ye High Heavens" (Chadwick).  
Organ, "Marche Pontificale" (Lemmens).

At the Knights Templars service in the afternoon the programme will be: Organ, "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhauser" (Wagner).  
"Gloria Patri" (Shuey).  
"Gloria in Excelsis" (Tours).  
"Festival Te Deum" (Buck).  
Offertory solo, "Resurrection" (Shelley)—Revel France.  
Organ, "March" from "Tannhauser" (Wagner).

At the Church of the Unity the choir, consisting of Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball-Wuerker, soprano; Miss Rosina Rosin, contralto; T. E. Rowan, tenor; F. L. Huebner, basso, and Miss M. Edith Haines, organist, will be reinforced by R. H. Ballard, cellist, and the programme will be as follows: Organ, "Easter Prelude" (Merkel).  
Anthem, "The Strife is O'er" (Schnecker).  
Carol, "Rejoice, the Lord is King" (Handel).  
Cello solo, "Meditation" (Bach-Gounod).

Carol, "Easter Morn" (Rubinstein).  
Tenor solo, "Hosanna" (Granier)—T. E. Rowan, Jr., with cello obligato.  
Carol, "Jesus, Delicious Memory" (Reissiger).  
Memorial hymn, "It Singeth Low in Every Heart."  
Offertory, soprano solo, "Ave Verum" (Florence)—Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball-Wuerker, with cello obligato.  
Carol, "God Hath Sent His Angels" (Phillips Brooks).

At St. Paul's Church this morning the following musical programme will be rendered:

Voluntary, organ and orchestra, "War March of the Priests" (Mendelssohn).  
Processional hymn, "Welcome Happy Morning" (Calkins).  
Introit, "Lord Have Mercy" (Mozart).  
Responses, (Mozart).  
"Gloria Tibi" (Dr. Monk).  
"Credo," Mozart's Seventh Mass.  
Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen Today" (Dr. Worgan).  
Offertory, "Ye Choirs of New Jerusalem" (John White).  
"Benedictus," from Mozart's Seventh Mass.

"Sanctus" (Mozart).  
"Seven Fold Amen" (Dr. Stainer).  
"Agnus Dei" (Mozart).  
"Eucharistic Hymn" (Brown).  
"Gloria in Excelsis" (Mozart).  
"Nunc Dimittis" (Barnby).  
Recessional hymn, "Come Ye Faithful" (Sir Arthur Sullivan).  
Evensong, 7:30 p.m.

Processional hymn, "Hail the Sign" (Psalter-Anglican Chants).  
"Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Dr. Martin)—Composed for special festival use at St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Special anthem, "O, God of God" (Le Jeune).  
"Offertory" and "Gloria" (From Mozart's Seventh Mass).

The choir of forty-five voices will be under the direction of Francis Hawkins, organist and choirmaster, with T. L. Krebs assisting at the organ. An orchestra will also assist and the soloists will be J. H. Zinke, tenor; J. Silvers, bass; Master Charles Hawkins, soprano, and Miss Edna Foy, violin.

The musical programme at the First Congregational Church this morning will include the following numbers:

Organ, "Fifth Sonata," first movement (Guilmant).  
Choir, "Come Ye Faithful" (Fisher).  
Choir, "They Have Taken Away My Lord" (Stainer).  
Organ, "Pilgrims' Chorus" (Wagner).  
Solo, "The Resurrection" (Shelley).  
Mrs. Rowan, with violin obligato by Mr. Brown.

Organ postlude, introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin" (Wagner).  
Twilight communion service: Organ, "Cavatina" (Raff).  
Choir, "Magdalene" (Warren).  
Organ, "Adagio" from Sixth Sonata (Mendelssohn).

The peerless songstress, Mme. Melba and the superb Damrosch-Ellis Grand Opera Company, who are making a transcontinental tour under the personal management and direction of C. A. Ellis and Walter Damrosch, will be heard at Hazard's Pavilion on the evenings of April 25 and 27. Mme. Melba will be accompanied by Signor Campanari, the famous baritone; Ellison Van Hoose and Salignae, tenors; Mme. Van Canteran and Mme. Mattfield and Oreste Bimboni, the well-known composer and conductor. Owing to the immense expense of bringing the organization to Los Angeles, it becomes necessary to solicit subscriptions, and the list will be opened tomorrow at the Blanchard Music Company's rooms on Spring street.

#### NOTES.

A special cable dispatch to the New York Sun says that Pauline Joran, the American girl who has been for two or three seasons at Covent Garden, will create the principal part in the romantic opera, which Sir Arthur Sullivan and Messrs. Pinero and Carr are preparing. The production will be given at the Savoy Theater in June. It will be the principal event of the dramatic season. English curiosity over Pinero's first libretto with Sullivan is keen.

Camille D'Arville will sing "Francesca" in the Berlin production of "The Pencil Master." If it is a success, "Robin Hood" and "Rob Roy" will also be given. Miss D'Arville will figure prominently in both productions. So that after this season (provided the Germans take kindly to the operas,) she may not be seen in this country for several years to come.

It is said that Pugno has taken back to Paris with him the sum of \$30,000, as the monetary result of his tour.

Katherine Bloodgood and Mlle. Alice Verlet, late prima donna of the Opera Comique, Paris, are touring the South under the management of Victor Thrane. The Musical Courier says of them: "The press of the principal cities of the South are enthusiastic in their praise of the Verlet-Bloodgood concert. Not since the Nordica concert tour in the South has there been so much interest manifested as in the tour of this fine aggregation of artists."

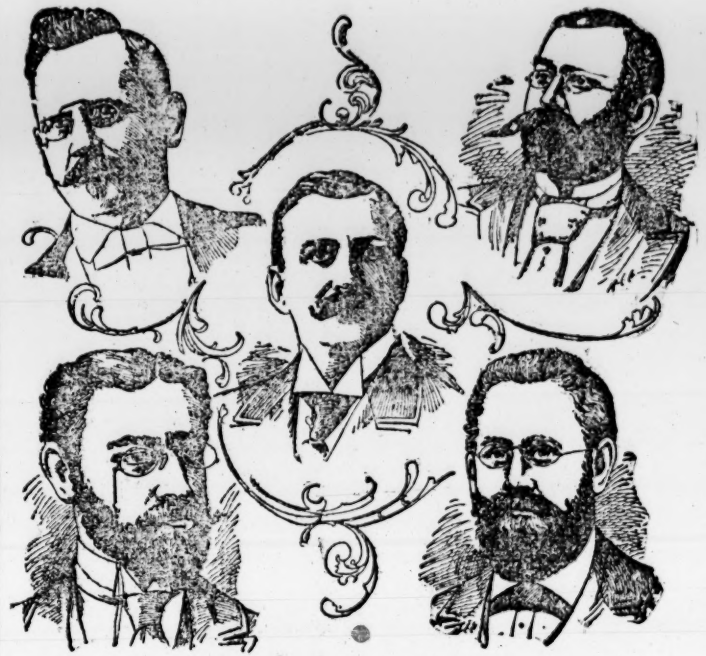
Leoncavallo, who is to conduct the jubilee concert in honor of Francis Joseph at Vienna on August 18, will compose the jubilee hymn.

The Kneisel Quartette will this spring extend its annual western tour to the Pacific Coast, having been engaged by Albert Marks, manager of the San Francisco Symphony Society, for a series of twelve concerts in California.

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The tour will in no way interfere with the annual London season of the quartette.

A movement has been set on foot in England, by an American lady, to erect a monument to the late Jenny Lind, whose memory is held in the highest esteem the world over. Her grace and kindness of heart, added to her fame as a vocalist, left nothing but the sweetest of recollections of her.

Josef Hofmann's recent bicycle accident, which is said to have been occasioned by the desire of some of his female admirers to obtain a nearer view of the famous young pianist, probably cost him \$5000 in the number of engagements he was obliged to cancel.

Sybil Sanderson-Terry is said to be at the point of death. Some time ago she received a blow from an accidental cause, which first prostrated her, and which is now said to have resulted in paralysis.

Dr. Dvorak's new three-act opera will probably be given in Prague shortly. It is entitled the "Devil and the Catin," and is founded on an old Slav legend.

Paderewski is giving a series of performances in the English provinces. He will play in Dublin in the early part of this month.

Cesar Thompson, the Belgian violinist, has been obliged to cancel his engagements owing to illness.

After visiting the chief towns of Australasia, Madame Albani will make

a tour of South Africa, under the direction of M. Buonamici of Cape Town. The famous prima donna expects to be back in London some time in June.

Lilli Lehmann has been nominated by the Emperor of Austria an imperial chamber singer.

Raoul Pugno, the pianist, sailed for France March 30.

Cecil Rhodes has now got his great African telegraph line working from Capetown to Tete on the Zambesi, and poles up as far as Lake Nyassa. That brings him within 1000 miles of Uganda. The Sirdar is about to move on Khartoum, carrying a telegraph line with him. Another year, therefore, may easily see an unbroken line in working order from the delta to the cape.

#### CONCERT AT SANTA MONICA.

Sunday, April 10, grand open-air concert by Los Angeles Military Band on Esplanade, 2:00 p.m. Take Southern Pacific quick service. Leave Los Angeles 9 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Fare 50 cents round trip.

RAND & McNALLY's official map of Alaska with cover for 25 cents at the Times counting-room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

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## DONE BY THE PHONOGRAPH.

UNIQUE USES TO WHICH TALKING MACHINES ARE PUT.

By a Special Contributor.

**M**ORE than forty-five thousand talking machines are in use in the United States alone, and the demand for them is so great that the factories are working night and day. The phonograph is constantly being put to new and unique uses. The fact that Mrs. Ballington Booth, while lately confined to her house, made rousing addresses and sang for many meetings in Washington, New York and Chicago, simply by performing before her phonograph and distributing the cylinders, is indicative of the possibilities of the invention.

One of the largest phonograph dealers in the country surprised the writer by his account of a few of the machine's later adaptations. Telephone companies in many cities, it appears,



SETTING TYPE FROM PHONOGRAPHIC DICTATION.

now use an ordinary phonograph to notify customers when numbers called for are "busy." When the operator finds the wire in use she connects the switch-board plug with the phonograph, which promptly throws out to your ears the words: "The wire is busy; please call off." The well-known "blind organist" of Washington, Bishop, finds the phonograph of valuable assistance in composing music. When he conceives a

some offices the reporters who come in with news dictate the account to a phonograph set up in the editorial rooms, thus saving considerable time. In some offices typesetting is done direct from such a phonographic dictation, the compositor having a pedal by which the phonograph is started and stopped, so that one sentence can be taken at a time. During the last political campaign, some of the newspapers of the country were able to print page after page of speeches delivered only a few hours earlier, and which could not have been made up but for the help of the phonograph. The speeches were redictated to the machine, and typewriters had them written out shortly after the speeches were over. The machine must have had considerable effect upon the campaign, too, for many thousands of campaign speeches and selections from speeches, were talked into them and repeated to big audiences.

The use of the phonograph in post-offices has been practical to a certain extent, though it is not developing very rapidly, in spite of the recent reports that France, Spain and Italy are adopting it for postal service. People who can neither read nor write, deliver their message to the cylinder, which is put in a small box and mailed as an ordinary letter, delivered to the person addressed, or its contents written out at the nearest postoffice. Some time ago a representative of Edison went to Mexico to establish such a system in the postoffice there. While Yvette Guilbert was traveling through the United States last year she dictated accounts of the interesting things she saw and her impressions of them to a phonograph, and sent cylinders across the ocean by steamer every Saturday and Wednesday. A week later her mother was able to hear her daughter tell, in her own voice, of her pleasant experiences here.

### PRESERVING INDIAN LANGUAGES

The Smithsonian Institution is going to do a unique thing with the talking machine. Its directors have engaged representatives of the various Indian tribes in this country to give conversations, in their own tongues, to phonograph machines. They will then be translated into English, so that the dialects of these dying races may be accurately preserved for posterity.

A great number of phonographs are now used in sick rooms and hospitals, where they are found very valuable for amusing patients. The phonograph has reached the kindergarten, too. The little ones readily learn from them such stories as "Little Red Riding-

tion may thus be compared with those of their successors.

### AS AIDS TO INSTRUCTORS.

Many language teachers are buying quantities of machines, some furnishing home instruction thereby, to as many as 500 pupils. Prof. R. D. Cortini, for example, has been teaching various languages by this method, especially in South America and in Mexico. Briefly, his method is this: He furnishes a text book arranged in say, twenty cylinders, on which the same lessons are given in his own voice, and twenty blank cylinders. The pupil thus equipped opens the book at the first lesson, puts the tubes to his ears, starts the machine, and with the eye upon the printed page follows the ear, establishing perfect synchronism. The lesson is repeated more rapidly until every accent is familiarized. Then a blank cylinder is put into the machine, and questions given in the lesson are answered. This record goes to the professor, who listens to the recitation and communicates criticisms. Pupils realize the efficiency of this method, and the tireless repetition of the instruc-

the records. Every malady of the throat, nose, chest, lungs, heart and even a patient's cough, has been registered in this way. The patient describes to the machine the features of his case, and, by making records in different stages, the physician ascertains the condition of the patient. A remarkable library of records is kept by Dr. J. Mount Bleyer of New York. He has about one thousand of such records, each marked, dated and described, and if a patient has a relapse, the doctor takes down the former cylinder and can at once recall the circumstances of the case. An improved machine, called the microphonograph, is used by some of these doctors in studying the feeble sounds given out by the organs of the body. By means of this invention many deaf persons are being benefited. Aural massage in the form of a screeching noise, caused by cylinders of rough surfaces, is applied to their ears for two hours daily, and this so stimulates the nerves as to provide some substitute for the paralyzed organs.

### ON THE RACE TRACK.

The value of the phonograph as been proved at the race track. As the con-



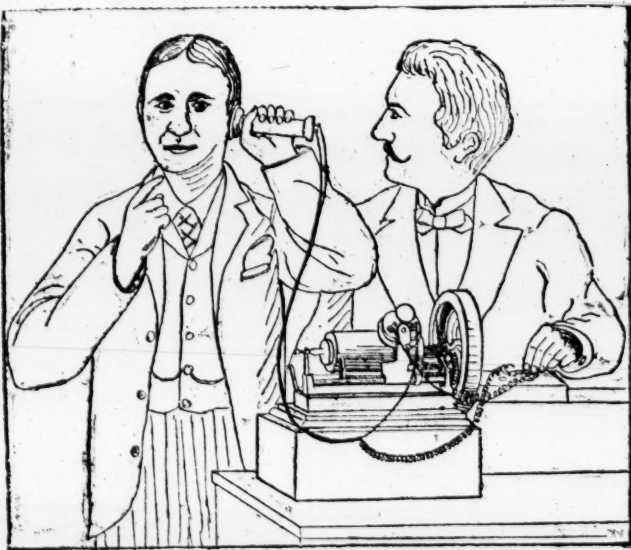
MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH MAKING AN ADDRESS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

testants pass the line their numbers are generally called so rapidly that the judges often disagree. When the machine is used the judge faces it, so that every sound is heard, and there is no room for disagreement after the "finish." An odd use is being made of a phonograph by a physicist, who is now studying climatic conditions in the tropical regions. He employs a machine for recording thunder claps, volcanic sounds, etc.

A phonograph is being made for use at the exposition of 1900 which is expected to be of sufficient dimensions to be heard by 10,000 persons. Meantime, the phonograph is being used a great deal in churches. In an Ohio church an address from the former pastor, who lives in California now, was recently delivered by phonograph. The members of the congregation had been anxious to have him make a visit, but, not being able to leave his home, he sent the address in phonographic cylinders. A Philadelphia preacher has used a machine in church to repeat the scripture lesson, and he is endeavoring to place phonographs and record of spiritual songs with clubs and in the homes of people who never attend church.

In New Jersey there is a church using a large machine in lieu of a choir and organ, as it can be depended upon, and is not expensive. It is likely too, that the phonograph will be used by the army. When it is impossible to communicate by telegraph an officer might find it indispensable in sending a message, and a specially shaped record can be used which the enemy would find worthless, even though they had a phonograph. A remarkable demonstration of the possibilities of the phonograph was given at a lecture delivered by W. J. Hammer, on "Edison's Life and Inventions," at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. There was a notable musical entertainment being given that night in New York, and the lecturer, to give an object lesson, had a long-distance telephone connecting the two halls. While the lecture was in progress the New York entertainment was heard over the wire, and was recorded there by a phonograph. When the entertainment stopped Mr. Hammer's phonograph repeated the music that had come from New York, and then, by connecting the machine with the telephone, the performers in New York were able to hear the music they had previously produced, and reported this fact back to the audience at the Philadelphia institute.

Julia Marlowe is coming this way with her new play, "The Countess Valeska."



A DEAF MUTE RECEIVING PHONOGRAPHIC TREATMENT.

score, he hums it over slowly to the phonograph, making sure that it will not be forgotten, and he can write out and perfect it later.

### ITS USES IN LAW COURTS.

A few weeks ago a talking machine saved considerable expense at a trial in Terre Haute, Ind., where a stenographer, who had taken the minutes of the suit, refused to transcribe them, as she was to be married and had no time. A phonograph was taken to her and she finally read the notes into it and costly delay was prevented. Many cases have come up in which phonograph records have been used as witnesses. A New Yorker recently brought a machine to court as a witness in a suit for damages against an elevated railroad company. It gave very faithful reproductions of the noises made by the trains. The value of the phonograph to a newspaper office is now widely recognized. At

hood," as well as simple songs. Many vocal instructors reproduce by it the voices of famous singers of the day in illustrating tone, register, etc., to their pupils, and one well-known New York teacher had several talented pupils, who wished to secure European experience, sing their best before a high-class phonograph and took the records with her to Berlin. The voices were reproduced there for German managers, and so successful that engagements to sing in German concert and opera were obtained for some of the pupils, based solely upon these phonographic reproductions. Some of our well-known opera singers employ the phonograph in memorizing music. Collectors have also come into this business, and laboratories are now kept where the voices of famous people and all the leading opera singers are recorded and filed away. The voices of many who have already died are to be heard there, and these records have a special value, because famous voices of the present gen-

eration may thus be compared with those of their successors.

A great many phonographs are used for novel advertising purposes. Some stores have life-sized ornamental figures holding a trumpet to the lips. A phonograph arranged inside the figure furnishes an attraction, and, in one way or another is calculated to make sales. In a music store, for instance, the latest songs are sung, an announcement is made of their merits, etc.

Perhaps the most remarkable use of these machines is by doctors and surgeons in studying diseases by means of



## WAR SIGNS IN THE STARS.

AN ASTROLOGER'S WAR MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

By a Special Contributor.

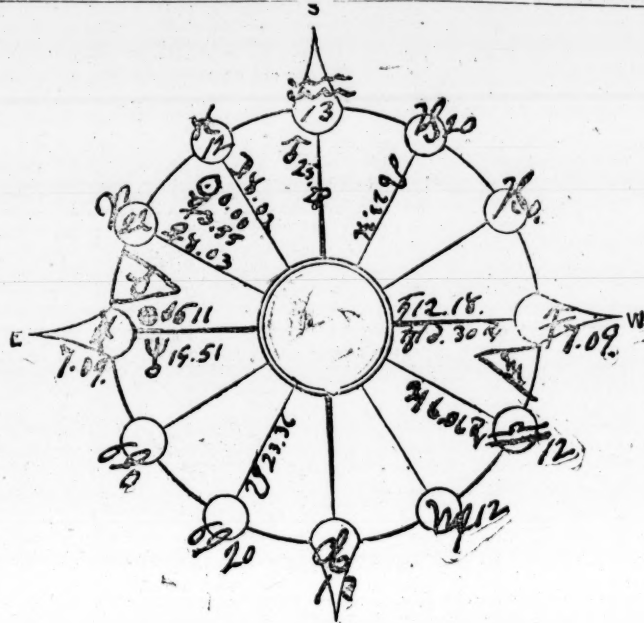
THE oldest of sciences is probably astrology. No other can boast such an illustrious list of names among its believers and exponents. It was the favorite study among the Egyptian priests in the days of Pharaoh and Rameses; we are told that Moses taught and professed it, independently of the gift of prophecy. Solomon did not consider himself too wise to learn from the astrologers, and David owed his escape from Saul, at the time when the latter was coming to besiege him in Keilah, to their advice. The Magi, or wise men, of the Persians were astrologers, and the remarkable future which the science foretold for the youthful Mahomet (which was fully realized) made it a religious institution among the followers of the prophet of Mecca.

So much for the past astrology. Most persons no doubt believe that it is today an obsolete science. Such is not the case. There are at present in New York city nearly a dozen astrologers,

presented for the consideration of Astor a few days ago. After carefully studying the existing astrological situation the prophet constructed the accompanying "war map," which clearly proves to the initiated that, while there is considerable vexatious trouble in store for Spain and the United States, which may lead even to a "clash of arms," there will be no war.

To those who are not familiar with the symbols of astrology the diagram may seem a trifle obscure, and a word or two of explanation is necessary.

Briefly, the astrologer bases his predictions on the positions which the different planets occupy at a given time in the belt of the zodiac. Each of the planets indicates a certain tendency which may be favorable or otherwise. Likewise each of the twelve signs of zodiac relates to certain subjects. When the relations and influences of the different members of the two groups are known the prediction becomes a comparatively simple matter. The reckoning is made from the sign Aries, which stands, in the present instance, for the United States. Spain is represented by the Gemini, which, in



ASTROLOGICAL WAR MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

soothsayers, star readers or horoscope casters, as they variously elect to call themselves. There are others scattered about in various parts of the country, and altogether the profession seems to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition. It certainly is not without its devotees. The headquarters of the best-known New York astrologer is located in one of the Park Row skyscrapers. This seer occupies a suite of offices equipped with desks, typewriters, telephone and all the paraphernalia of the modern business establishment. A procession of clients keeps this astrologer busy all day long.

Astor, for this is the astrologer's name, does not look like an exponent of ancient occultism. He has a business-like manner and might easily be mistaken for a broker or a lawyer. There is no suggestion of hidden mysteries about his workshop; everything is plain, modern and commonplace.

The spectacle afforded by the seer dictating the mystic lore of 5,000 years ago to a modern graphophone may seem a trifle incongruous, but it merely goes to show that astrology, as practiced at the present time, is strictly up to date. In fact, it seems to be a little ahead of date, for Astor bills himself as "The Twentieth Century Astrologer." One of the business uses to which his skill is put was shown by the recent election in Philadelphia. One of the candidates for the City Council was a Mr. Byram. On looking over the ground, after his nomination, Byram made up his mind that the chances were against his election. He decided to work a new wrinkle. So he called in the services of astrology, and during the remainder of the campaign his actions were under the constant direction of the planets favorable to his cause. Byram was elected. The politicians of the Quaker City were willing to fight such ordinary devices as jobs, deals and combinations, but when it came to bucking against the stars in their courses they gave up the battle. Astor says that he has had other politicians under his tutelage with equally satisfying results, and that capitalists and financiers are among his frequent clients.

With this imposing array of precedents, from Moses of Palestine to Byram of Philadelphia, it is interesting to know what answer astrology gives to the absorbing question of the day: Will there be war between Spain and the United States? This problem was

spite of some disturbance, is governed by distinctly peaceful influences. This indicates that Spain, however she may bluster, is really anxious to preserve peace, and will endeavor to do so. The governing powers of the United States, on the other hand, are symbolized by Capricorn, which has at present a decidedly bellicose attitude, with Mars in the ascendant. A comparison of the two shows that the tide of war feeling sets much more strongly in the United States than in Spain. Were Spain as anxious for war as is the United States that result would be inevitable, but, from present indications, when it comes to decisive action the former nation will endeavor to avoid an armed conflict.

The other leading nations find their representation in the neighboring sign of Aquarius, and under the genial influence of the sun, moon and Venus are decidedly favorable to the United States. Saturn alone is in opposition, and his position in Libra foretells great expense and diplomatic complications for the country. There are other factors to be taken into account, but the general conclusion of the astrologer is that while there is certain to be a violent disagreement between the United States and Spain, and possibly even an armed collision, there certainly will be no protracted war.

More than this, the chart shows that in the European countries a warlike condition will be apparent throughout the year, and this will become acute at the close of the present twelve months or early in 1899, and that a war between foreign nations is certain to occur before the end of next year. The United States will not be drawn into this war, but will benefit by it. Unless all astrological signs fail the year 1899 is to be one of unusual prosperity for this country.

### A Memphis Outrage.

[Hardeman Free Press:] We are done with Memphis. Every time we visit that town some infernal goldbug imposes on our confidence and sneaks a floating submarine mine into our liquor, and we wind up in the dead-house the next morning, thinking that we are in hell. The Bolivar asylum is good enough for us, and we are going to reform, get religion and stay at home.

Fanny Rice's husband, Dr. Purdy, is to build a New York theater next season.

### CAVALRY HORSES.

How They are Trained in Military Evolutions.

[New York Herald:] With all this talk of war preparations it seems strange that so little has been said or written about that most important adjunct of our military, the cavalry. And should the seat of war be Cuba the cavalry would really play a very important part in the fighting. Therefore it is interesting to know just how our gallant troopers are getting themselves in readiness.

The horse is just as much a part of the army as the man who rides and guides him. And when he joins the army he has to be thoroughly reconstructed. We have heard a great deal of late about making big guns and buying warships and turning out projectiles and strengthening our fortifications, but never a word about breaking in horses for the cavalry.

The animals, you know, must be thoroughly trained in war tactics. The greatest patience is necessary in this operation, and as each army post breaks in its own horses, one man connected with each post, who is specially fitted for the work, is assigned to that duty. A man who is liable to lose his temper could never train an army horse in a thousand years. It requires the greatest tact and perseverance.

Those of you who have seen a modern cavalry drill must realize to a certain extent the amount of patience required in breaking in a horse for that sort of work. The animal must not only learn to stand steady under fire and in the midst of flashing sabers, but he must know how to turn at just the right moment when the horse is hanging loose over his mane, how to lie down and get up and a score of other minor details which are combined in his complete education.

And all of this must be drilled into him slowly, patiently and by degrees. For, according to an authority on the subject, horses have really very little natural intelligence. They are essentially creatures of habit. Once you make them understand what is expected of them, and make them realize that they must do that thing, and they will never forget it.

That is the whole secret of breaking horses for the cavalry. Down at Fort Myer the operation can be seen at almost any time, and it is highly probable that before very long every cavalry post in the East will be the scene of extraordinary activity in this direction.

The horses are brought raw from the West. Your cavalryman would rather have an animal that has never felt the weight of a saddle, for he claims the raw material is better in the long run for his purpose than the civilized product. After his arrival at Fort Myer he is taken out into the paddock some morning and given his first lesson in cavalry tactics. The initial instruction is in kneeling and lying down. In order to make him understand what is required of him a simple arrangement of harness is used.

A surcingle is placed around his belly, to which are attached two iron rings, one underneath and one at the horse's back. Straps containing rings are also placed about each foreleg just above the hoof, and another strap is placed about the head just above the nose. The officer in charge is supplied with two long ropes, by means of which the horse is rendered quite at the mercy of his instructor.

One rope is fastened to the ring on the right leg, extends up through the ring on the surcingle under the horse's belly down to the ring on the left leg and back again through the surcingle ring. The other end of the rope is held by the officer. The minute the horse begins to show a fractious spirit a strong pull on the rope brings him down on his knees. The other rope passes on the right side of the horse from the ring just above the nose to that in the surcingle at the horse's back. A pull on this brings the animal's head around close to the right shoulder, and he is powerless. A pull on both ropes at once will cause him to lose his equilibrium, and down he comes on his left side. A few repetitions of this, administered in such a way as to demonstrate to the horse that he is entirely at the mercy of the trainer, and the first lesson is over. The horse is taken back to his stable, often without the stroke of a whip. In some instances, however, it is found necessary to apply the last with discretion.

The next step is to mount him. A light snaffle bridle is adjusted, and while the horse is on the ground the officer hands the ropes holding the animal in check to one of his men. Then they are slackened, and as the horse attempts to struggle to his feet the officer leaps on his back. With a snort of surprise the equine recruit jumps and rears. Another pull on the ropes and down he comes again to turf, the trainer leaping from him as he falls. He lies there trembling; a few softly spoken words, a gentle caress, and it is tried all over again. Finally, the pupil, who has previously learned to realize that he is powerless, gets used to the weight on his back and doesn't mind it.

The greatest shock to his nerves is yet in store for his horsemanship. This is getting accustomed to firearms. While the animal is down on the ground the officer takes a pistol and fires it close to his ears. Then in rapid order he fires the weapon over his back, under his neck, between his legs, anywhere that an opening presents itself during the

horse's futile struggle. Not until he sinks back exhausted, all a-tremble and showing the whites of his eyes does the pistol practice cease.

After two or three lessons of this kind it is considered safe to mount him with a bridle furnished with a curb bit. Up to this time the horse has never felt a curb. The light snaffle is still retained and the curb bridle is only given a gentle pressure at first—just enough to let him know that it is there. Gradually the strength of the pull is increased and with this safeguard the horse is taught to stand firm from his rider's pistol or carbine. In carbine practice the horse must be thoroughly broken, as both hands are required in using this weapon, whereas with the pistol the rider may retain the bridle with one hand. Then comes safer practice, and that is another trial to the horse. Again he is thrown to the ground, and he probably can't understand why he should have to suffer this indignity all over again, for he has learned that lesson very well, but when the bright blade of the saber, with quick thrusts flashing before his eyes and cutting the air in close proximity to his ears, appears to him, he is again terror-stricken.

But the lesson he has learned from the smell of gunpowder stands him in good stead, and he soon gets over his fear. And even with a man on his back and another mounted upon a seasoned horse coming at him with saber raised in the air or slashing left and right he knows that it is all a part of his education and something to be expected. So he stands his ground, or cants about the other horse, while the two troopers indulge in their saber practice.

With his instructions in jumping the new recruit's education is nearly completed. He is drilled in what is known as large jumping, that is to say, he is placed in a shoot, with two high fences converging toward a gate. He is still kept in check by a long rope, held by a man outside the fence.

Two other men run at his flanks with whips, and in order to escape the lash he is bound to jump. If the horse doesn't go over clear, the rails are tied up, and at the next attempt he comes a cropper on the tan bark, landing in a heap. The next time, with the whips behind and the fear of another fall before him, he clears the bars like a bird.

After a little practice of this sort the horse knows just what he has got to do, and then a man mounts him. With the extra weight the jump is made lower, and he eventually takes his final degree as a full fledged cavalry horse.

Some horses can be thoroughly broken to the service in three weeks and be perfectly trustworthy. With others it may take as long as six months. There is a small class, a very small class, which seem never able to learn, and their education is finally abandoned. These cases, however, are few and far between.



The skeleton in many a household is the peculiar weakness of the wife and mother, or of the wife who ought to be a mother and is not. Happiness is destroyed by the presence of the secret sickness that may lurk like a grinning death among the most luxurious homes. The most terrible thing about this condition of affairs is that it is entirely needless. There is no reason in the world why every woman in the world should not be strong and healthy and capable of fulfilling her whole duty as a wife and mother. Many women go on month after month, and year after year, becoming weaker and weaker, because of a very natural hesitancy they feel in consulting a physician. They know that if they go to a doctor for treatment, the first thing he will insist on will be "examination" and "local treatment." This must of course be distasteful to every modest woman. They are generally as unnecessary as they are abhorrent. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures positively, perfectly, permanently, all varieties of "female weakness" and disease. It is designed to do this one thing, and it does it. It is the only medicine now before the public for woman's peculiar ailments, adapted to her delicate organization by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. It cannot do harm in any condition of the system. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

Every woman will be healthier and happier for following the friendly, practical counsel contained in Dr. Pierce's great universal doctor book: "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the most comprehensive medical work in one volume in the English language. It contains 1008 pages, fully illustrated. 650,000 copies have been sold at \$1.50 each bound in cloth. The profits are now used in printing half-a-million free copies bound in strong manila paper covers. To get one you have only to send 21 one-cent stamps (to pay cost of mailing only), to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Send promptly before all are given away if in want of one. They are going off rapidly.



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**Paine's  
Celery  
Compound**

MAKES  
People Well.



## GOOD SHORT STORIES.

## Bon-mots of Lincoln.

A DELEGATION of preachers from Chicago once waited upon President Lincoln to urge the issuance of the emancipation proclamation. The spokesman urged the claim with ecclesiastical dignity, saying: "The Lord sends this commission to you, President Lincoln." "Perhaps, so," he replied, "but isn't it strange that He should send His message by way of Chicago." To another delegation urging immediate action he said: "If you call the tail of a sheep a leg, how many legs will the sheep have?" "Five," replied the spokesman. "No," said the bothered President, "it would only have four. Calling the tail a leg wouldn't make it one." When sick with the varioloid, he told the doctor he was "glad that now he had something to give which the office-seekers did not want."—[Chicago News.]

## A Case of Conscience.

"I WANT a gentle horse for my wife to drive," said the prospective purchaser. "Can you recommend this one?" "Yes, indeed," replied the owner; "there is not a safer horse for a lady to be found anywhere, and there is but one thing he's afraid of." "And what is that?" asked the other. "He is awfully afraid some one will say 'what' to him, and he won't hear it," replied the conscientious owner. —[Richmond Times.]

## Wanted to Be Called.

THE Park avenue trolley line in the city of Rochester is crossed by three consecutive streets which bear masculine surnames. An Irishman with a carpet bag entered one of the cars the other day and sat down gingerly near the door. Four or five other men completed the list of passengers. The car swung around the corner of Chestnut street. "James," shouted the conductor. A man signaled him, the car stopped, and the man alighted. A half minute afterward the car neared another street. "William," announced the conductor. Another man got off. The Irishman's eyes grew visibly larger. "Alexander," shouted the conductor. The third man left the car. When it had started on the Irishman arose, and approached the conductor. "Ol want to git out at Avono B," he said. "Me footsht name is Michael." [Youth's Companion.]

## Cured the Kind He Had.

AT an evening party in London a gushing young thing was introduced to Mark Twain. "Oh, Mr. Clemens!" she said. "Now please do tell me! I've been thinking of taking up writing, but I am so afraid of that dreadful writer's cramp—did you ever have it?" "I did, madam." "And what did you take for it?" "Beefsteak." "Just fawney. But how and where did you apply it?" "Broiled and internally," said Clemens, gravely. "I can't answer for its being a panacea, but it cured the kind of cramps I had, all right." .....

## A Cruel Blow.

IN ONE of the public schoolrooms of the primary grade the teacher had been reading Longfellow's "Hiawatha" to her pupils. Of course this is a rather ambitious work for the little ones; but they enjoy it, and the rhythm seems particularly pleasing to them. When they come to a hard word the teacher goes to the blackboard and draws a picture to illustrate its meaning. This the pupils find highly entertaining and it helps in quite a remarkable way to fix the text in their minds. A few days ago they came to this line in the early part of the poem: "At the door on summer evenings sat the little Hiawatha." "At the door on summer evenings sat th' lit-tle-," read the children. "Go on," said the teacher. But they didn't go on. The name of Hiawatha was too much for them. They knew who Hiawatha was, but they didn't recognize his name. So the teacher went to the board and took considerable pains in drawing, first, a wigwam with the poles sticking up above it, and a rude aboriginal painting on the sides; second, little Hiawatha, with feathers in his hair, squatted at the wigwam door; third, a fine harvest moon. Then she pointed at Hiawatha and asked what it was. There was a general craning of necks and shaking of heads. "Come, come," cried the teacher, "you know what that is."

Then one little girl spoke up: "I guess I know what it is, teacher." "You may tell the class, Laura." "I guess it's a mud turtle." And instantly, with one accord, the class glibly repeated: "At th' door on sum-mer eve-nings sat th' lit-tle mud-dy tur-tle." And the teacher feels that her artistic cleverness received a hard and cruel blow.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

## Only a Collection.

I WENT to church not long ago and heard the following tale given in explanation of the words "collection" and "offering," and the difference between them: A certain small boy had a dog, which he had named Fido. The boy was very fond of Fido. One day at dinner the boy's father noticed him taking the best of the portion of roast beef which had fallen to his lot and placing it on another plate. Upon inquiry the father learned that the meat was for the dog, Fido. "My son," said papa, "it would be better if you ate that meat yourself and gave Fido some of the scraps which are left." The boy protested, but the father was obdurate. At the conclusion of the meal the boy took out to Fido a plate heaped with scraps of the roast. "Here, Fido," said the boy, "I wanted to make you an offering, but here is only a collection." —[Albany Journal.]

## His Contribution Diagnosed.

AT A RECENT dinner in Boston a former citizen of Springfield, Ill., told the following Lincoln story: "The fire-hose company of Springfield was very proud of its well-equipped fire apparatus, and, desiring to procure some extra supplies, subscription papers were sent around. The small boys, myself among the number, were given a share in the work. I went up to some dusty rooms over a grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me numberless questions, and I had to tell him all I knew of this fire brigade and its members. Then he said: 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving \$50 to the brigade, and she'll say: 'Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough.' So, tomorrow, my boy, you come around and get your \$20.'" —[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

## Went Him One Better.

AMONG the advertisements in a provincial paper there recently appeared the following: "The gentleman who found a purse with money in Burford street is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized." A few days afterward the reply was inserted: "The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse in Burford street requests the loser to call at his house." —[Pearson's.]

## Twice Fooled.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. MASON always has been a joker. Even when a schoolboy he never let a chance pass without having his fun at the expense of someone else. When he was a public-school pupil the boys knew as much about "cribbing" as they do now, and it was nothing new for them to conceal needed information on their cuffs or inside their watches. One day when Willie Mason was taking an examination the keen-eyed teacher observed him take out his watch every minute or two. The pedagogue grew suspicious. Finally he strode slowly down the aisle and stopped in front of Willie's desk. "Let me see your watch," he commanded. "All right, sir," was the meek reply. The teacher opened the front lid. He looked somewhat sheepish when he read the single word "Fooled." But he was a shrewd man. He was not to be thrown off the scent so easily. He opened the back lid. Then he was satisfied. There he read: "Fooled again." —[Unidentified.]

## A Horrid Druggist.

THAT druggist at the corner is the rudest, most impolite person I ever saw," observed young Mrs. Hawkins at breakfast. "H'm?" replied her husband, with a rising inflection, as he turned a page of his paper. "Harold Hawkins, I just believe you haven't heard a word I've been saying. Such a man I never saw. Why, you're actually reading an old editorial with as much interest as if it was an advertisement." "Certainly," my dear, I heard every-

thing you said. You said—what was it that you said?"

"I said that the druggist at the corner is the rudest, most impolite person I ever knew. He—look here, Harold, is or is not a 1-cent postage stamp worth a penny?"

Mr. Hawkins laid down his paper and looked full at his wife: "Angelia Hawkins," he said, "I hope you know what you are talking about, for I'm sure that I do not."

"Well, I'm sure I made it plain enough, even for you to understand; is a 1-cent stamp worth a penny, or—"

"It is certainly worth a penny, my dear; I doubt if you could get it for less, even on Monday."

"Thank you; that is what I've been trying to get at. You know the weighing machine at the corner store, do you not?"

Mr. Hawkins groaned: "The place where you go to be weighed every time anybody says you are looking well, for fear you have gained an ounce? Yes, Angelia, I do."

"Well, I went there yesterday, and when I opened my pocketbook I found I had nothing but a nickel. I was not going to have that changed an carry four pennies home, so I was coming away when I happened to see a 1-cent stamp tucked down in the corner."

"Well?" said Mr. Hawkins, with one eye on his paper.

"Well, a bright idea struck me, and I put that in the slot. It was worth a penny, anyhow, you see, and I seldom use a 1-cent stamp."

"Well?" gasped Mr. Hawkins. "Well, the old machine wouldn't work at all, and when I went in and told the druggist about it, thinking, of course, he would give me my stamp back, he only laughed, and—why Harold Hawkins, what on earth is the matter? Are you crazy?" —[Chicago Times-Herald.]

## She Obeyed Instructions.

A CERTAIN stout lady resolved to consult a physician about her corpulence. She had no previous experience with "banting" of any sort. The doctor drew up a careful dietary for her. She must eat dry toast, plain boiled beef and a few other things of the same lean sort, and in a month return and report the result.

At the end of the time the lady came and was so stout she could hardly get through the door. The doctor was agast.

"Did you eat what I told you?" he asked.

"Religiously," she answered.

His brow wrinkled in perplexity. Suddenly he had a flash of inspiration.

"Did you eat anything else?" he asked.

"Why, my ordinary meals," said the lady. —[Pearson's Weekly.]

## A Discouraged Missionary.

I USE to be a great one for foreign missions," said the colored deacon, "but in de las' two years a change has come over my sperrit. You all remembers dem silk beavers we sount de heathen ter go ter church in?"

"Yes."

"En dem Sunday-school good-behavior cards?"

"Yes."

"Well, suh, w'en de church sent me on as a delicate, ter see how dey wuz prosperin', what does you reckon I seen?"

"Dunno!"

"Well, suh, I'll tell you; ever' blessed heathen in de crowd wuz a-settink' on de beavers, des lak' dey wuz campstools, en tryin' ter play poker wid de good-behavior cards!" —[Atlanta Constitution.]

## Something to Kick About.

AS WE went to breakfast at the hotel I heard an old man warning the clerk that if the 'bus didn't get him down, to the train in time there'd be the biggest kind of a lawsuit. The clerk guaranteed there should be at least five minutes to spare, but the old kicker didn't stop to more than half satisfy his appetite. He had to wait in the 'bus for the rest of us to come out, and as we took our time about it we heard him exclaiming:

"If I am not put down at the depot for that 9 o'clock train I'll sue for \$50,000 and get every cent of it."

We tried to guy him a little on the way down, but he lost his temper and was ready for a row. We reached the depot with seven minutes to spare, and he rushed about in a half-crazed way to buy his ticket and get his trunk checked. When he had finished, with four minutes to spare, he turned to the driver of the 'bus with:

"I never saw such arrangements as this in all my life. Why don't you leave the hotel so as to get down here fifteen minutes ahead of the train?"

"Seven or eight minutes gives a man all the time he wants," was the reply. "I deny it. Fifteen minutes is little enough."

"But you are all ready to board the train."

"That has nothing to do with you, sir, suppose you had lost a wheel on the way."

"Wheels never come off."

"Or one of the horses had broken a trace?"

"I always keep the harness in good repair."

"Sir!" continued the kicker, growing madder every second, "if you had even stopped on the way to take a chew of tobacco we should have been too late."

"But I didn't stop," replied the driver, "and you are here before the train."

"Only a second or two, and that's by pure good luck. The hotel needs overhauling, sir, and you need overhauling. Hang it, but I believe the train has come and gone."

"Oh, no, sir."

"But how do you know?"

"Because the agent just told me she was three hours late. Want to go back to the hotel with the rest of the gents, sir?" —[Chicago News.]

## He Met Trouble.

STRANGER, hev ye got sich a thing ez seven square feet of court plaster, nine feet ballin' wire, forty feet of rope an' an ambulance, in your pocket?"

"You seem to have met trouble," I said.

"Trouble?" whined the old man. "Jumpin' coyotes, I met the whole trouble family, ter say nothin' of the mother-in-law."

"Ye see, stranger, I wuz a-comin' long yere a short time ago when I treed a wildcat up this yere blue gum tree, an', not havin' any gun, I sot down ter figger out how I wuz goin' ter git thet thar cat."

"Wull, pretty soon it struck me thet hit would be a mighty good idea ter climb up thet thar tree an' writtle off the limb thet he wuz on an' let him down so thet thar old hound of mine could chew him up."

"Well, I shinned up the tree an' started ter whittle the limb off thet he wuz on, an' all the time I wuz laughin' ter myself a-thinkin' what a picnic that would be when thet cat an' my old hound mixed up."

"Wul, the limb with the cat on hit cum down, an' me an' the cat met half way down. Jes' how we got ter the ground I disremember; whether I slid down the cat, or whether the cat slid down me, or whether we both slid down each other will always be a matter of doubt ter me. But thar is one thing certain, we reached the ground together ez thick ez two turtle doves. Then that mangy hound mixed in, a-bittin' an' a-nippin' whoever he got a chance, which wuz generally on me. Wul, finally thet thar cat made a sneak, an' me an' the hound fit each other fer fifteen minutes, before we discovered that the common enemy had fled."

"Wul," he added, after a moment's pause, and rising stiffly to his feet, "I guess thet I will go home. I dasn't tell the ole woman thet I've been done up by a dratted cat, so I'm goin' ter tell her thet I fell into forty-seven buzzsaws, an' thet I had forty-six of them licked, an' thet I would hev licked the other if I hadn't bin pulled off." —[New York World.]

## Little Willie's Enterprise.

LITTLE WILLIE HAMILTON of Florence comes mighty near being the whole thing. His father has a dry well in his yard, thirty-two feet deep, and the other day Willie set about filling it up. He first threw down a lot of kindling wood, then the ax, then a couple of washtubs, then five pups and the old cat, and finally concluded the performance by falling in himself. In his fall little Willie smashed a pup or two, but wasn't hurt himself. —[Kansas City Journal.]

## Why He Took Them Off.

THE Rev. Benjamin Baxter, a colored minister in Virginia, while conducting a Sunday-school recently, was fired at by one of his pupils with this question:

"Why wuz it, Brudder Baxter, dat Mozus tuk off his shoes when he wuz talkin' wid de Lord on Clinch Mountain?" (Clinch Mountain is a local eminence.)

Brudder Baxter scratched his head for a reason.

"Don' yo' know dat, Eph?" the minister presently asked, in a tone of apparent surprise.

"No, I doesn't," replied Eph.

"Don' de Bibul say it wuz holy ground?" asked the preacher.

"Yeh!" assented Eph.

"Well, den, Eph, Mozus tuk off his shoes to keep frum slippin' into de holes." —[Judge.]

## What Next?

[London Tit-Bits:] Young Mother. He is somewhat cross today. He is teething.

Old Bachelor (in awe of the mite of humanity). And when do you expect him to commence—er—commence hair-ning?

## Just Good Luck.

[Detroit Free Press:] "Tommy," said his gentle-faced grandmother, "you're a regular little glutton. How can you eat so much?"

"Don't know. Guess it's just good luck."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins* is on every wrapper



## OUR OWN MOSQUITO FLEET.

By a Special Contributor.

SPAIN'S coming torpedo-boat flotilla has occasioned the public mind more alarm than the actual nearness of those really fine fighting ships, the Viscaya and the Oquendo; and, too, it is reported that a goodly number of naval men have expressed their apprehension; but all such rumors should be taken with a good-sized grain of salt. The maneuvers at Key West, within the past few days, are cited as proof of the ease with which torpedo boats may creep up within striking distance under cover of darkness; but all the conditions of real conflict were missing. The conventional restrictions of play-war tactics are but poor shifts for the stress of war, and the nervous excitement prevalent when under fire or fear of fire. It is one thing to creep up within the circumscribed arc of theoretical danger and to assume a shot struck, but quite another story to face the threat of well-nigh certain

that her chief purpose is to plant one or more fatal stings against the sides of an enemy; but the torpedo-boat destroyer ranges, in imagination, all the way from a counter-mining machine to something just short of a good-sized cruiser. The torpedo-boat destroyer is really a magnified torpedo boat of great speed, better sea-keeping qualities, and with a battery of rapid-fire guns of from five to eight 6-pounders. She is built purposely with an outward appearance closely akin to her natural quarry, that she may the better approach unsuspected within striking distance. She also carries a torpedo outfit, and in her the battleship and the cruiser have even a more dangerous enemy than in the simple torpedo boat, for where the small craft, by stress of weather, limited speed, or restricted endurance, must halt, the destroyer may continue with all the more certainty of carrying out its murderous mission.

Of the eleven boats upon which we may count in a short while, two of them may be classed as destroyers,

years ago, owing principally to its general adoption by nearly all naval powers; and its inside workings are commonly understood by all well-versed military and naval men. A knowledge of how to work it, though, is another matter, and, briefly, it may be said that every torpedo of the Whitehead type has its own individuality, its own idiosyncracies; and it is the duty of every qualified torpedo officer to learn the characteristics of those "steel babies" that, some day, may win him glory.

The largest of our torpedoes, the 18-inch, so known because that is its greatest diameter, is a blunt-headed, cigar-shaped body of steel, a trifle over sixteen feet long, propelled by miniature engines, capable of developing within the limited space of an average-sized cheese-box, a driving energy of thirty-horse power. With that force turning its twin screws, the miniature craft can be driven for a distance of a mile and a half at the rate of quite thirty-five miles an hour. Compressed air is the motive power, and it is crowded into the 10-foot boiler of this small boat till a pressure ninety times that of the air we breathe is reached. The explosion of that boiler is a dangerous possibility to be guarded against. Besides the boiler compartment and the engine

ment capable of ruining either. The weaker, though many times more agile, cannot take the chances of equality; but, instead, must creep upon the adversary and compel his surrender only when the sense of his dying condition is borne in upon him with the force of one conclusive blow. What are the chances of succor offered in return? The torpedo boat has done its frightful work, and now is too small to bear or save the hundreds she has doomed. She has not only subdued, but she has poisoned her victory with the venom of desertion.

In turn, she faces the promise of absolute destruction in case of prompt detection; but the blow falls with a reasonable hope of relief for the wounded and the living from the larger craft.

Death lies precious close at all times on board a torpedo boat in war times. The crew must face death by the destruction of the boat; death by foundering; death by the bursting of the throbbing boilers or pulsing steam pipes; death by collision, or death by the premature bursting of their own petards. She must face that storm of light projectiles every modern battleship can send from her batteries of 1-pounders, 6-pounders, and Gatling guns; all of which may bring death, and, with the exception of the Gatling's bullets, all of which may pierce the sides and boilers of any of these boats.

When running at top speed, the boats quiver from stem to stern with a wearing vibration hard to bear in company with the nervous tension of serious work. Down in the stoke-hold the firemen, before the blinding glare of the white-hot furnaces, feed the ceaseless voracity of those blistered mouths with endless shovelfuls of coal, that the pressure may be kept up to supply the greed of those driving engines lying just behind in the next compartment. The air is full of dust and grime, and one's head swims because of the heat. In the engine-room the roar is thundering, and the parts move back and forth, up and down, with a velocity of 800 changes a minute. A stray shot in there, well placed, might burst a cylinder teeming with the pressure of more than two hundred pounds of scalding steam, or liberate the hammering weight of a driving piston and send it tearing through every neighboring part with the stunning violence of many tons of rending, ripping force. Such are the odds that must be faced for the safe carriage of those other forces she has at her command; and to the youngest officer in the service may fall the honor of that accomplishment before which even a battleship might hesitate. The work cut out for the torpedo boat is quite akin to that of leading a forlorn hope; but when the time comes, good men and cool, in plenty, will be found ready to forget themselves and laugh at death in even this dread service for our flag's defense.

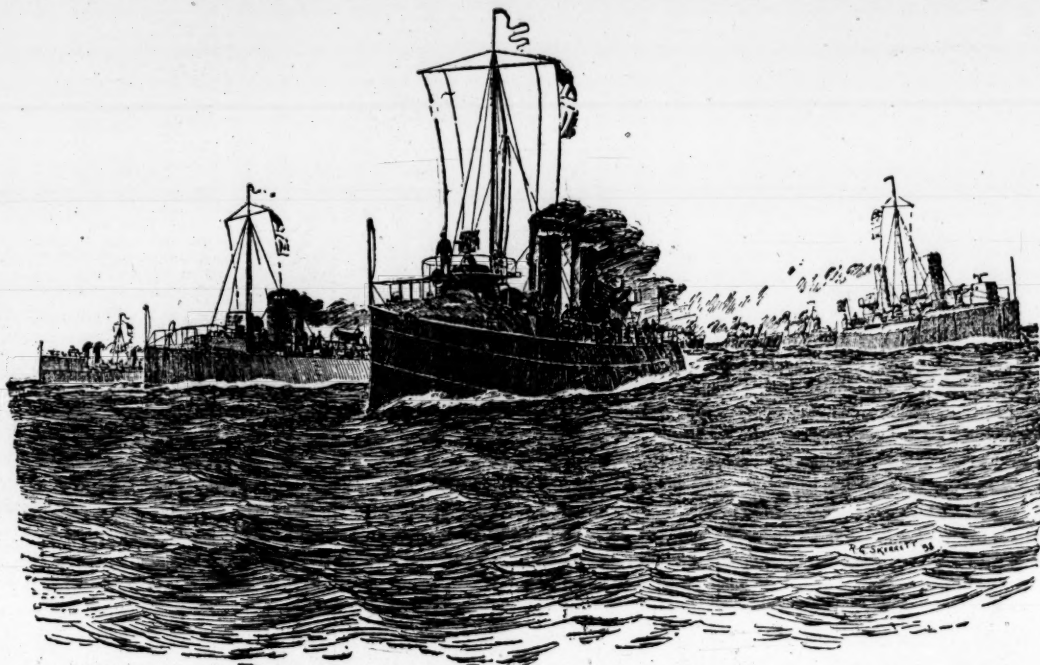
ROBERT G. SKERRETT.

## AN INTERRUPTED REVERIE.

The parlors have a cheerful look;  
The furniture is cold and dumb;  
Its stupid stare I cannot brook—  
Why is she gone? She knew I'd come.  
Her needlework lies on a chair—  
Dear girl, she never wastes a minute;  
That tiny dress half-finished there,  
Has many a fancy woven in it.  
The while her nimble fingers plied  
She doubtless thought of coming years,  
And, dreaming of that future, sighed,  
And shed, mayhap, some pensive tears.  
Ah! what a dreary, lonesome life  
I passed in those old bachelor days,  
Before she came to be my wife,  
And won me from my selfish ways.  
That tiny dress! I wonder—pshaw!  
How far ahead my thoughts have wended;  
A glance, and future years I saw,  
In which another's life was blended.  
Heigho! what dreams! what happy dreams  
Dart through my brain as here I sit;  
So well-defined the vision seems,  
I scarcely dare to question it.  
Teardrops? How foolish I have grown  
Since I from celibacy parted;  
It's well that I am all alone—  
The boys might think me chicken-hearted.  
Ah, me! I wish that she were here,  
To whisper in her sweet, shy way,  
Her hopes, her plans, her every fear,  
The while she lets her fancy stray.  
What's that? Her laugh? The little witch  
Has been in hiding all the while,  
And from the shelter of that niche  
She greets me with a roguish smile.  
—(S. T. C. in Chicago Post.

[Detroit Free Press:] An irate parent in St. Louis, Mich., having good cause for complaint, sent the following unique communication to the Superintendent of Schools:  
"Dear Sir, my boy Johnnie came home today with his head broke open by a bigger boy. I wish you would look into it. My boy comes to school to learn brains and not have 'em knocked out."

Those of the stars who have made successes this season seem to be getting ill by turns, and those who did not have successes, have been sick in bunches.



ROWAN. DAHLGREN. FARRAGUT. CRAVEN. M'KEE. FOX. DAVIS.

destruction with the very questionable prospect of hitting the shadowy target presented by a foe on a night such as would make near approach possible. The element of surprise is everything to the success of torpedo-boat attack; and it were quite as likely that an army should rest secure in the consciousness of its own might, without the safeguard of pickets, as it were for a battleship to wittingly invite attack by waiving the protection of videttes. It is to just that service that the recently-acquired yachts and sea-going tugs will be put when the time comes; and, once warned, the heavy craft will be but poorly handled that cannot send the threatening torpedo boat either to the bottom or back into the gloom whence she came.

There are times, though, when the torpedo boat is a frightful menace, and then it is that she is justified. At the close of an action, when a foe is wounded in all save her slow-firing big guns, and is still too dangerous an antagonist for a tour de force, then is the time for the torpedo boat—a small and elusive target—to rush in and to plant her deadly charge against the side of the lumbering giant. Where the battleship may hesitate to strike, this puny craft has done the work with even more awful certainty. The moral effect of torpedo boats is a close second to their actual might; and the craft is rash, indeed, that will venture between narrow passes, land-bound waterways, or near the shadow of any cover that may shelter the dingy body of a torpedo boat. The mere thought of such a menace is enough to keep away vessels such as would readily engage a formidable fighting ship.

Every effort is being put forward to rush the work on our own torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, and but a reasonably short time will find us provided with some really effective boats of this sort.

Of the torpedo boat, the public has a fairly accurate notion, and knows

the Farragut and the Rowan; two of them as thirty-knot torpedo boats, the Craven and the Dahlgren, and the rest as torpedo boats of ordinary speed. The dimensions are:

NAME.	Length.	Beam.	Extreme draft.	Trial tons.	I. H. P.	Speed, knots.
Farragut	210	20	4 6	240	5600	30
Rowan	170	17	3 8	182	3200	26
Dahlgren	147	16	4 5	143.3	2669	23.5
T. A. Craven	147	16	4 5.8	143.3	2669	30.5
Davis	146	15	4 5	117	1750	22.5
Fox	146	15	4 5	117	1750	22.5
Morris	138	15	6 4	103	1750	22.5
Talbot	98	12	6 3	3.25	46.5	850/29
Gwin	98	12	6 3	3.25	46.5	850/29
Mackenzie	99	12	9 4	65	850	20
McKee	99	12	9 4	65	850	20

The Farragut, Rowan, Davis and Fox are building on the Pacific Coast; the first by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the second by Moran Bros. of Seattle, and the last two by Wolff & Zwicker of Portland, Or. The Dahlgren and Craven are building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; the Morris, Talbot and Gwin at Herreshoff's, Bristol; the Mackenzie at Charles Hillman's yard, Philadelphia, and the McKee at the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore; and it is of interest to note that these last two boats are of the type recommended by the Chief Constructor and the Engineer-in-Chief as most readily susceptible of rapid duplication in event of need.

In a prolonged conflict, that type will survive that can be easiest replaced or repaired; and from all we know now of the complicated nature and time demanded in building armored ships, it is easy to see the position torpedo vessels of all sorts will fill. They may be called the moment's most effective fighting machine, but can hardly be confused with the greater defensive qualities of the battleship.

The Whitehead torpedo is no longer the secret mechanism it was some

compartment, there are four other subdivisions. One for the carriage of that murderous load of 220 pounds of gun-cotton at the head, and the others for regulating the air supply to the engines and for maintaining the torpedo at any determined depth of submergence.

When attacking vessels at anchor and likely to be protected by torpedo nets, the nose of the torpedo is fitted with a cutter; and no ordinary fabrication of steel rope and chain could withstand the ripping force of that instrument, backed by the rushing force of nearly twelve hundred pounds. The torpedo is ejected from the tube by the discharge of about four ounces of powder. In passing out, a little trigger or clip turns on the power for the engines, and, by the time the torpedo has dived, the engines, without jar, are running at full speed. When clear of the boat a few yards, a safety device drops from the nose and leaves the plunger bared to detonate the frightful charge within. Striking a ship from ten to fourteen feet below the water-line, it will tear a wound with such awful force that the heaviest of armor must yield.

In the hands of either the ignorant or heedless, the modern torpedo is a menace to friend or foe; but in the hands of the skilled and resolute, it is the most wicked implement of warfare—wicked in threat and wicked in deed.

It is to be noted that a half dozen such "babies," that the largest of our torpedo boats are built.

The torpedo boat or the destroyer is anything but a thing of beauty. Their sea-green hulls, the absence of bright work; the presence of those torpedoes, and a knowledge of their somber mission of stealth and destruction stamp them with the impress of something akin to official piracy. There are no odds offered the enemy. It is not a struggle between equal powers where skill and facility of handling may win with open honors. Instead, it is a case of a giant and a pigmy armed alike with one common imple-



## SPANISH SPIES IN HAVANA.

CITY FULL OF SNEAK-THIEF DETECTIVES.

By a Special Contributor.

**H**AVANA, April 3.—This city simply swarms with spies, and every American now in Havana knows that all his actions, his goings out and his comings in, are watched. By whom? A spy. He knows that his mail is opened and read in transit. By whom? A spy. He knows that, in his absence, his room is entered, his trunk broken open and searched. By whom? A spy. He knows that at any moment he may be arrested and thrown into Cabanas prison. On what charge? As "an American spy."

## FROM MORNING TO NIGHT.

If you leave your hotel and go out in the early morning you at once feel yourself in the omnipresent shadow of the spy. With the first drum beat of the volunteers, the Plaza in front of the Operahouse, the streets of the city begin to fill with people—mostly cigar-makers—on their way to work. But they all move along with the air of people who know that they are watched. They talk but little to each other, and it is evident that they fear to speak freely. Moving among the people, and conspicuous by their uniforms, the volunteers are seen, with their rifles over their shoulders, slouching along, singly and in groups of two and three, in the direction of Moro Castle, where they are going to do

of Spain, but of spying. Let this be a warning to all Americans who intend coming to Havana.

Your correspondent occupies the apartment in which an American was arrested recently at midnight. The spy responsible for his imprisonment was a beautiful señora. On the evening of his arrival in Havana he was strolling in the park opposite the Inglaterra Hotel. A stranger jostled against him, and stopped to apologize in English. An acquaintance followed. The stranger said he would like to present the American to—ah, she was sitting just beyond the fountain. Two minutes later the American was seated by a woman whom the stranger called wife. The stranger disappeared. The band was playing, the Cuban night was charming, the señora's eyes were large and luminous, her teeth were glistening—the American talked. The next evening he met the señora again in the same place, and again talked. He met her again and again. He talked till he talked too much. Even an American will tell a woman things which the rack itself could not draw from him.

## THE SOLDIER SPY.

The boldest of the Spanish spies is the soldier. He makes no attempt to disguise his contempt for the Americans whose steps he is dogging. "Americano." The Spaniard in Ha-

otel informs you that you have been ordered to leave Havana by the first steamer. To refuse is to "take the consequences." The nature of the said consequences is not specified. This little trick was played upon one of the American newspaper correspondents within the last few days.

Cabanas prison is not always the fate of the suspected American, as is seen in the case just mentioned. The fact is, that the Spanish are not anxious to fill Cabanas with American prisoners. Uncle Sam might make some inconvenient inquiries. The Spaniard's principal object in employing spies is to get the American out of Havana.

Sometimes the soldier spy does not succeed in trumping up a charge against the American whom he has been set to watch. In that case the job is given to an officer. The officer contrives to meet the American, introduces the victim at the Military Club, and is so extremely polite in manner and so particularly insulting in speech that the American "talks back," and a row follows. In such instances the victim has always been locked up in Cabanas for "safe keeping" till the next steamer day. Then he has been marched aboard the steamer by a file of eight soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The spies all speak English, though they pretend not to understand a word of our language. Hence, more than one American has made indiscreet remarks to a fellow-American in the presence of a Spaniard whom the American supposed could not understand the English tongue.

## SPYING AT THE HOTELS.

The most dangerous, most monstrous, and most despicable of the Spanish spies are hotel employes. There is absolutely no way of knowing which of these hotel rascals is your particular enemy. Whoever he is he sneaks into

mortal. Things are in such a state here that Americans have acquired a habit of saying, "D—n the Spanish." This, of course, is a seditious remark, and, though the American believes that only his comrade hears it, yet it is translated to the palace officials in a way that gives it sufficient significance to expel the Yankee.

The Americans have more than once "spotted" a spy. Sometimes the peeking, thieving, lying fellow has been caught in the very act of breaking open a trunk, or of stealing important papers. In such cases that particular spy reports that he has been discovered and another spy is put on in his place.

## SPIES WATCHING GEN. LEE, TOO.

Appeals to Consul-General Lee to have certain annoyances stopped, and for redress of certain personal grievances, are made in vain. The general himself is literally surrounded by both



CROWDING AN "AMERICANO" OFF THE SIDEWALK.

Spanish and Cuban spies. The Spaniard and the Cuban are both forever thinking of Moro Castle, the bastle of Havana. The year 1898 undoubtedly means for Havana what 1793 meant for Paris. The bastle fell then, Moro Castle is bound to fall now. The Spaniard knows it. He is desperate. The Cuban knows it. He is in despair. Today, over Moro Castle flies the flag of Spain. In a few months the Spanish flag will be gone, and another will float in its place. Which? The Cuban blue and white, or the American Stars and Stripes? This is the question which both Spaniards and Cubans are asking themselves today. Over Moro Castle each wants his own flag to float, alone, and neither wishes to yield up that famous flagpole to the Red, White and Blue of the Americano.

No wonder that Havana is infested by a horde of spies!

## THE NEW EASTER BONNET.

Ain't no Easter bonnets now like what they use ter be—  
The ones they looked so sweet in ter the ol'-time boys an'—me;  
They fix 'em up in finer style—with millinery strung;  
Ain't nuthin' like our sweethearts wore when you an' me wuz young!

Ain't nothin' like the bonnets of the ol' days in the dells,  
When we heard the hallelujas of the welcome Easter bells;  
Thar wuzn't so much color then, invitin' of the view,  
But yer sweetheart wore the lilies an' the violets fer you!

An' jest a plain, bright bonnet, that wuz stylisher ter me  
Than all the millinery I shall ever live ter see!  
Yer sweetheart smiled beneath it—a picture framed in white,  
In fields "arrayed in livin' green"—by "rivers of delight."

It's right enough ter wear 'em, fixed up with this an' that—  
With a poor, stuffed bird a-starin' from the middle of the hat;  
But fer me they're no attraction, in the flamin' winders hung—  
I sigh fer them our sweethearts wore when you an' me wuz young.

—[Atlanta Constitution.]

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OF THE HERMETICS

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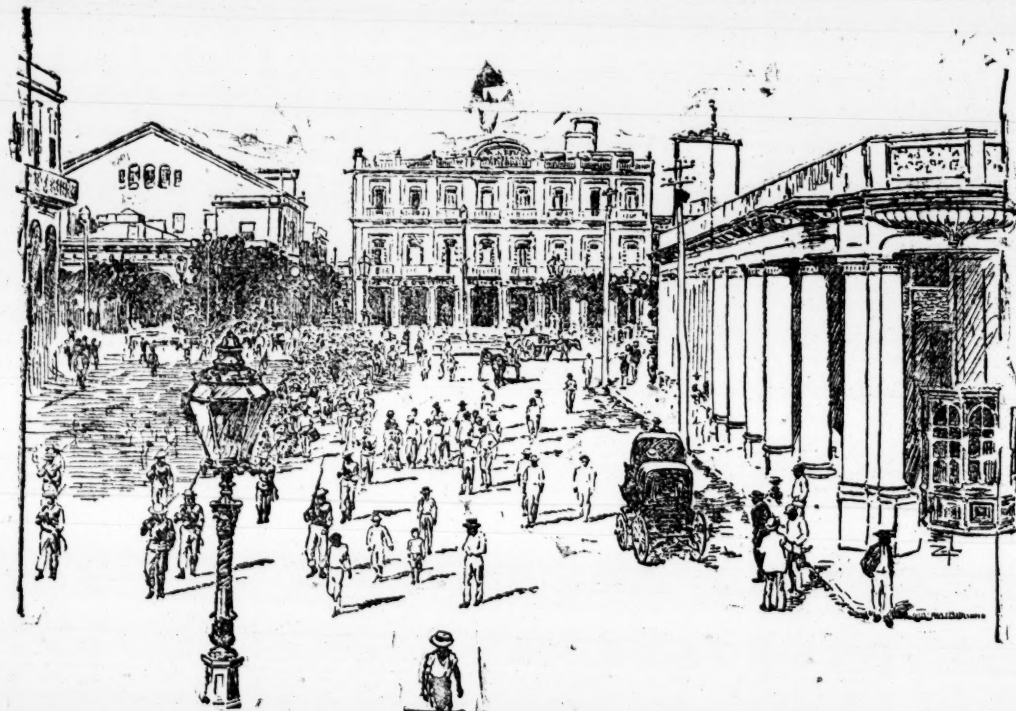
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MORNING VIEW ON THE PLAZA, SHOWING HOTEL INGLETERRA, HEADQUARTERS OF CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

twenty-four hours' guard duty. They, too, have an anxious, worried look. Every one seems to be living in an atmosphere of suspicion—spying and being spied upon. There is a poorly-concealed expression of distrust upon the face of nearly everyone, soldier or civilian, whom you pass. The trail of the serpent-like spy is over it all.

And so life goes on in Havana from morning to night. It is a one-sided state of things. The Americano is not in the game at all. The Spaniards never regard their agents as spies. They say: "We are in our own city, handling our own business. What right have these Yankees spying upon us? They are spies. Let's kick 'em out." So, in order to find an excuse for expelling the Yankees, we are watched, individually, every shining minute. The Spaniards cannot expel us in a body, so they proceed to get rid of us one by one.

As "an American spy," you are put in Cabanas on the charge of "general conspiracy against the government of Spain." A few days later, to show how magnanimous he can be, the Spaniard offers you your freedom if you will leave Havana. This has been the experience of more than a score of Americans since the blowing up of the Maine.

## THE SPANISH WOMAN SPY.

The spies are all sorts and conditions of men and women. And the chief of these is the Spanish woman. Woe to the American who succumbs to the wiles and walks into the snares of the plump and pale-faced señora. She seems charming. She is usually beautiful. She wears a black mantilla. She looks at her victim through the mantilla with glances that kill. She is a delusion and a snare. Her eyes seem to swim with love, but hatred fills her heart. Her seductive smile seems all sympathy. It is the smile of the woman who hates—it is all cruelty.

The señora gives her services to Spain free of charge. She spies for love—not

vana never utters this word without an accompanying sneer or gesture of contempt. The soldier spy follows the unfortunate American here, there, everywhere. His plan of procedure is to attempt to pass you on one of the narrowest of Havana's narrow sidewalks. He pushes you aside,



THE SPANISH WOMAN SPY.

roughly. You naturally resent. He proceeds on his way without a word, goes direct to his superior officer, and reports that Señor So-and-So pushed him, a soldier of Spain, violently from the sidewalk. He had witnesses—fellow-spies, of course. Charge filed against you—"insulting the military by laying violent hands on a Spanish soldier." That night the clerk at your

room whenever you go out, searches the pockets of your clothing, and reads any letters or scraps of paper which you have been careless enough to leave exposed. This spy peeps into your room through the grating of your windows. He forces near you in the dining-room, always listening and always hating.

An American who had been thus watched for some weeks asked a hotel porter one day to direct a cabman to drive to the cemetery to the burial place of the Maine's dead. The porter said a few words in Spanish to the cabman, the American got in, the cabman lashed his horse. After driving for ten minutes, the American, who had been to the cemetery before, perceived that the cabby was driving in the wrong direction. Thinking that there had been a mistake in giving the destination, the American attempted to make the driver understand. The driver, however, paid no attention to him, and a moment later a file of soldiers, issuing from a gate in the wall, stopped the carriage, dragged the American from it and marched him into Cabanas prison. The only excuse for the imprisonment of that young man, a correspondent for a New York daily, was that he had been seen on three several occasions driving with a Cuban family in the Prado. The charge, as usual, was "general conspiracy against the government." The next Ward line steamer left Havana with that unfortunate correspondent aboard.

Sometimes, though very rarely, the spy is a Cuban. When a Cuban is bad he is very bad. Only such a one would sell himself to the enemy of his island and his independence.

With all these spying, prying rascals about him, how is it that the American does not keep out of their clutches? Because it is utterly impossible to distinguish the spy from the ordinary



## TO SUCCEED AS A MINISTER.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL POINTS OUT THE WAY.

By a Special Contributor.

**W**HAT is ministerial success? Not the attraction of a crowd, nor the awakening of admiration for an "elegant preacher," a "brilliant speaker," a "splendid orator." What is a minister? An ambassador of Christ, beseeching men to be reconciled to God through him. The success is to be measured by the extent to which this reconciliation is promoted. Suppose that the Spanish government sent an ambassador to Cuba to beseech the rebels to be at peace with Spain, and the ambassador was described as "eloquent," "brilliant," "very interesting," in his address to the rebels, and by them, yet they held on in their rebellion—could he be described as successful?

This article, as I understand it, is not to deal with the choice of the ministry as a profession. The young men to whom it is addressed are supposed to have settled that momentous question in the affirmative. They desire now only the few suggestions that experi-

ence can give to inexperience as a guide in their life work.

A minister's duties divide themselves under two heads—his work as a preacher and as a pastor. Neither one should be emphasized to the neglect of the other. Some men succeed in the former field and fail in the latter, or vice versa, but to make his efforts effective for the promotion of God's truth the minister should labor assiduously in both. As a preacher the minister is called upon to prepare and deliver sermons to his congregation. In this, the first thing to determine is his range of subjects. On this point Christ has explicitly directed us, "Whatsoever I have commanded you." To the appreciative student of the Bible this is sufficiently definite, and rules out many themes that have found their way into the Christian pulpit.

The central figure of all Bible teaching, the most effective that the preacher can present, the one he is especially enjoined to herald is the Christ. This should be his constant theme. He is to lift up Christ, to set forth his saving work as finished on the cross, and to show that while He is Prophet, to be our Teacher, and King to rule over us. It is by His atoning death that we have life through believing in him. This is glorifying in the cross. This presentation of Christ implies the settling forth of God's attributes as holy, just, merciful and faithful, man's sinful condition, and it implies obligation on men, when they believe in and love the Savior, to keep His commandments. And so true evangelical preaching is the divinely-given means for producing good ethical results—for promoting morality.

This exhibition of Christ's saving work is to be presented in reliance on the Holy Spirit, not in one's genius, persuasiveness or earnestness; and then, when souls are saved and brought to confess Christ, the glory is given to Him who opens the eyes, creates anew

the lives and aspirations of their fellows toward the kingdom of God. The best cardinal rule I can think of is to know your Bible (the English version) thoroughly. Know it so well that you can draw readily on it for apt quotation to enforce and emphasize your points. When it comes to uttering a grand truth or voicing an eternal warning, the language of the book is more forcible, more convincing, sticks more firmly in the mind of the hearer, than any you can command.

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terest on acquaintance. It is not love in general and in the abstract that makes a channel to the human spirit, but love to individuals into whose hearts you have looked.

All this will make the pastor a better preacher. A man tells you of his life, his sorrows, perhaps his sins; his lip quivers and his eyes overflow in the recital. If you have the first elements of a minister's nature in you, you must feel and speak to that man ever more with some influential memory of the interview.

It may be added that the life of a preacher is to be in harmony with the truth that is taught. He must show by his walk and conversation that the message he carries is true to himself, firmly believed, and sincerely acted upon.

Let it be said in conclusion, that ministerial success is not to be measured by the audience, the crowd, the popularity of the preacher, the fashionable, wealthy and attractive congregation, but by the spiritual results as seen by the Chief Shepherd and Bishop of Souls, in strangers to the Lord brought into his family, and in members of his family fed with the sincere milk of the word.

JOHN HALL.

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### INGERSOLL'S IDEA OF EASTER.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

It is interesting to know that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll does, in common with all the Christian world, put on something new at Easter. It is usually a gayly-colored cravat. Probably he is as anxious as his fellow-men to assuage good fortune for the coming year, or perhaps he is afraid of the birds which will, it is popularly believed, spoil one's clothes unless the condition of something new is fulfilled. Poor robin alludes to this saying:

"At Easter let your clothes be new, Or else be sure you will it rue."

Col. Ingersoll is very fond of Easter, and believes in the celebration of it as a day of newness, a day of fresh starts. It is the day of all others, he says, in which to cuddle down to nature and to learn of her the lessons she is longing to teach. The earth is new-born. The colonel, when he is in New York, usually spends the day surrounded by a little coterie of his friends, where he is the dominant spirit. The others but throw out bait for his keen repartee. Perhaps this very nimbleness of wit is responsible in a measure for the molding of his career.

When Col. Ingersoll was a young man in Peoria, Ill., he broke away from the blue Presbyterianism of his family and surrounded himself with a group of young men that looked to him for intellectual leadership. Their views, which were agnostical, made them notorious. Gen. Lew Wallace was among the number. One evening when the criticism of the Bible was more severe than usual, Col. Ingersoll paused, and turning to Gen. Wallace asked: "Are either of us sufficiently well acquainted with the book to discuss it?" The answer was in the negative. Col. Ingersoll and Gen. Wallace then agreed that for one year they would conscientiously study the Bible, during which time their thoughts concerning it should be wrapped in silence. The discussion was reopened at the end of the year. Col. Ingersoll had become the confirmed agnostic that he is today, who, as he expresses it, has spent his life in clearing away brush heaps. Gen. Wallace has learned to bitterly repent his former views and influence against Christianity. Later, as a penitential offering, he wrote "Ben Hur."

### PRISON REFORM.

The Separate-Cell System at San Quentin.

[The Argonaut:] Recent events at San Quentin must convince any observer that the method of handling the prisoners is radically defective. Fight after fight occurs there, sometimes ending in murder, sometimes necessitating only the services of a surgeon. Matters seem to be getting worse. Several days ago six convicts engaged in a bloody fight. Last week two separate fights took place on Wednesday afternoon, and two of the participants are in the hands of the surgeon. The first fight arose over some smuggled opium. It took place in the presence of two hundred prisoners, and one of the participants was stabbed in the eye with a pair of scissors. In the second fight a convict was struck over the head with a heavy tool, receiving a dangerous scalp wound.

The frequent recurrence of such scenes proves that the penitentiary is in a disgraceful condition. Lawless men thrown together without sufficient labor to work off their surplus energy, will necessarily indulge in brutal combats unless repressed by the most severe discipline, but only a handful of the convicts are compelled to perform work that could possibly tire them. Were they all compelled to work at some hard labor, they would soon be cured of this full-blooded desire to fight.

While the convicts at San Quentin are underworked, they are overfed. They receive a daily fare that would well repair the waste of the hardest physical labor. Many an honest laborer is compelled, on a much less nutritious diet, to work far harder than these convicts in well-regulated penitentiaries the diet is based on the work. A convict who performs no work receives a light diet, which supplies only suffi-

cient nutriment to repair the waste from the natural functions of the body. Light labor, such as that in the jute mill at San Quentin, requires a more liberal diet, while those at hard labor receive a greater proportion of muscle-making food. The convicts at San Quentin, while performing light labor, receive a more generous diet than is accorded in most prisons to those doing hard labor.

Another serious defect is the community system. A short period of solitary confinement has a wonderful effect in inducing a convict to observe the rules of the institution. It is a severe punishment, and, if continued too long, becomes an extremely cruel one. But a short experience of this kind fills the culprit with a wholesome dread of a repetition, and makes him obey the rules.

The separate-cell system is quite possible at San Quentin. There is abundance of land and an abundance of brick clay there. Thirteen hundred men could easily build all the necessary accommodations. The work of brick-making and building would furnish the labor to keep the convicts within bounds and to work off their superfluous animal energy. Such reforms must be adopted if any discipline is to be maintained at the prison.

### Chose the Wrong Moment.

[New York Journal:] "When I proposed she could not say a word in reply," said Spikes to his friend Spokes. "Her heart was too full for utterance, I suppose?" "No, it was her mouth which was too full. I proposed at the dinner table."



REV. DR. JOHN HALL (FROM HIS LATEST PORTRAIT.)

once can give to inexperience as a guide in their life work.

A minister's duties divide themselves under two heads—his work as a preacher and as a pastor. Neither one should be emphasized to the neglect of the other. Some men succeed in the former field and fail in the latter, or vice versa, but to make his efforts effective for the promotion of God's truth the minister should labor assiduously in both. As a preacher the minister is called upon to prepare and deliver sermons to his congregation. In this, the first thing to determine is his range of subjects. On this point Christ has explicitly directed us, "Whatsoever I have commanded you." To the appreciative student of the Bible this is sufficiently definite, and rules out many themes that have found their way into the Christian pulpit.

The central figure of all Bible teaching, the most effective that the preacher can present, the one he is especially enjoined to herald is the Christ. This should be his constant theme. He is to lift up Christ, to set forth his saving work as finished on the cross, and to show that while He is Prophet, to be our Teacher, and King to rule over us. It is by His atoning death that we have life through believing in him. This is glorifying in the cross. This presentation of Christ implies the settling forth of God's attributes as holy, just, merciful and faithful, man's sinful condition, and it implies obligation on men, when they believe in and love the Savior, to keep His commandments. And so true evangelical preaching is the divinely-given means for producing good ethical results—for promoting morality.

This exhibition of Christ's saving work is to be presented in reliance on the Holy Spirit, not in one's genius, persuasiveness or earnestness; and then, when souls are saved and brought to confess Christ, the glory is given to Him who opens the eyes, creates anew

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## AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

By a Special Contributor.

WILMINGTON, April 10.—The suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance growing out of the strained relations of the United States with Spain and of Great Britain with the powers of Europe has been the subject of some speculation in Washington and of open discussion in London. In Washington the consensus of opinion is against an alliance; because it is felt that Great Britain has everything to gain by it, while we have little to gain and much to lose by becoming entangled in England's colonial and commercial difficulties with Germany, France and Russia.

No man in the United States today is better qualified to speak concerning the possibility and the desirability of an Anglo-American alliance than Thomas Francis Bayard, late Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Mr. Bayard was thoroughly conversant with our foreign affairs when he was a member of the Senate at Washington. His experience at the head of the State Department prepared him for the position he held afterward in London, and there he learned not only our relations with the English people, but the feelings of the English people toward us.

And Mr. Bayard is opposed to a formal alliance.

Mr. Bayard says he has retired from public life and for that reason he is opposed to "obtruding his views on the people of the United States." Speaking of the Cuban difficulty, he said:

"I would not say anything at this time which could embarrass the administration. The situation is very grave. It is wholly without precedent in international law, and it must be met as it develops from day to day. I am satisfied that the administration will deal with it wisely, and that the President will have the support of the people of the United States. I take it the Maine incident will have no direct bearing on the settlement of the Cuban question. That will be settled by itself."

"Do you believe the Maine was blown up by Spain?"

"No; it is inconceivable that Spain should have done it," said Mr. Bayard. I asked Mr. Bayard what he thought of the possibility of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

"There is no cause of difference between the people of the United States and the people of England," said Mr.

Bayard. "They are drawn very close together naturally, in both sympathy and interests. There are no nations of the earth so close together as these two. Today American decisions are quoted in the English courts as authorities; English decisions are quoted in our own courts. No decisions command more respect in England than our neutrality decisions. No attorney in the United States is well equipped without English books on jurisprudence and English decisions. The forms of contracts in the two countries are the same. A marine insurance policy is exactly the same in both countries. All our commercial forms have standing in the English courts."

"Look at your copyright law. That tells the story. The book that is pub-

lished in England is published at the same time in the United States. The countries have virtually one literature."

"Is a formal alliance between the two countries desirable?"

"No. They are naturally in sympathy and they naturally work together, but the strengthening of the bonds between them must come slowly. If the marplots who are continually talking about what this one said and what that one said would leave the situation alone for a time, there is nothing to prevent that development of the sentiment except the bounds on our relations which are set by the tariff laws of the United States. I have frequently spoken of the good feeling which existed between the two people, and what I have said has brought me some little criticism. That does not disturb me in the least. But I believe I understand the feelings of a great majority of the people of this country and the people of England. For four years I was at the head of the foreign affairs of this country, and for four years I represented it in England. I believe nothing stands between the people of the two countries today which cannot be adjusted easily and honorably."

"Recently I said another thing which I think may not have been very acceptable to those who heard it. I said that if the United States and England—that is, the English-speaking people of the world, were in accord, they could control the peace of the world. I believe that together they could abolish warfare."

"Don't you think that the combination of the nations of Europe, which would follow an Anglo-American alliance, would threaten both nations?"

"I stand by what I said. But I am not talking about an alliance."

"And understanding, then?"

"No, not an understanding. You have a friend. You wish him well. You would do much to add to his happiness or his prosperity. He would do as much for you. There is no alliance between you. There is no bond. But you have faith in him, because he is your friend and because you know he will do anything that he can for you, even at the sacrifice of his own interests. That is the relation which I think and hope will grow up between the United States and Great Britain—among all the people who speak the English language some day. We are brothers because we come of the same stock and because our institutions, our laws, our forms of government are similar. England today

came in, but we first came together and made it possible. And now, think of it: Whenever the ships of two nations meet on the ocean, they are governed by the same rules, whatever the nation whose flag they fly. Whenever an English ship and an American ship pass each other—and I think more Englishmen and Americans pass each other on the ocean than meet on the land unfortunately—they are under the same rules. I have great hopes that that set of marine rules is the beginning of a

time destroying many of the insects that have secreted themselves among the off-fallings of the tree would seem to be important.

Q. 7. What effect, if any, upon fruit production has alfalfa planted between the rows of orchard trees?

A. As the rootlets of a matured tree reach all parts of the intervening space between the trees as usually set in an orchard, it is evident that the maturing of any other crop on the land between the rows must affect the production of



THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD.

general international code which shall govern the world."

Returning to the subject of the Anglo-American alliance, I asked Mr. Bayard: "Can you conceive that we would need England's help in our trouble with Spain?"

Mr. Bayard threw his head back impatiently.

"Need England's help?" he said. "The United States does not need the help of any. We can take care of ourselves. We don't want any agreement or alliance with Great Britain either. As I said, we shall come together as two men come together, and are bound by ties of friendship and sympathy, each standing up for the other. We shall be one people wherever we are, we who speak the English language."

I asked my Bayard if he had seen any evidence of the development of better feeling, growing out of the expressions of kindness from England in the present emergency. He said that he had not; that he was so far removed from public life that he would not be likely to see anything of the kind at its inception, but he hoped sincerely that it was true that those people of the United States who had been misled into unkindness toward the people of Great Britain might come to understand that there was no real cause of umbrage between the two people—nothing that could not be adjusted with honor to both.

## Questions Answered.

Maj. C. J. Barry recently sent a number of questions to the agricultural department of the San Francisco Chronicle, which are thus answered by Thomas Jacob of Visalia in that journal:

Q. 1. Is deep or shallow plowing best for an orchard?

A. As a rule deep plowing is best. The thorough pulverizing of the surface soil aids in keeping the moisture up to the surface. Another advantage is the better airing of the soil.

Q. 2. Whatever the answer to first question, give the reason if the orchard is on hill land.

Q. 3. Give the reason if on bottom land.

A. The same general principle applies to both bottom and hill land, although on hill land care must be taken to prevent washing.

Q. 4. Do the feeding rootlets of deciduous fruit trees remain the same from year to year?

A. This question is one for the student of plant life, but I venture the opinion that as the conditions surrounding them are constantly changing by the development of the tree the effect of deep or shallow cultivation, too much moisture or too much drought, exhaustion of certain elements from the soil would necessitate a change in the feeding rootlets.

Q. 5. If not, in what way do they change?

The answer to this question is included in that for question 4.

Q. 6. Is it important to cultivate close to the trunks of old fruit trees?

A. Thorough cultivation seems to produce the best results, and as much of the fallen foliage and refuse fruit falls near the trunk of the tree, plowing it in as a fertilizer and at the same

the trees, either in quantity or quality. Q. 8. What benefits, if any, do bees confer upon the orchardists?

A. If they are of any benefit it is in assisting in pollinating, but this is still an open question.

Q. 9. What fruit trees, if any, bear better when different varieties are mingled in the same orchard?

A. Probably all kinds of fruit trees are benefited by intermingling of varieties.

Q. 10. Are disk harrows good tools for the orchard?

A. Yes; at certain times.

Q. 11. Why?

A. Because the ground can be worked over more rapidly than with a plow.

Q. 12. What is the best variety of tomato for field culture?

A. Trophy, Acme and Livingston's Favorite are all largely grown in field culture.

Q. 13. Is it best to transplant tomatoes or plant the seed where they are to remain?

A. Transplant.

Q. 14. What variety of carrot is most profitable to raise for stock food?

A. White Belgian.

Q. 15. Why?

A. Because larger crops of mild-flavored roots can be produced than can be grown with any other variety with which we are acquainted.

Q. 16. How should carrot seed be prepared for planting?

A. If the ground is moist and thoroughly prepared by deep plowing and pulverizing, the seed needs no special preparation; but if the ground is getting dry or the season is advanced, sprouting the seed may be beneficial. To do this, soak the seed for three or four days; then place it in a box partially covered up in the manure pile to give it warmth and hasten germination; just as soon as signs of sprouts appear, sow the seed in a shallow trench or furrow; this furrow can be made with a corn marker or other suitable implement; cover about one inch deep.

Q. 17. How should beet seed be prepared?

A. The same treatment as given for carrots has always given us satisfactory results.

Q. 18. How can the best lettuce be grown?

A. Under glass. Lettuce grown in the open air is never so tender or free from bitterness as that grown under glass in properly-prepared beds.

Q. 19. What is the best use for the pits of cling peaches from the drier?

A. I would suggest crushing and returning to the soil under the trees.

On question 20, "What is the best tool for cutting cling peaches?" 21.

"Is there any good machine for cutting freestone peaches?" 22. "Can apricots and peaches be made to look attractive when dried without the use of sulphur?" 23. "How?" I am not prepared to make an answer or venture an opinion.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland in its College for Women, has secured Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, as lecturer upon household economy for the next academic year.



LORD SALISBURY.

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is as free as the United States. The two governments are founded on the same principle—justice to all men."

"Something occurred in 1897 which attracted very little attention—not unnaturally because the people don't seem to care to read anything that is not sensational. It was a very important thing, though. It was the adoption of a set of rules to be observed by all the nations in encounters of ships at sea. I was much interested in it, because I assisted in organizing the Marine Conference which was held in Washington in 1889. That conference framed the rules of the road at sea; but they were a long time finding acceptance, and finally it was England and the United States coming together that brought about the agreement. The other nations



## GOING "INTO COMMISSION."

THE EXACT MEANING OF THIS CURRENT NAVAL PHRASE.

By a Special Contributor.

HERE has been much talk of late about putting vessels of the navy "into commission." The full meaning of the term is something of which few have any adequate conception. To put a modern warship into commission involves an enormous amount of work, which can be fully appreciated only by one who has observed the process from beginning to end.

When a vessel of the navy is laid up in reserve, or "in ordinary," as it is called, it is far from an attractive object, and could hardly be recognized as the same ship when in thorough trim with crew aboard. The ship is anchored at a convenient navy yard; the stores are sent ashore, her engines and guns covered with oil and an anti-rusting paint, her decks are allowed to become dirty, her sides dull and stained, from rusty chains. Thus she lies perhaps for months, and then an order comes from the Secretary of the Navy, through the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, directing the commanding officer of the yard to get her ready for sea.

### OVERHAULING THE SHIP.

When there is a crisis on, as there has been of late, this calls for an activity and a display of executive ability which puts the most experienced officer to the test. As soon as the order comes, the commandant transmits it to the officers in charge of different departments, and the complicated machinery of the yard is set in motion. The first thing to be done is to bring as many men as possible from the receiving ship which lies hard by, and these, with the force of the yard under the direction of whatever officers are available, begin at once to put things to rights, and remove the accumulated dust and dirt from the different parts of the equipment. The engineer's force goes at once to the engine and boiler rooms; the anti-rusting paint is removed from the engines; new packing is put in the valves and joints; the pumps are tested; the rust and dirt knocked from interiors and fire-boxes, and boiler tubes and grate bars renewed.

Outwardly, everything is now in fair condition, but this is only the beginning. It remains to get up steam in some of the boilers, turn over the engines to see if they are in proper trim, start the dynamos, test the electric lights and the pilot-house signals; turn on the search lights, start the fans, work the steering gear and steering engines, set the hoisting machinery in motion, and put the boat cranes in operation. Every engine, boiler, pipe, wire, tube, rivet, bolt, nut and plate is carefully inspected, and if found unserviceable from any cause, repaired. The tool outfit is examined, and if anything is lost or broken, requisition is made on the naval storekeeper for a duplicate; the fire room shovels, slice bars, rakes and hoes are hunted up and put in their proper places; in the paymaster's department the stores which are taken from the vessel when she was placed in ordinary, are carefully examined, and whatever is found to be damaged is condemned, and requisition is made for new.

Next the equipment storehouse is visited, and a full allowance of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, meal, clothing, shoes, hammocks, blankets, paint, tobacco—in short, the whole miscellaneous assortment of the commissary department is placed on board. The paymaster of the ship is responsible for every article received, and a strict account is kept of each. Then the galley or cooking store has to be examined to see whether it is complete in all its findings. The outfit of a galley usually consists of two copper kettles, of thirty gallons each; a fifty-gallon kettle with cast-iron jacket and copper-hinged covers; two steamers for vegetables, each with a capacity of thirty-two gallons; two sets of saucepans, a fine set of tools for lifting and firing, and the ordinary cooking implements.

### PERFECTING THE EQUIPMENT.

The line officers look after the condition of the guns, the rigging, the boats, the cables, the anchors, the flags and signals, the charts, the nautical instruments and other parts of the ship's equipment. What this means can only be appreciated by one who has actually undertaken the task. A volume might be written in regard to the signals alone.

When all this work has been done the ship is ready to go into commission, and up to this time everything has been under control of the commandant of the yard, so that when the captain of the ship arrives, and reports himself to the yard commander, little remains for him to do. In the mean time men have been brought together to constitute the crew. Sometimes they are enlisted particularly for the ship which is about to go into service, at other times they are withdrawn from other

ships which have just been put out of commission. The crew and the marines report aboard with bags and hammocks; the captain orders the crew to be drawn up on the spar deck promptly at noon on the day on which the ship is to be put formally in commission, reads to them his orders from the Secretary of the Navy detailing him to the command, hoists the commission pennant to the main truck and the Stars and Stripes to the gaff at the stern, and all is ready.

### WHAT "IN COMMISSION" MEANS.

The ship is now in commission. From this time regular watches are kept day and night at sea and in port, an officer of the line is constantly on duty on the deck, and an officer of the engineer corps is on duty in the engine-room. The officer of marines in command of the guard sees to it that there is an orderly stationed at the door of the captain's cabin, at the scuttlebutt to prevent a waste of water, and usually on the forecabin and at the gangway while in port.

A man-of-war's crew, or, as it is termed in the service, the "ship's company," is divided into two watches, the starboard and port, and sometimes again divided into the first and second parts of each. These full, or half watches, are on duty four hours at a time, from eight bells to eight bells, the bell being sounded on the half hours; commencing at 12:30 o'clock with one bell, and continuing till 4 o'clock (eight bells,) when the system is repeated. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 to 8, the watches are of only two hours' duration, and are called dog watches. This is done to break the regular routine and prevent one watch standing the greater part of the night duty. In port from 6 to 12 o'clock men are kept on deck at night. These are called the anchor watch.

Everything having been put in running order, coal taken on board from lighters, alongside or from the dock, and the ship ready to go to sea, she casts off from the navy yard wharf and proceeds to the powder magazine, which is always situated some distance from the yard. There she takes on her ammunition, which is the last act in the outfitting of a war vessel. A ship is not permitted by the navy regulations to come to a yard or station with her ammunition in her magazines.

She is now fully equipped with her complement of officers and crew, and is ready to go at a moment's notice wherever she may be ordered by the authorities in Washington.

### THE RAIN ON THE SEA.

The steeds of the sea rise up with the day,  
All harnessed and groomed for the race;  
The sunlight bejewels the dew on their mane  
Like rich-wrought garments of grace;  
The silvery sheen of the satiny skins  
Is flecked with a spatter of gold;  
The breath of the morning has scattered the mists,  
And the racers are restless and bold.

At the lift of the signal they leap to the course  
That stretches away to the west,  
And gallop along in the face of the wind  
Like cavalry charging abreast.  
The thunder of running is under their hoofs,  
The sweat of the race in their flanks,  
And an echo comes out of a cloud in the east,  
Where the lightning is marshaling ranks.

The stronger the wind is, the fiercer the pace,  
Till their nostrils are nozzles of spray,  
The clatter of feet is the rattle of hail,  
And the race is as swift as the day.  
The cloud in the west, overspreading the sky,  
Incloses and cushions the sound;  
The lightning is stilled and the thunder is hushed,  
And the rumble roars under the ground.

The foam of the bridge flies over their backs,  
And their breathing is deep in the throat;  
There's a lull in the wind, and the noon is as close  
As the air of the night in the moat.  
Yet, galloping onward the steeds of the sea  
Come lumbering over the main,  
And anon from the stifling distress of the storm,  
Comes the musical patter of rain.

It dimples and ripples their satiny skins,  
And washes the sweat from their flanks,  
But lo! as the host of the hurrying feet  
Comes in, in unwavering ranks,  
The lightning is rallying up in the clouds,  
The thunder rolls down on the main,  
And the elements join in a deafening din—  
The lightning and thunder and rain.

The torrents are loosed and the racers dismayed,  
For the deluge is blinding and chill;  
But plunging ahead on the shadowy course  
They leap to the race with a will.  
The waters are churned by their furious feet  
Till the ocean is seething with foam,  
Still onward they plunge, and, behold, in the west,  
The sunset is lighting them home.

—[Clarence Ousley in New Orleans Picayune.

[Chicago Tribune:] Johnny, Dick Stebbins says he leads a dog's life. Sammy (somewhat neglected.) What's he kickin' about? Leadin' a dog's life at our house is settin' on ma's lap all the time, an' livin' on cream.

## UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

HOW ITS REAL WORK IN WAR TIME IS ORGANIZED.

By a Special Contributor.

IT IS related of Von Molke that when awakened in the dead of night with the announcement that France had declared war against Germany, he only remarked: "Look in my cabinet, file A, drawer 23 send off the telegrams you find." Then he turned over and went to sleep again. Gen. Miles would not find everything so ready if war came suddenly upon this country.

An army is like a snake, it has great length of body and a small head. The head is the fighting part, and one of its most important duties is to protect the body, which consists of wagon trains and lines of supplies; for if the body be injured the head becomes powerless. It is well to bear this simile in mind in considering the plan of army organization and the steps which are being taken to make it effective. Fortunately for the success of these steps there is no other country in the world whose resources can respond as promptly and as generously to an imperative call as those of the United States.

### WHERE ARMY EQUIPMENTS COME FROM.

In completing its military equipment the government depends partly upon its own armories and arsenals and partly upon private factories. All leather materials used in the service are manufactured at the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. The armory at Springfield, Mass., turns out the small arms, the Krag-Jorgensen and Springfield rifles, and the ammunition for these rifles is made in the Frankford arsenal at Philadelphia. The arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., turns out high-power guns, howitzers, mortars and field pieces, while the disappearing carriages for the new high-power seacoast defense guns and the carriages for high-power mortars are manufactured in the arsenal at Watertown, Mass. Here also are made the conical shot which are used for practice firing and for determining ranges in battle before the more costly steel projectiles are brought into play.

Forgings for the great guns are supplied by contract by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Bethlehem, Pa. The Bethlehem Company also makes ordnance complete, and is now engaged in the manufacture of 100 high-power steel seacoast defense guns, which will cost \$3,500,000. There is also under construction by the company a 16-inch breech-loading rifle, the largest high-power gun ever built in the United States, the projectile of which will weigh 2100 pounds, and the propelling force of which will be a powder charge weighing 1000 pounds. On the completion of the guns, either by the government or private contractors, they are sent to Sandy Hook for testing, and then they are shipped by rail or sea for the point along the coast for which they are intended.

### THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S TASK.

To supply an army with weapons is only a small part of the work of equipment. The army must be fed and clothed, and provision must be made for countless contingencies. Wagons, light battery carriages, ambulances and forges are now built by contract, and they can be turned out quickly. Clothing, shoes hats and like furnishings for the army come under the supervision of a quartermaster-general and his assistants and are supplied by contract and stored at the different quartermasters' department storehouses throughout the country. Food supplies are under the supervision of the commissary-general of subsistence and are likewise secured by contract.

In time of war, or in preparing an army to take the field, a vast amount of supplies, forage and equipment must be constantly on hand, or in easy reach. While the provisioning of a company, battalion or regiment of a thousand men is perhaps not a difficult task, the supplying of a meal for 100,000 men is a far different matter; and it is absolutely necessary that transportation from the base of supplies should at all times be uninterrupted and subject to no delays. For this reason the government would assume control of such railroads and vessels as might be necessary, and they would be run temporarily as an adjunct to the army, private business being permitted only so far as it did not conflict with military necessities.

If war should be suddenly declared, and it became necessary to put an army in condition to take the field, the general in command, upon an order from the Secretary of War, would at once recruit the regular military establishment up to its full limit of efficiency. These men, together with the volunteers who had been requisitioned from the governors of the various States, or had been raised by direct enlistment, would be assembled at some convenient point where they would be formed into regiments, brigades and divisions under officers of sufficient rank in the regular

army. Most of the volunteers, when they reached the rendezvous, would be found to be imperfectly clothed and shod, and also, in many cases, entirely ignorant of the simplest features of the life of a soldier in the field. These men up to its full limit of efficiency. These must be taught to know what is expected of them on the march and in the camp, and what they must do to preserve their health.

### ONE DAY'S FIGHTING IN THIRTY.

With an army in the field hardly one day in thirty is given to fighting. The other twenty-nine days of waiting must be lived through in order that everything may be in readiness for the one day of work. It is not the one day of fighting which turns the hair of an officer gray, but the twenty-nine days of anxiety for his men, the supply of their food and clothing and the maintenance of health and good spirits among them. Men do not fight well in battle on empty stomachs, and yet the ordinary soldier rarely takes care of the provisions which are issued to him for forced marches. He eats them all at once or throws them away on account of their weight, and at the end of a long day's march he is hungry, with nothing to appease his hunger. Then comes the trouble. He does not reason, he grumbles and expects to be supplied with more.

In outfitting an army other things must be looked to besides the men. Horses and mules for carting, artillery and transport service have to be supplied and trained. A cavalry horse differs in weight and general character from one which is to serve with the artillery, and as much knowledge is required in choosing animals for military service as in selecting men.

### MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Medical officers also have to be commissioned and instructed in the peculiar duties which will devolve upon them, and supplies of drugs, medicines, hospital equipment and tents must be arranged for. Where many new and unseasoned men are gathered there is sure to be more or less call for the services of a doctor. All that pertains to the medical department is of the army is under the charge of the surgeon-general. The drugs are all supplied by contract.

Soldiers expect to be paid, no matter how much they are fired by patriotism, so the paymaster-general and the officers of this department must, through requisition on the Treasurer of the United States, see that the private soldier receives his \$13 every month. In short, every department and every officer fulfills certain duties, and it is on the prompt and accurate adjustment of all the wheels of the complicated machine that it goes and performs the duties for which it was created.

## KIDNEY DISEASES.

Two of our Most Important Organs Discussed. Their manifold Duties. How to Detect Approaching Danger and Prolong Life.

The kidney is the filter for the human system. It takes away the poisonous matter which, if retained within the body, would cause serious complications, such as rheumatism, dropsy, neuralgic troubles, etc. Many of these maladies, if attended to in time, can easily be cured, but if neglected and Bright's Disease has set in in its latter stages, it is just as incurable as consumption in its last stages. If symptoms such as brick-dust in the urine, excessive passage of urine, and in some cases trifling or serious pains in the regions of the kidneys, swelling of the lower extremities, swelling of the lids beneath the eye and other symptoms too numerous to mention, should appear, you should aid this most important organ to perform its function.

The kidney specialist of the English and German Expert Specialists cured thousands of these cases which other doctors have pronounced beyond all earthly aid. If he finds that nothing can be done in your case, he will honestly tell you so. If you can be cured he will inform you in advance what the charges will be for a complete cure, including treatment and medicines, and if the price does not suit you, you are not obliged to take his treatment.

The English and German Expert Specialists are located at 218 South Broadway, fourth floor, where they give free consultation and advice.



# The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL,  
ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

## Seeds, Bulbs and Flowers.

FIFTEEN years ago Peter Henderson, the veteran gardener of world-wide fame, wrote as follows to a California friend, who solicited his advice in regard to seed-growing: "I think an excellent business might be done in seeds of the scarcer varieties, as I am certain California, before fifty years, will be the great seed and bulb-growing country of the world. You have the exact conditions of climate necessary to grow seeds, and I would advise you at once to begin systematically."

There is every indication that Mr. Henderson's prophecy will be fulfilled long before the period mentioned by him shall have expired.

Few people who have not investigated the facts have any conception of the importance of the seed-growing industry. In a bulletin on seed farms, issued in connection with the United States census of 1890, it was shown that there are 596 in the entire country, aggregating 169,851 acres, and representing a total valuation of \$18,325,335. During the census year 96,567 acres were actually devoted to seed production, the varieties grown being field corn, sweet corn, beans, cucumbers, peas, muskmelons, squashes, tomatoes, cabbage, beets, radishes and celery, the relative importance of the varieties being in the order named.

Connecticut leads in the number of seed farms and New York comes next. California had fifteen farms, comprising 615 acres. The total value of the seed farms, including the implements and buildings, in the country, was given at over \$18,000,000, of which California had \$1,850,000, being surpassed in this respect only by New Jersey, New York and Ohio. The acreage of California, amounting to 3966 acres, was divided as follows, by varieties cultivated:

Asparagus, 180; beans, 280; beets, 165; carrots, 71; cauliflower, 2; celery, 60; collards, 2; endive, 16; kale, 13; kohlrabi, 2; leek, 9; lettuce, 175; muskmelons, 82; onions, 2106; parsley, 10; parsnip, 40; peas, 475; radish, 175; salsify, 8; spinach, 6; tomato, 65; flower seed, 16.

Since then the business of growing seeds for the eastern markets—especially flower seeds—has largely increased. Mr. Burpee, the well-known Philadelphia seedman, depends largely on California for his seeds, and makes a trip across the continent every year to look after new creations. He speaks very highly of California as a section where climate and soil cooperate with man in producing remarkable novelties. In Santa Rosa, Luther Burbank has attained world-wide fame as a horticultural wizard, in producing wonderful results by cross-fertilization, receiving very large prices for some of his novelties.

In the line of vegetables, all the lima beans grown in America, and, in fact, all the pole beans used for seed, are now grown but a few miles from Los Angeles, at Satcoy and Carpinteria. Formerly the great contracts all went to Europe; now they all come to California, and Europe only comes in incidentally. This is especially true since 1886. Nearly all the lettuce, onions, salsify and celery seed used in the United States comes from California. This State is also beginning to produce cauliflower seed quite equal to that of Holland and Denmark, which have hitherto supplied the world.

At Ventura, Mrs. Theodosia B. Shepherd, who started in a very modest way a few years ago, has now achieved a national reputation in the growing of flower seeds, and the propagation of new varieties. She has recently issued her annual descriptive catalogue of plants, seeds, bulbs, palms, cacti, etc. It is a volume of sixty-four pages, with illustrated covers, and compares favorably with many of the publications issued by large seed-growing firms in the East.

One of the most striking efforts of Mrs. Shepherd's intelligent industry is the development of a new giant eschscholtzia, or yellow poppy of California, which she has named the Golden West. These giant flowers measure from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, having a most intense coloring. One of the eschscholtzias of Southern California is a most magnificent specimen, which climbs over the fence and on the roof of the Shepherd home in Ventura. One of the stems of this plant measures 6 inches in circumference.

Another branch of this industry that is becoming of much importance in Southern California, is the growing of calla lily bulbs for the eastern trade. Several years ago Miss Sessions of San Diego received an order for 10,000 of

these bulbs. This industry is one which is particularly suitable for women.

## San Pedro Fisheries.

THE fishing industry is of great importance to San Pedro. There are about fifty vessels in the fishing fleet of that port. The catch for one week recently amounted to 100,000 pounds.

## Utilizing Lemons.

OWING to the low prices that have recently prevailed for lemons, many growers are turning their attention to the utilizing of the fruit—at least the lower grades—in some other manner. Reference has already been made in this department to the citric-acid factory at North Ontario, which enterprise was started last year. The last heard about this venture was that the proprietors were waiting for some new machinery from the East. The Otay Press announces that the entire citric-acid factory at National City is now ready for the machinery, which has been ordered, and daily expected to arrive. The capacity of the plant when fully equipped is expected to be sufficient to use every lemon raised in the district, with no fear of overstocking it. The factory will start up with a capacity of ten tons per day, and the company has a large stock of lemons on hand to begin with. The price to be paid for culls will be about \$5 a ton. Many tons of lemons are now rotting for the want of utilization, and several carloads shipped from the northern part of the county destined for the factory have been dumped into the bay.

G. D. Eastman of Fallbrook is constructing a plant for the manufacture of citric acid, on a small scale, and expects soon to be able to use the cull lemons that now go to waste.

## Port Los Angeles Business.

DURING the month of March there was landed at Port Los Angeles over 600,000 feet of lumber, besides ties, coal and merchandise.

## Fruit-washing Machine.

TWO Riverside men, Benjamin B. and James H. Wright, have invented and patented a machine especially adapted to thoroughly clean the rinds of oranges, lemons, etc., without in the slightest degree injuring such fruit. The fruit is fed into the machine at one end and delivered at the opposite end in a thoroughly cleansed condition. The machine is described as follows in the Scientific American:

"The fruit is first placed in a water trough at one end of the machine, to loosen any foreign adhering matter, and is then passed down the feed trough beneath the brushes of a wheel revolved by a crank-handle, the lower portion of the wheel passing through a rinsing tank. In this tank is a series of segmentally arranged brushes, between which and the brushes on the periphery of the wheel the fruit is passed. The brushes on the periphery of the wheel are supported by spring rods, whereby their pressure upon the fruit may be a yielding and flexible one, not liable to injure the rinds, and the fruit is passed out through a delivery spout at the opposite end of the machine."

## The Pepper Tree.

NEXT to the eucalyptus, no tree has been so generally introduced in Southern California for shade purposes as the graceful pepper, which is seen throughout the length and breadth of the seven southern counties, in city and country places alike. The pepper tree, so-called, has no real consanguinity to the real pepper plant, but is a member of the Anacard family, and is known botanically as *Schinus molle*. The latter epithet is said to represent the Peruvian name of the plant. It is said that the tree originally came from Peru, but is now quite generally distributed over Central and South America, Mexico and Southern California. It does equally well on the table lands in the drouthy sections and along irrigation ditches, where it often receives an excess of water. Shortly after the conquest of Peru, the seeds of this tree were sent to Mexico by the Viceroy of Peru, Antonio Mendoza, and it is said to be the only tree that prospers on the shore of Lake Texcoco.

A fact which few people in this section are acquainted with, is that the leaves are useful for their medical properties, and when chewed will cure any affection of the gums or an ulcerated sore mouth. From the fruit can be made a medicine that is said to be superior for bronchial affections. An extract is also made from the fruit that

is said to be better than cubebs for purging the blood of all impurities. The trunk and limbs exude a resinous substance that is a splendid remedy for dissolving cataract of the eye, and can also be made into salve that is very healing to all kinds of wounds.

## Pneumatic Lifting Pump.

THE lack of sufficient rainfall this season has led to a general rustle all along the line to provide irrigation by various methods. A number of successful plants have been established for the pumping of water on a small scale, making the landowner independent of water companies. One of these plans is the pneumatic lifting pump, that has been introduced in Southern California by C. B. Boothe & Co., of this city. A number of orders have been placed recently for this pumping plant, the demand having so far been fully equal to the capacity of the factory.

Among those who have recently contracted with Boothe & Co. for a pneumatic lift pumping plant is D. A. Kughen of Burbank, in the San Fernando Valley. Mr. Kughen has two wells, and one of the best constructed systems of water distribution in that section. The pneumatic lift pumping plant that he has just contracted for will have a capacity of upward of 50,000 gallons per hour.

The Consolidated Water Company of Pomona has, after some of its officials had witnessed the operation of one of these pneumatic lift plants at Lordsburg, contracted for one of the largest plants yet erected in Southern California. The company will pump nine wells, which are scattered over an area of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile.

J. Rudel of the San Gabriel Winery has also contracted for a small pneumatic lift plant, to be installed inside of the winery.

The city of Santa Ana, finding its supply of water, which was being pumped from three wells by a centrifugal pump, considerably diminishing, resolved to test the wells with a pneumatic lift pumping plant, and C. B. Boothe & Co. erected one at Santa Ana about three weeks ago, which has been in operation for two weeks.

In addition to those here mentioned, Lincoln Thornton of Artesia, Los Angeles county, is having a portable pneumatic lift pumping plant set up, so arranged that a team of horses can transport it from one well to another, and he has already entered into contracts with a number of his neighbors to pump their wells.

The general introduction of some such system of pumping as this will go far to make Southern California farmers independent of the rainfall.

## The Pasadena Library.

IN A REPORT recently issued by the board of trustees of the Pasadena Public Library, the following table is given, showing the yearly circulation of books from January, 1893, to January, 1898:

1893—Fiction, 29,238; classes, 9748; home, 38,986; library, 2809; total, 41,795.
1894—Fiction, 37,250; classes, 11,179; home, 48,429; library, 16,495; total, 64,924.
1895—Fiction, 40,368; classes, 13,178; home, 53,546; library, 19,429; total, 72,975.
1896—Fiction, 41,122; classes, 13,218; home, 55,340; library, 19,940; total, 75,280.
1897—Fiction, 44,385; classes, 16,895; home, 61,280; library, 18,480; total, 79,760.

## IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

### Improvements at Arrowhead.

THE San Bernardino Free Press says:

"Among the many signs of activity heralding the approach of spring, none are more conspicuous than the extensive improvements to be made on the Arrowhead and Waterman narrow-gauge railroad, some of which are already under way. The Cole Bros. of our city, who are sole owners of this popular line of travel, as well as of the Harlem Springs, expect to have everything in readiness for the opening of traffic over their line by the first of May. They will operate the road the entire year, making several trips daily between this city and the asylum, while heretofore it has been operated actively only during the summer months. This line runs from San Bernardino, past the famous Harlem Springs, to the asylum at Highland. The company also has a line surveyed up to Arrowhead Springs, but the grade being so steep, it has not been considered practicable to build the road that far.

"Besides these extensive improvements in the railway service great changes will also be made at Harlem Springs. New wells will be sunk the coming season. One party from Riverside has already been engaged to go to boring, and he will begin operations soon. There is now one well at the springs holding a temperature of 120 degrees continually. Others of like nature are looked for. Harlem Springs have

never had the benefit of advertising, but from the experience of some who have tried them for blood poisoning and kindred diseases, there is hardly a doubt that we have here at home a natural sanitarium unequaled by any in the State."

## Anaheim Cannery.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Orange County Preserving Company have been filed with the County Clerk of Orange county. Following is from the Santa Ana Blade: "According to the papers on file the company is organized to carry on the business of canning, drying, preserving and pickling fruits and vegetables and the manufacture of vinegar and sauce; to buy, sell, raise and cultivate fruits and vegetables and to purchase and acquire such land, buildings, appliances, machinery and appliances as may be required to carry on the business of the corporation. The directors are W. J. Fay, A. H. Cargill, H. A. Dickel, Herman Stern, L. B. Benchley, J. N. Bill and G. G. Guenther.

"Of the capital stock of the corporation, which is fixed at \$25,000, the amount subscribed is \$5300, or 530 shares at \$10 each. There are 114 subscribers, whose shares are from one to thirty in number. A. Dickel heading the list with a subscription of \$300, which is the greatest amount taken by any one person.

"The seat of business of the corporation will be Anaheim."

## New Mexico Sheep Industry.

A SANTA FE correspondent of the Denver Republican, in an interview with Hon. Solomon Luna of New Mexico, on the prospects of the sheep industry, says:

"Solomon Luna, one of the heaviest sheep raisers of New Mexico, said today that never in the history of the Southwest did the sheep and wool producer feel so confident of big returns. The past winter, he said, had not caused a loss of even 1 per cent. among the flocks, and the range is in prime condition for lambing, which has already begun. In speaking of prices, Mr. Luna said that Jaffa & Praeger of Roswell had recently sold 10,000 head of sheep to eastern buyers for the sum of \$41,500, or \$4.15 a head. The same animals cost the firm mentioned \$1.75 a head one year ago. Wool will start in at a high price, probably 20 cents per pound, and the sheepmen in New Mexico are looking into the future with a great deal of complacency.

## Colorado River Irrigation.

JUDGING from a prospectus recently issued, another attempt is to be made by the California Development Company to irrigate the Colorado Desert. It will be remembered that several years ago much was published in regard to this project, and extensive surveys were made by the company. Then followed a falling out among stockholders of the company, prominent among whom were the Beattys' well-known organ builders. Since then, nothing has been further heard in this section regarding the enterprise.

In the prospectus it is estimated that the entire system can be constructed at an expense not to exceed \$300,000, and that on such expenditure a canal can be built of sufficient dimensions to carry enough water to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land. The smallness of cost compared with the size of the canal is explained in the fact that no pumping works will be necessary, the canal having throughout its entire length a natural fall of 350 feet from the point at Hanlons, where the Colorado River is tapped, to its extreme northern limit in Riverside county.

The lands to be reclaimed are situated in San Diego and Riverside counties, and in the northeastern corner of Lower California. The center of the tract is about one hundred miles from the city of San Diego.

The acreage of first-class lands reclaimable by the proposed system of canals is given at, approximately, 1,600,000—900,000 being in the United States.

The titles of the good lands in the California tract are given approximately as follows: The Southern Pacific Railroad owns 200,000 acres; the Southern Pacific Railroad claims additional 208,000 acres; California State lands, 58,000; United States government lands, 434,000; total, 900,000 acres. The Lower California lands formerly belonged to Gen. G. Andrade, a citizen of Mexico.

The company says it has arranged with Gen. Andrade for the transfer of title of 200,000 acres to the company, and that the company holds an option on 150,000 acres additional, also to all right, title and interest in the old canal in Lower California.

There are differences of opinion among experts as to the feasibility of this enterprise. Furthermore, when the project was mooted last time, attention was drawn to the fact that the Colorado River is a navigable stream, and that the United States government might object to the diversion of water therefrom. Should the project prove to be practicable, and the company able to carry it through, it would un-



doubtedly result in a great transformation of that section of country, and the settlement of a large additional population in the southwestern corner of the State, which is now practically uninhabited.

#### La Mesa.

**L**A MESA is a beautiful colony, situated on the line of the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern Railway, about eight miles northeast from the bay and city of San Diego, with which city it has communication by four daily trains. It is also on the line of the proposed Cajon boulevard, which, when completed, will be one of the finest drives in the State, being bordered on each side with orange and lemon groves. A writer in the San Diego Tribune gives the following description of this attractive place:

"As its name implies, it is a rolling plateau, having an elevation of about 500 feet, and commanding as it does a fine view of the ocean to the south and west, and the towering mountains to the north and east, is one of the finest places for a home to be found in California.

"It is subdivided into five and ten-acre tracts, each one containing a fine building site. Water for domestic and irrigation purposes is piped under pressure to each tract. This water is the finest in the State, the source being high up in the mountains, forty miles away, whence it is brought down for distribution in a large flume, which in itself is quite a piece of engineering, the whole system costing over a million and a half of dollars.

"The climate is unsurpassed, frosts being unknown, while the summers are cool and pleasant. The average temperature the year round is about 65 deg. From April to September the gentle breezes from the ocean blow inland, tempering the atmosphere and making these months the most enjoyable of the year. Fogs, which are sometimes prevalent along the coast, seldom reach this place.

"Here the lemon and orange grow to perfection, and almost all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate and semi-tropic climes flourish, while experiments made by some of our growers show that the banana, pineapple and other tropical fruits will do well. Green peas and other vegetables were on the tables of many of our citizens on Christmas day. But is it for the growing of the lemon that it is most noted. This fruit grows here to greater perfection than in almost any other place in America. The trees bear fruit all the year round, and unlike the orange, it can be cured and stored away until such a time as the markets are firm and the prices high, which is generally during the heated summer months in the interior.

"It is only eight years since the water system was completed, and yet, in that time and in the immediate vicinity over 1200 acres have been planted to lemons and oranges, and many more deciduous fruits, etc.

"There is an excellent school under the management of a thoroughly competent teacher, a neat and commodious school building, a church (in which religious services are held regularly,) also a store, telephone, bakery, etc., at La Mesa Springs.

"It is rapidly being settled by a most desirable class of people. Land with water is held at from \$80 to \$150 an acre."

#### Phoenix Emulates Los Angeles.

**M**ENTION was recently made in this department of the fact that a large number of palms had been shipped from Santa Barbara and other points to Phoenix, in Arizona.

In a recent issue, the Arizona Republican tells what has been done with these palms. It appears that an eastern real estate man, William J. Rainey of the firm of Webb & Rainey, real estate brokers of Cleveland, O., has become impressed with the attractions and possibilities of the Salt River Valley, and is laying out a subdivision near Phoenix on a scale that reminds one of the enterprise shown in Los Angeles during the boom. The Republican says:

"Mr. Rainey has worked so quietly and unassumingly that very little is known of his undertaking. It was two months ago that the surveyors began their work. Thirty days were required by the surveyors, which leaves but thirty days from the time the contractors entered the field to the present time. During this time broad avenues have been made throughout the section, a large reservoir has been excavated in the northeast quarter, besides the two lakes in the central portion of the property; the irrigation ditches are already carrying water to the young palms along the avenues, and there is nothing left to be done but a general cleaning-up of the property. Associated with Mr. Rainey is J. Hoyt Smith of Milwaukee, who has entered into the work with the same enthusiasm which Mr. Rainey has shown. They are devoting their entire time to it. When the magnitude of the enterprise is appreciated and the short time in which so much has been accomplished is considered, it will be seen that these gentlemen possess the ability to handle a large undertaking as easily as though it were a ten-acre tract of land.

"The appropriateness of the name selected—Las Palmas—at once becomes apparent on a visit to the property, palms in great variety being the chief feature of ornamentation. Six miles of main avenues are bordered with the

Canary Island palm, whose long graceful fronds and rich green color have made them famous. At the intersections of these avenues have been placed triangular parks, each with its distinctive character of foliage. The interiors of these parks will be planted with a variety of trees and shrubs, all evergreen, which indeed applies to the entire property, as none but evergreens, whether they be trees, shrubs or plants, are employed. Thus, while it is winter elsewhere, Las Palmas will wear the garb of summer, and be in its most attractive season. The smaller parks will each be bordered by a different variety of palm to break the uniformity of the Canary Island palm of the avenues.

"Of these palms, many are of rare varieties that have never been seen in this valley, but all have been treated in climates similar to this and will certainly thrive. One driving through the property from the southwestern entrance will come at the first diverging of the road to a park containing the blue palm of Lower California, with its striking light-blue fans to contrast with the dark-green fronds of the Canary Island palms, on each side of the avenue. Thence on to the east is a pretty park containing the Chile palm, bearing a fruit called coconuts, which look like diminutive coconuts; thence to the north are the Sonora palms, bearing a close resemblance to the common fan palms, but of a brighter-green color. Continuing to the northeast, comes the park containing the date palm. Thence following the avenue curving gradually from the west to the south on the way to the large central park, one passes at the first intersection a rare palm called the Chamaecrops humilis, native of North Africa, but seen occasionally in Southern California, where it thrives.

"The Central Park contains about eighteen acres, and is the feature of the property, having two lakes, each 300 feet across. On the gently-sloping banks of these lakes will be grouped a variety of trees, including weeping willow, bamboos and water plants. A narrow neck of water will connect the lakes with a slight fall. This portion of the property will be divided by a park way and plats, with borders and groups of a variety of plants, a list of a number of which is appended: Trees—Silk oak, albizia lophanta, magnolia, juniperus procera, evergreen poplar, pinus halepensis, ceratonia siliqua, blue cypress, weeping willow, she oak, eucalyptus. Shrubs—Mellanthus major, oleander, genista monosperma, hakea eucalyptoides, sedum spathulatum, acacia, bottle brush, pitosporum, camphor tree, loquat, guava, California privet, California laurel, cammilla Japonica. Plants—Torch lilies, aloes, fourcroya, bamboos (black, yellow and green;) puyas, dragon palm, sabal palmettos.

"The trees and plants, some four thousand in number, were furnished by Dr. F. Franceschi, botanist, of Santa Barbara, Cal., and the capacity of a number of nurseries of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and Pasadena were taxed to supply them.

"The property is surrounded by a thirty-foot esplanade planted in pepper trees, inside of which is a sixty-five-foot road, bordered with olives on the south, oranges on the west, olives and lemons alternatively on the north, and grape fruit on the east.

"There are seven broad entrances to this property and six miles of main avenues, 130 feet in width, widening gracefully in curves so gradual as to be scarcely noticed in driving over them.

"The feature that will perhaps appeal most strongly to one acquainted with the magnificent winter climate and unequalled resources of this valley is the dimensions of the lots designed. The smallest of these have a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 600 feet, equalling in size seventeen fifty-foot city lots. Restrictions will be made so that no stores or saloons can be placed on the property, a limit in price of buildings fixed, so that no temporary or unsightly structure can be erected, and all buildings must be set back at least 125 feet from the street, as shown by the dotted line on the map. Lots will not be offered for sale for a year or two at least, and none will be sold until additional improvements, not yet announced, have been completed.

"Las Palmas lies in the finest part of the valley, four miles from the city, and under the shelter of the Phoenix Mountains. The soil is a light, sandy loam, especially adapted to the culture of fruits and flowers. The temperature ranges about 10 deg. higher in winter and several degrees cooler in summer than of Phoenix. The scenery is unsurpassed in this locality, presenting on its four frontages mountains, orange groves and alfalfa ranches.

"It will perhaps be interesting to note briefly what can be done with one average lot in Las Palmas to make it an attractive place of residence. An average lot is 400x600 feet in size. Reserving the front of the lot, a space 400x125 feet, for ornamental trees and plants, immediately behind which would come a large space for the house, barn, vegetable garden, berries and vineyard, there would still be left in the rear room for 350 fruit trees, for which space any or all of the following may be selected: Oranges (navels, Tangerines, Mandarins, etc.) olives (Corrigiolo, Morrinello, Frantolo and other varieties;) grape fruit (Triumph and Seedless;) lemons, limes, figs, dates, apricots, almonds, apples, peaches, pears, pomegranates, etc.

"Ernest W. Bowditch, a well-known landscape gardener of Boston, Mass.,

was employed to furnish the design for this property. A. Barry and S. F. Cochran of Phoenix were the engineers; R. Toohey, the contractor, had charge of the grading of the roads, excavating the lakes and reservoir. The latter is 380 feet across and provides for a depth of seven feet of water. It will have an outlet into the main ditches, and will be used in irrigating the plants."

Another Phoenix paper, the Gazette, thus describes a model eighty-acre farm two and a half miles northwest of Phoenix:

"This model ranch is the property and home of C. P. Lettich, who purchased the place some time ago, since which he has been busy, with a desire to establish an ideal home. A visit to the ranch at once convinces one that best results obtain from intense farming; from the cultivation of small tracts. Six acres of orchard surround the dwelling, a model nine-room cottage, with wide porch on three sides. The orchard is in bearing, and contains every variety of fruit grown in the temperate and semi-tropic region. There are dates, almonds, pears, nectarines, peaches, apricots, apples, plums, figs, grapes, etc., in abundance. Four or five acres are planted in strawberries and blackberries. Then there is a good barn, with barnyards, stockyards, good fences and canals. A big pond covers more than one acre. The water is five feet deep, and the lake is well-filled with carp, some of the finny tribe being three feet in length. This lagoon is on an eminence from which five feet of fall, sufficient for electric power, can be secured. The remainder of the ranch is in alfalfa, well set and divided into small and convenient fields. Around the house and grounds are driveways and walks, showing that the place is kept in the best possible condition. Small homes, intense cultivation and variety of crops will be the rule in this valley in the future."

The architects of Phoenix say that there is going to be more building this summer than in any other season since the town was founded. The buildings will be for the most part substantial, but not pretentious business blocks and residences, most of the latter ranging in price from \$1000 to \$3000.

#### New Mexico's Capitol Building.

**A**CUT and description of the new capitol building in course of erection at Santa Fe, N. M., is published in the Santa Fe New Mexican. The building is a handsome one, resembling the White House in appearance. Following is an extract from the description of the New Mexican:

"The specifications show a beautiful as well as imposing exterior. The building will have 176 feet of frontage and 77 feet of depth. The height of the first floor is 14 feet, the second 13 feet 6 inches, and the third 12 feet 6 inches. The distance from the top lantern above the dome to the grade is 102 feet.

"Five heavy brick walls, extending from the foundation to the roof, divide the building into compartments, thus making it absolutely fireproof.

"The exterior finish shows a well-defined Renaissance effect. The approach to the main facade is along a broad terrace to massive steps leading to the portico. The entrance is made on the second floor of the building, the grand stairway extending 44 feet from the building and having 30 feet width. The other entrances lead to the main facade. The enriched pediment is supported by immense columns, which give the front an imposing aspect. Above the first story, which is finished entirely in cut stone, the building will be faced with buff Roman brick, a heavy cornice and frieze girding the entire structure. Resting on a huge dias, which is also arranged to receive groups of statuary, will be the dome, 36 feet in diameter, which will be surmounted by a group of columns forming the lanterns and supporting the flagstaff. The main tympanum will carry the seal of the Territory carved in stone.

Ten tons of steel beams will add to the solidity of the structure, and when completed it will be as thoroughly up-to-date and firm as a \$2,000,000 building."

It is estimated that two million brick and 12,000 feet of stone will be used in the work, yet the New Mexican says the entire cost of the building will not exceed \$75,000 in cash and an equal amount of convict labor.

#### Sulphuric Acid.

**A**COUPLE of weeks ago the California Asphaltum Company of Ventura county shipped the first carload of sulphuric acid, containing thirty tons, to Los Angeles. This is the beginning of what is expected to be an important business.

#### Desert Improvements.

**A**TRIP across the Colorado Desert by railroad will soon be divested of its most unpleasant features. The Riverside Enterprise says:

"The Southern Pacific Company, which has a large force of men at work surfacing and ballasting the main line of track, had finished the work as far east as Mammoth Tank and a crew of 150 men is still at work beyond that point. The gravel being used in the work is being hauled from the pits at Mammoth Tank, at which point there is another large crew at work. "The company has spent \$60,000 in

ballasting five miles of track on the desert between Indio and Mammoth Tank. This will make the road absolutely dust proof in that region, the dustiest there is in the world. Inside of sixty days it is thought that the entire line from San Francisco to Yuma will be so heavily graveled that dust will no longer be a feature of the trip."

#### Pumping from a Lake.

**A**CCORDING to the Bakersfield Californian: "The Land Company has a No. 12 centrifugal pump capable of lifting 8.8 cubic feet per second, 4000 gallons per minute, at work at Reeder Lake, elevating the water into the Stine Canal, and can make no impression on the amount of water. Tomorrow another pump will be put in and if that does not exhaust the water it will be pretty strong evidence that a good supply can be had there for irrigation at all times. Steam engines are used at present to furnish power, but on Monday wires will be run and the work performed by electricity."

#### Of Interest to Orchardists.

Mac J. Crow, for years associated in the management of a leading California nursery and orchard at Napa, Cal., who has recently taken up his residence in Pike county, Mo., says:

"The San Jose scale is evidently thoroughly established in numerous localities east of the Rocky Mountains. Orchardists should accept the fact, quit talking about legislation, and turn their attention to prevention or cure, as the case may be, in their individual orchards. Some are making a mountain of a mole hill, and seem to overlook entirely the fact that this scale problem was solved in California some six or eight years ago, and is today requiring much less attention than some fungous diseases which are so numerous throughout the Eastern and Middle States. It is far easier to combat the San Jose scale than the codlin moth, scab, blight or borers; the former can be kept thoroughly in check with less work and expense than any one of the latter. This is an indisputable fact, a fact thoroughly demonstrated in the California orchards. It is unnecessary to dig and burn a badly infested tree, as some of the wise ones often say. Three thorough sprayings with lime, sulphur and salt, or the resin washes, properly applied at the right times, will clean any tree, no matter how many scales are on it; then one spraying a year is sufficient. Of course, if the scales have been on so long as to almost kill the tree, then a new one had better be planted.

"It sounds rather ridiculous to hear such an uproar about an insect that, as said before, is less dangerous or troublesome than many of the insects which orchardists are fighting and saying nothing about. The numbers of curculio, codlin moth and several others can only be diminished in a degree, and the damage resulting from their depredations in proportion; but the scale can easily be rendered perfectly harmless.

#### AS BILL JONES USED TO SAY.

They're gittin' things so durndly mixed we're sort of up a stump  
A tryin' fur to guess just how the cat's a gonn' to jump;  
One day we're snuffin' battle wind, with blood, an' all sich things,  
The next the turtle dove of peace is flutterin' her wings.  
One paper tells us there'll be war, another says there won't;  
One tells the President to fight, another tells him don't.  
And so they keep us tangled up in sich a fearful way  
We're all "neo compis mentibus," as Bill Jones used to say.

Same say the President stands in with Wall street in the deal,  
An' 'till ol' Hanna tells him so he dassent make a squeal,  
Whilst others openly contend he lacks the proper sand  
To call the Spaniards in the game an' make 'em show their hand.  
I'm sort of led to think myself he's gosh-awfully slow,  
An' ort to ranted to the front a quite long time ago;  
But mebbe he knows what is best in sich a vital play,  
So "honey awat quee molly pence," as Bill Jones used to say.

Us fellers here at Rabbit Creek ain't han-kerin' fur fight.  
Don't talk of bloody awr all day an' dream of it at night;  
An' don't hang 'round the boozery dissemi-natin' thinks  
An' rousin' our combative souls with cumulative drinks,  
But I've an idee if a call fur fightin' mon should come,  
T'd find the male inhabitants of Rabbit Creek to hum  
An' ready fur to give the dons a mighty lively play  
Right from the "ab initio," as Bill Jones used to say.

—[Denver Post.

The huge turtles that existed during the youth of the world appear to have inhabited the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains. The shells and bones of these extinct creatures, which occasionally wash out of the ravines where they have been buried for ages, prove that they were more than twice as large as any specimen of the tortoise family which now exists. A specimen of the shell of one of these old-time monsters, which may be seen in the National Museum at Calcutta, is 61-11 inches thick, 12 feet and a fraction in length, 8½ broad and more than five feet in height when standing upside down, like an inverted saucer.



## THE RESURRECTION WE HOPE FOR.





## LAND OF THE EQUATOR.

WHERE MELONS GROW ON TREES AND MULES  
WEAR PANTALETES.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

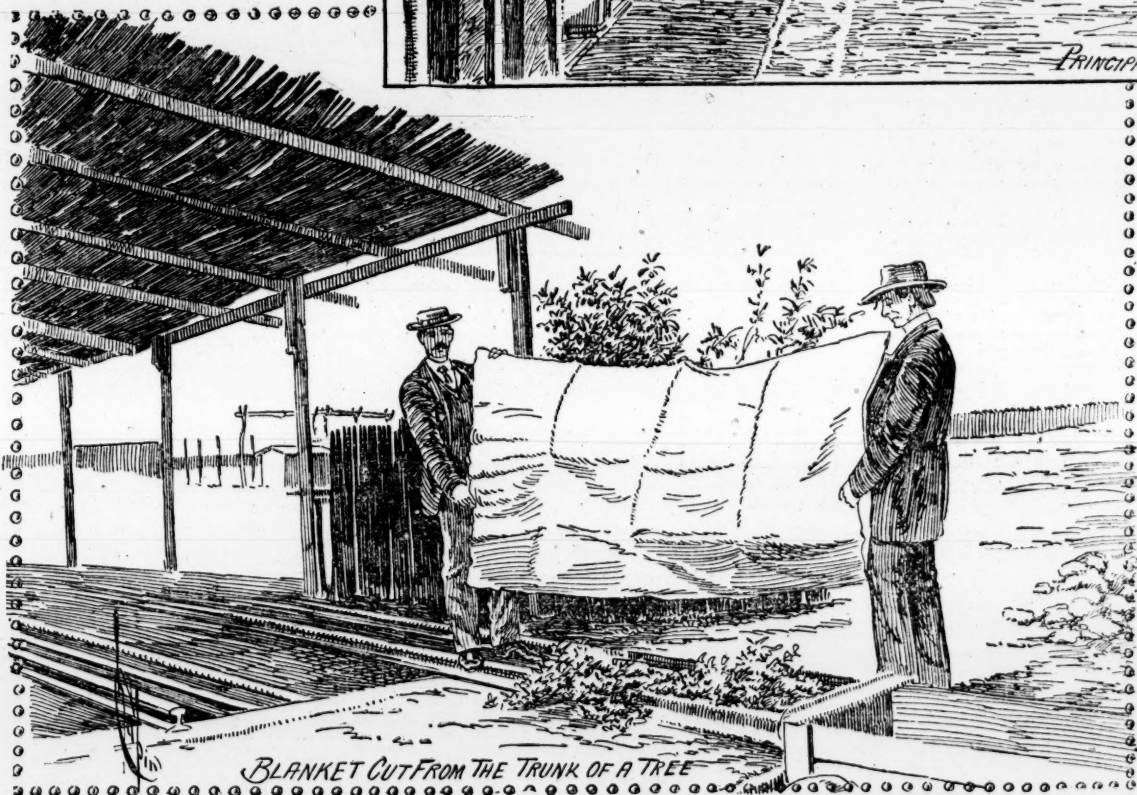
**G**UAYAQUIL (Ecuador,) March 19, 1898.—The city of Guayaquil! How shall I describe it! It is one of the strangest mixtures in the world of cities. It lies sixty miles up the wide Guyas River, almost under the shadow of the equator, frowned upon by the snowy peaks of Chimborazo and Cotopaxi. Wooded hills surround it. The Guyas River, wider here than the Mississippi at St. Louis, flows rapidly by it, and the moist miasmatic air of the tropics lulls it to sleep. In the river before it you are reminded of Venice from the Grand canal. Upon its wharves the scenes make you think of Naples, and back in its business sections you are in a maze of bazaars, much like those of Cairo, Calcutta or Bombay. Not only its looks, but its smells smack of the Orient. It has streets more slimy than those of Seoul in winter, and some of its customs are as vile as those of Peking. It is one of the best business points on the west coast of South America, and is the only commercial port of a country at least four times the size of the State of Ohio, having a population about as great as that of the city of Philadelphia, and in natural resources one of the rich countries of the globe. It is

bales upon their backs, and with beautiful women of the better classes, who go along in couples, dressed in black, with black shawls picturesquely draped about their olive-brown faces. It has hundreds of donkeys, who carry all sorts of things through the streets. Here goes one loaded with boards, and there is one with two panniers filled with bread upon its back. That is the baker's wagon of Guayaquil. The city has also a large number of active business men, the richest of whom are

Italians, English, French, Chinese or Spaniards, and two banks, one of which at times pays dividends of 33 1-3 per cent. a year. It has a tramway, the cars of which were made in America, and on the river there are little steamers which were imported in pieces from the United States. Guayaquil has an excellent club, at which you may meet as good fellows as you will find anywhere in the world. It has plenty of priests, and a big church facing a beautiful park, where the



PRINCIPAL STREET OF GUAYAQUIL



BLANKET CUT FROM THE TRUNK OF A TREE

the New York of Ecuador, the center of trade and the place through which all of Ecuador's exports and imports must pass. In the neighborhood of \$8,000,000 worth of goods are brought here every year from the United States and Europe, and some millions of dollars worth of coffee, cocoa, hides and rubber are sent from here to all parts of the civilized world.

Guayaquil is what the Ecuadorians call a progressive city. It has 50,000 inhabitants. It covers the banks of the River Guyas for two miles, and at a distance is very imposing. It has fine buildings of the Spanish style, with balconies, out of which dark-eyed beauties look from under half-closed shutters down upon you as you go through its streets. It has a maze of great stores, which are open at the front, so that you look within as in an Egyptian bazaar. Stores with stocks of goods worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and wide-open warehouses filled with bags of cocoa, coffee and sugar awaiting shipment. Its streets are lined with workmen, who labor at their trades on the sidewalks, with Indian women who comb the insects from their own and their children's hair, and lunch upon them at intervals of their sales; with fierce-looking men carrying great bags and

band plays after worship on Sundays. It is, however, more a city of trade than of pleasure. The cable connects it with the markets of New York and Europe, and when the wires are up it is also connected with Quito and the other towns of the interior. It is at Guayaquil that Col. Perry de Leon, one of the most efficient of our consuls general, is stationed, and here also M. Edward Pavia has charge of the branch house of Flint, Eddy & Co., the great South American importing firm of New York. These are some of the bright spots of the picture.

### LOW TAXES AND A HIGH DEATH RATE.

Guayaquil has its dark spots as well. Its taxes on real estate are lower than those of any city of our country, but in the altitude of its death rate it tops the world. The streets of Guayaquil are unpaved. During the summer season they are filled with dust, and the donkeys and mules wear pantalettes to keep the gadflies and mosquitoes from eating them up. In the winter season, which is now on, the town is flooded whenever it pours with stagnant water to such an extent that it is against the law to drive a cart or carriage through the streets without



THE BREAD MAN OF GUAYAQUIL



a special permit from the police. This is the unhealthy season of Guayaquil—the season of the yellow fever, the season of malaria—when death hovers over the town and the doctors make enough to give them summer vacations in Europe. The water now lies all about me in pools, upon each of which a rich green coat of slime sullenly floats, ready to be turned into poisonous steam by the equatorial sun. The town lies between two rivers. It could be easily drained with a ditch plow, so that the tide, which is here very high, would flush it twice a day, but its people let it remain as it is. The result is that every now and then there is a great epidemic. The yellow fever of last year carried away thousands, and during the winter season some kind of fever is almost always present. Guayaquil has no sewers. Its water works are pit holes sunk in the streets, into which pumps are inserted at the time of a fire. The result is that the city has been burned again and again. There was a fire last year which consumed half of the houses, causing a loss of more than \$30,000,000. This also makes fire insurance especially high, the current Guayaquil rate here today being 7 per cent. per annum on all city property. The American Consulate has its offices in a 3-story building which pays a yearly insurance of \$4,000, and I am told there are many other buildings which cannot get insurance even at the above rate, for the reason that the various companies have already written up all the risks they care to take in Guayaquil. At the same time, the tax rate on real estate is only 3-10 of one per cent., and the natives would have a revolution straightway if you offered to tax them enough to pave the streets and establish a good fire department.

#### A WIDE-AWAKE POLICE.

Guayaquil has a wide-awake police force. I know this, for during my first few nights here I heard the policemen every fifteen minutes all night long yelling out that they were awake. It is a police regulation that every man on watch shall cry out or whistle every quarter of an hour. The cry is "El centinela es alerta," and the whistle is a combination more wonderful than anything, except the cry of the Guayaquil frog, whose hi-hi-hi is screamed out all night long. The Ecuadorian police are soldiers. They carry swords and guns and both look and act in the fiercest manner. One of them almost dropped his gun on my foot the other day as I attempted to pass him. He said "atras!" which I suppose means "back." At least I backed, and walked around the other way. I have since learned that no one may pass between the police and the wall, but must go outside the policeman. I suppose if the policeman has to fight he prefers to have the wall at his back. Another regulation is that all people out after 11 o'clock p.m. must give an account of themselves. The cry is, "Who goes there?" and the answers must be such that will satisfy the police or they will take you to jail. I doubt, in fact, whether there is a place in the world where it is so easy to break into jail as here. People are imprisoned for debt, and it is a common thing for a planter who wants hands on his estate to go to the jails and pay the debts of such of the prisoners as will agree to transfer their debts to him and work them out. He then gives them small wages and takes out perhaps \$1 a week from each man's salary until the debt is paid. In the jail at Bodegas, a town further up the Guayaquil River, I talked with a Jamaica negro, who told me he had been in prison for months because he had failed to pay a millonaire planter \$16 which he had borrowed. Said he: "If I were free I could work to get the money to pay my debt, but they keep me here until some one buys me out and then I must work for him or he can put me in again."

#### THE LAND OF THE EQUATOR.

But before I go further, let me tell you something of Ecuador. The name means equator. It lies sandwiched between Colombia and Brazil and Peru, on the west coast of South America, in the shape of a great fan, the handle of which extends into Northern Brazil, and the scalloped rim of which is washed by the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the least known countries of the world. Parts of it have never been surveyed, and today the different geographical estimates of its size range all the way from the bigness of California to that of Texas. The coast is low, and a rich tropical vegetation extends from the ocean back for 100 miles or less to the foothills of the Andes. The Andes cross the country from north to south in two great parallel ridges, upholding between them a series of beautiful valleys, in which about nine-tenths of the

people live. These valleys are from a mile and a half to two miles above the sea, and give the interior a healthful climate, which is more like that of New York City than of the equator. Quito, the capital, is situated in one of the highest of these valleys. It is almost two miles above the altitude of Washington city. Here the weather is that of May in Ohio all the year around. East of the Andes the country is a tropical wilderness. A great branch of the Amazon, the Marañon River, flows along its southern boundaries, and steamers go up the Amazon, enter the Marañon and bring you within a comparatively short distance of Quito. In fact, I am told you can come to within four days' mule travel of Quito by water, via these great rivers and streams which flow into them. Ecuador thus has almost every climate known to man. Scores of its Andean peaks are ever covered with snow, and it has mighty glaciers. Chimborazo, which on clear days is visible here, is 21,200 feet above the sea, and the great valley of which is guarded by twenty-one peaks, ranging in height from three to four miles, while there are seventeen other peaks, which are more than two miles in height. Today in Guayaquil the air is filled with ashes. They come from one of Ecuador's ten active volcanoes, and every week or so an earthquake makes the ground tremble. The houses of Guayaquil are built to withstand the earthquakes. They are of wooden timbers so joined and spliced that they can sway with the trembling of the earth and not break. The frame work is then covered with bamboo laths, made by splitting cane. Upon these bamboos a coating of plaster is spread. This makes the exterior of the houses look as though the walls were backed with brick and stone, when, in fact, they are actually made up of good-sized fishing poles. Just now a vast deal of building is going on here, and the hammer of the carpenter nailing on these laths is always to be heard. Much of the lumber used comes from Oregon and Washington, and some from Georgia. WHERE THE MELONS GROW ON TREES.

The equatorial coast region, where I now am, is full of vegetable wonders. This is today the richest and most productive part of Ecuador. In my sixty miles' sail up the River Guayas to this city I passed vast haciendas covered with grass as green as the fields of Egypt in winter, in which fat cattle, horses and mules stood up to their bellies and ate without having to bend down to reach the grass. I passed rich plantations of sugar cane, which here grows to the height of ten feet, and which grows for twenty-five years without replanting. I saw vast cacao orchards loaded down with the fruit from which our chocolate comes. Tall coconut palms bearing green balls of fruit as big as your head swayed to and fro high above the houses of the planters, and strange fruits of so many kinds that I cannot give you their names were offered to us again and again. The wharves of Guayaquil are lined with the Ecuadorian natives who have brought fruit and other things to sell. They have melons which come from trees, known as the papaya. This fruit is of the size of a large muskmelon, and when opened its rich yellow flesh seems much the same. There are many trees here which bear fruits as big as your head, of one kind or another. The buttons on your coat are probably made of vegetable ivory from Colombia or Ecuador. This ivory is shipped from Guayaquil and Panama in the shape of nuts, which look much like chestnuts, save that each nut is as big as the fist of a 2-year-old baby, and as hard as iron. These nuts grow on a low palm tree in what looks like rough chestnut burrs as big as your head. Each burr contains a dozen or more nuts, which, when green, are filled with a soft jelly-like substance tasting not unlike coconut milk. In company with a party on a recent trip to the interior I ate some of them and found them not at all bad. Ecuador has a considerable trade in them, and her shipments of them last year brought in \$356,000.

#### WHERE THE TREES WEAVE BLANKETS.

Ecuador has trees which weave bed-clothing. I slept last night in a blanket made of the bark of a tree which grows on the slopes of the Andes. The blanket is six feet long and over five feet wide, and it is as soft and pliable as though it was made of flannel. It is about the thickness of a good flannel blanket, and I can easily roll it up and put it in my shawl strap without hurting it. This blanket is merely a strip of bark cut from a section of the trunk of the demajagua tree. The Indians made a cutting around the trunk to get it, and they

then prepared it by soaking it in water until it was soft. They then pounded it so that the rough outside could be stripped off and the inside alone left. The inside is of fine fibers so joined together by nature that it makes a beautiful blanket, warm enough for a mattress. I have had a photograph made of it, my friend, Mr. Rook and myself holding it up to show you its size. The pineapples here are delicious, and the bananas and coffee are unsurpassed by those of any other part of South America.

#### A CUP OF CHOCOLATE

The chief article of export from Ecuador, however, is cacao, or, as we call it, cocoa. It is from this that the chocolate comes. There are vast plantations along the Guayas River and the other rivers of the Pacific Coast, and the planters have one of the best-paying business among the farmers of the world. There are few plantations which do not net 12 per cent., and many bring in five times that amount. Today it costs here, I am told, about 3 cents of our money to raise a pound of cocoa, whereas it sells in Guayaquil for about 14 cents, making a clear profit to the farmer of 11 cents (gold) a pound, and paying him a profit of about 400 per cent. This year Ecuador will raise about forty million pounds of cocoa beans, which will be shipped to Europe and the United States. The crop is not a difficult one to raise, and when an orchard is once bearing it is good for a big income for from twenty to thirty years. Until I came here I had no idea as to how cocoa was grown. I had heard of the cocoa bean and supposed it came from a vine or bush. The truth is, the beans, which when ground up make up our chocolate, grow on trees from twenty to thirty feet high. The tree is much like an immense lilac bush. It is ragged and gnarly, and its fruit, which is bigger than the pomelo or grape fruit, grows on the stem or trunk and close to the branches. It is of the shape of an immense lemon, and of about the same color, and the seeds within it are the chocolate beans of commerce. Each ball of fruit contains from twenty-eight to thirty brown beans about as big as lima beans. These are washed out of the pulp that surrounds them and dried and then shipped to the chocolate factories all over the world. There is a chance for men who have some capital, and who are not afraid of the miasma of the tropics, to make money here in raising chocolate.

As for me, I would not advise any one to come to Guayaquil or tropical Ecuador to engage in anything. My experience is such that if Mount Chimborazo was one solid mass of chocolate and it was offered me as a reward for staying here for ten years, I would not take it. Nearly every American who comes here gets the fever, and I am told that 90 per cent. of all Americans who have tried to live here have died. As to the profits of cocoa plantations, however, wild lands can be gotten very cheaply. I was told yesterday of an hacienda containing enough land for 15,000,000 trees, which could be bought for \$14,000, and good lands can be gotten for from \$10 an acre up. Cultivated orchards are worth about 60 cents a tree, and as you can easily grow over 500 trees to the acre, each of which will yield you from one to two pounds of chocolate a year, you see how valuable the yielding orchards are. The only way to make business pay would be to grow your own orchard. This is a matter of about five years. The first thing is to clear the ground by cutting down everything and burning it. Next bananas are set out about ten feet apart in order that they may grow up and shade the young cocoa trees. Between each two bananas a hill of cocoa beans are put in each hill. They soon sprout. At first they look like little orange trees. They grow rapidly and at three years they begin to produce fruit. After once planting all the cultivation necessary is to keep down the underbrush and cut off the vegetation which springs up. Such a thing as hoeing and plowing a crop as we do is not known in the tropical parts of Ecuador. Nevertheless, a great amount of labor is required, and the lack of suitable help is a serious drawback. Most of the planters take advantage of the debt laws and keep a number of poor people in debt to them. One millionaire hacienda owner, whom I visited last week, has, I was told, workmen on his pay rolls who owe him a quarter of a million dollars, and he complained bitterly to me that he could not get enough men to work his estates. I doubt not he would gladly have loaned another \$100,000 for the debt-slaves which such an investment would have brought him. The laborers, you know, are, as a rule, the native Indians. They are thriftless, but hard workers. They are accustomed to be-

ing in debt and manage to keep themselves so.

#### COFFEE AND SUGAR.

A great deal of money is invested in Ecuador in coffee and sugar plantations. Six estates were set out in sugar about twenty odd years ago at a cost of \$1,000,000, and there are a number of others with smaller capitals. The machinery used is chiefly American. I have visited a number of coffee groves, and I am told that the Guayaquil coffee ranks high in the markets. Great quantities are shipped from here to Europe, the exports last year amounting to over \$1,000,000 in gold. The United States bought about one-fifth of this product, and it was probably sold by our retailers as Old Government Java. It is, indeed, excellent coffee. I like that I have had here as well as any I have ever tasted, though it is made and served in a way that any American housekeeper would say would ruin it. This is the process: The coffee, fresh roasted, is ground very fine, and then put into a little bag and hot water poured on it by the teaspoonful at a time. Only enough water is used to get out the strength of the coffee and the fluid at the end is as black as ink and of the consistency of thin syrup. This is put in a bottle, tightly corked up, and when any one of the family wants a cup of coffee a tablespoonful or so is poured into a cup, which is then filled up with hot milk or water. The result is coffee, full of aroma and delicious to taste. At the restaurants and cafés they serve such coffee, and the coffee bottle is more in use here than the wine bottle in France.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

The cake walk has finally reached London, and here is the manner of its announcement. "A custom of the negroes in Louisiana, who had learned it from the creoles, and always preceded a proposal of marriage."

#### Lines of Travel

##### TO THE OCEAN RESORTS.

#### LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

Time of Passenger Trains, Feb. 21, 1898.

From Los Angeles to—	Depart.	Arrive.
Glendale, Tropic and Verdugo Park	*8:50 am *3:55 pm	*10:00 am *5:07 pm
Pasadena,	*7:15 am	*8:42 am
Garvanza and Ostrich Farm	*12:15 pm *5:30 pm	*1:52 pm *6:55 pm
San Pedro,	*8:45 am	*8:15 am
Long Beach and Terminal Island	*1:55 pm *5:10 pm	*12:05 pm *5:25 pm
Altadena	*12:15 pm	*1:52 pm
Catalina Island	*8:45 am	*5:10 pm

\*Daily. \*\*Except Sunday.  
Excursion rates every day. Boyle Heights, Daly-street and Downey-avenue car lines pass Terminal stations.  
S. B. HYNES, General Manager.

#### Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers Santa Rosa and Pomona leave Redondo at 11 A.M. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 P.M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford, Mar. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Apr. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. Leave Port Los Angeles at 6 A.M. and Redondo at 11 A.M. for San Diego, via Newport, Mar. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, Apr. 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, May 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. The Santa Rosa will not stop at Newport. Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 10 A.M. or from Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 A.M. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S.F.R.R. depot at 1:35 P.M. for steamers north bound. The steamers Homer and Bonita leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6:30 P.M., Mar. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, Apr. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. \*Freight only. Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.F.R.R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:03 P.M. and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:10 P.M. The Company reserves right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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EFFECTIVE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1897.  
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Saturdays only, 6:30 P.M.  
LEAVE LOS ANGELES—  
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## AT THE THEATERS.

**A**S A BONNE BOUCHE for the menu, the Orpheum has secured views of the battleship Maine, as her wreck now lies in Havana Harbor, views of the Spanish battleship Vizcaya, the battleship Texas, and miscellaneous views of Havana Harbor, all to be reproduced with that realism which lends such peculiar charm to the work of the Biograph. The machine was to have been taken off tonight, the procuring of these new views will delay its departure.

Rudinoff, the Russian master of his peculiar art, an artist in the best sense of the word, is to continue his work, with variations, a week longer.

A host of new people are promised to fill the gaps made by the departure of last week's performers, only two of whom besides Rudinoff and the Biograph are to remain. Burke and Forrest.

Prominent among the newcomers are Montgomery and Stone, styled the "Beau Brummels of Black-Face Comedy." The nature of their performance can easily be imagined. As modern minstrels with fin-de-siècle songs, sayings and dances, they promise a feast of fun and frolicking.

The least of Lizzie Collins's claims to merit is her relationship as sister to Lottie Collins, she of "Ta-ra-boom-de-ay" fame. Miss Lizzie is English, and with her companion, Albert Athas, has an enviable reputation as a "novelty dancer" and sweet singer.

Knock-about comedians of the Irish persuasion, with less regard for their physical welfare than any acrobats that ever lived—that is the description furnished for McCall and Daniels. A burlesque boxing bout, reminiscent of a Donnybrook affair, is a feature of their act.

John W. West, musical comedian, completes the list of new people.

At the Burbank the third week of the engagement of the Belasco-Thall Stock Company begins next Monday night, and the piece to be presented is "Incog," one of the funniest of comedies. While on the lines of farce, it at no time depends upon rough humor or horse-play, but throughout is full of wit and humor, and in the hands of this organization is quite sure to repeat the success of its predecessors. It was in "Incog" that the well-known comedian Charles Dickson won fame and name, and the long runs the piece enjoyed in all the large Eastern cities attest the popularity it met with. The author of "Incog," Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco, is a native Californian and the wife of one of our ex-governors. While "Incog" is by no means her only work, it is by both press and public conceded to be her best effort. This is but the second time "Incog" has ever been done in this city and the first at popular prices. The company, despite it being Lent, are doing a good business, and the large house that nightly greet them is indisputable proof of the strong hold they have already secured on the theater-going public. Wright Huntington, who has already secured a hit as Billings in "Too Much Johnson," is cast for the part of Tom and may be depended upon to give satisfaction. In the character of the General, George Osborne, an old Los Angeles favorite, will do the part justice. Miss Tittle, Miss Howe, Miss Kingsley and Mr. Bacon, Mr. Nicolson, Mr. Cooley, Mr. Fanning and Mr. Crane are all well cast, and in addition Miss Crosby, who made such a favorable impression the first week as Miss Hawksworth in "The Girl I Left Behind Me," will be seen as Miss Semmiers. A special feature will be the first appearance in this city of Little Venice, the child phenomenon, fresh from triumphs in San Francisco, who will give her inimitable and original specialties. Under Mr. Belasco's personal direction the company have in preparation the great Chinese drama, "The First-Born," which follows "Incog," and will be given with all the stagings, costumes and accessories of the original production.

All through the eastern and central States there has been a revival of interest in the works of the Bard of Avon, where several years ago farce comedy was the thing, and later on vaudeville became the rage. They are both a thing of the past, and heroic drama and Shakespeare's efforts are now admired and applauded. It shows a healthy tone in amusement circles and probably means a return to that period of literature of the stage when the efforts of Junius Brutus Booth, Edmund Kean, John McCullough, Macready and Fletcher were applauded to the echo, and explains the many lamentations of the older generations who wish "for the good old days of the older Booth, Kean and Cushman." On Monday evening at the Hotel Green, P. C. Macfarlane, a close student of Shakespeare, and his pupils, will present their initial production of "Scenes from Shakespeare," in the beautiful

theater of the Green, placed at their disposal by the management. The programme will include the closet scene from "Hamlet," one of the street scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," and several acts from "Macbeth," sufficient to follow the direct story of the play, beginning with the unfolding of the plot to murder Duncan, and concluding with the fatal combat with Macduff. The finished and artistic character of Mr. Macfarlane's former productions of "Scenes from Shakespeare" give assurance that lovers of the Bard of Avon will have a rare opportunity of hearing his lines properly rendered. The costuming will be correct as regards time, place and the text. Miss Fraiser, a well-known Shakespearean reader, will appear as Lady Macbeth.

The Los Angeles Theater will be dark for another week, but beginning Monday, April 18, James J. Corbett will be seen at this house, for three performances, in his new comedy-drama, "A Naval Cadet," supported by Norman Connors, F. Gilpin, Frank Parker, J. P. Loughney, John McVey, E. H. Bender, Estelle Dale, Lillian Lamson, Helen Harecourt and Millie James (a daughter of Louis James, the well-known tragedian,) all of whom, it is said, were seen in the original production at the Academy of Music in New York City.

## PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The illness of E. S. Willard, Fannie Davenport and Julia Arthur, the departure for England of William Gillette, "The Heart of Maryland" and "The Telephone Girl," all being booked under the auspices of the so-called theatrical syndicate, has left that organization in a very bad way for attractions to fill the time at the numerous theaters which are open to nothing which has not the approval of the syndicate. To the scarcity of the syndicate attractions may be attributed the current darkness and the early closing of the season of the Coates Opera-house, while theaters in other cities which depend upon Frohman, Hayman et al., to fill their time, are in but little better shape. Of course, there are attractions outside of the combination which have had some difficulty in securing time at some of the theaters they would like to occupy, but they must contend with their own difficulties until the syndicate gathers them in or finds out that it cannot get along without them. This season's experience has demonstrated that the syndicate must either secure more attractions or reduce their theaters to a number which they can satisfactorily fill for a season. Neither plan will result in great good for the theatrical business at large, as the general public, not being interested in management, desires to see everything of merit, regardless of its origin or management, and will not be content without both syndicate and non-syndicate attractions.

Paul Dunbar, the negro poet; James Whitcomb Riley and one William Cook, hitherto to fortune and to fame unknown, are writing a negro comic opera. Dunbar says that it tells a legitimate story and that the songs are to be typical of the music of his race. The heroine is the daughter of a waiter who has become so rich from the tips which he has received at a winter hotel in St. Augustine that he determines to go North and introduce his daughter to colored society in New York. The first act takes place in the court yard of the hotel, and will make a very pretty spectacle. The other act is laid in Thompson street, where the heroine meets an African king, who is traveling incognito.

Viola Allen has announced her intention of going a-starring next season, although no information is given as to the plays she will appear in. Miss Allen's successor as leading lady of the Empire Stock Company will be Miss Jessie Millward, an English actress who was playing with William Terriss in "Secret Service" when a maniac stabbed him to death. Miss Millward will make her first appearance with the Empire company in "The Conquerors" at Chicago in the fall. Next spring Miss Millward, Mr. Faversham and the Empire company will appear in London. Repugnance for her role in "The Conquerors" is said to be one of Miss Allen's strongest reasons for leaving the Empire company. She probably feared that the next part assigned to her might be worse.

When Joseph Jefferson starts out this spring for his short tour in "The Rivals" Wilton Lackaye will play Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Elsie Leslie, who has grown up since her success as Little Lord Fauntleroy, as Lydia, and Mrs. John Wood as Mrs. Malaprop. Mrs. Wood, although an American, has for many years acted in England, and her latest appearance was in "The White Heather," the melodrama produced by Charles Frohman on such a large scale this season.

"La Poupée," the latest of Edmund Audran's creations in comic opera, which was presented early in the season by Oscar Hammerstein, with Anna Held in the title role, has been secured by Augustin Daly, and that clever manager will make an effort to secure for

the work in this country a measure of success corresponding to that which it has already achieved in France and England. Virginia Earle is to be Mr. Daly's La Poupée, and others to play in the opera are James Powers and Joseph Herbert, comedians, and Frank Rushworth, tenor. "La Poupée," or Anna Held, or both, were quite important factors in the financial undoing of Hammerstein, but it is thought that Mr. Daly can so produce the piece as to make its unfortunate appearance in America forgotten.

The manager of Koester & Bial's Music Hall in New York recently arranged for the presentation of a one-act musical novelty called "Au Bain," and engaged Adele Ritchie for the soprano role and Signor Perrugini for the tenor. In due time the announcement was gotten out and then the trouble began. Miss Ritchie's contract provided that she was to be "featured" in advertising, but when Perrugini saw the bills in which his name was shown in letters smaller than those used for Miss Ritchie, he threatened to resign unless the grievous wrong was righted. The manager promised to do his best, but failed to countermand orders for the distribution of paper already printed, and so the proud and valiant tenor has returned the manuscript and score of his part and positively refuses to appear. Perrugini, who is really an American named John Chatterton, was the last husband to whom Lillian Russell vowed herself.

The enterprise of T. Daniel Frawley—there is a well-founded rumor that the letter T stands for Timothy—is about the most commendable feature of his connection with the stage. In recent interviews he has intimated very strongly that he has engaged Charles Richman, leading man of Augustin Daly's company, to play leading parts with the Frawley Stock Company for the early part of his next season in San Francisco. Mr. Frawley also allowed it to be understood that he contemplated securing the services of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert for the same period. Mrs. Gilbert is generally considered the dearest and liveliest old lady on the stage and has not played under management other than Mr. Daly's for at least twenty years. Mr. Frawley does not announce who he has secured to play the parts he has been playing and such an announcement is now in order.

At the continuous vaudeville houses in New York they do not take any chances of inflicting a poor turn on their audiences, but every aspirant for an opening, who is not already known to the management, must give a rehearsal to a select audience composed of the manager in front and the scene shifters in the wings. To both novices and professionals this is a most trying ordeal and, while none of them can do full justice to themselves, the manager is experienced enough to discover whatever merit there is in the offering. Last week the Rev. J. H. W. Harris, who recently deserted the pulpit for the vaudeville stage, had his trial in the "Virginus" burlesque, once used by Ross and Fenton, and rumor has it that neither the manager nor the scene shifters liked him.

"The Moth and the Flame," the new play written by Clyde M. Fitch for Herbert Keiley and Effie Shannon, may be set down as a genuine success. Some of its scenes are both novel and stirring, according to the eastern reviewers.

Frank Perley, who is to add the Alice Nielsen Opera Company to his managerial cares next season, is a press agent of extensive experience and varied resources, so the newspapers will doubtless contain a good many stories of the novel features to be introduced in his numerous enterprises. The latest is that the chorus of the Nielsen company is to be made up entirely of

## Orpheum

Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater. WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 11. New Vaudeville Notables in a Bill of Good Things superior to its predecessors.

Montgomery and Stone, The Beau Brummels, America's Leading Black Face Comedians.

Albert Athas and Collins Lizzie

The English Stars: The star singing and dancing duo of all Europe. A really good up-to-date combination specialty, consisting of new and original songs and grotesque acrobatic feats and witty dialogue.

McCale and Daniels

The American Nabobs. The best comedy knockabout artists on the vaudeville stage. You will laugh as you never laughed before at the burlesque boxing bout as produced by the above artists.

John W. West

The Eastern star, the eccentric character comedian and musical artist.

THE AMERICAN HIC-UPH—A new series of views, showing the wreck of the battleship Maine, the Spanish battleship Vizcaya, and other Havana Harbor views.

John J. Burke, the eminent American comedian, assisted by the clever Soubrette, Grace Forrest.

Rudinoff, the celebrated Russian Fantalic Belinatore and Crayon Artist.

MATINEE TODAY—Any seat 25 cents; Children, 10c. Gallery, 5c. Prices never changing—Evening, reserved seats 50c and 60c. gallery 10c. Regular Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Tel. Main 142.

people who have appeared as principals with other companies. He may change his mind, but if he does not well-informed observers of the habits and dispositions of singers predict serious trouble when the aggregation of chorus singers takes to the road.

[Chicago Chronicle:] The latest thing in the way of a patriotic song, "We Are Ready," which has scored a tremendous hit in St. Louis during the past week, will be sung by the Clemence trio at Hopkins's this week. It is a cleverly arranged and effective appeal to the popular sentiment, and a local music publisher is receiving urgent requests from singers in all parts of the country for copies and orchestration. According to the St. Louis papers the rendition is accompanied by appropriate effects and secured demonstrative encores at every performance in that city.

It would seem that the Boston ladies do not feel equal to the defense of high hats in theaters, at least in public. There has been some uproar there because of the passage by the Board of Aldermen of an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to obstruct the general view of the stage in this manner, and a petition for the repeal of the obnoxious regulation was filed last week. The Aldermen appointed a day for a hearing, and out of the hundreds who signed the petition there were but seven present, and not one of the seven could be induced to say a word.

Everybody who ever heard Maggie Cline sing "Throw Him Down, McCloskey," will realize the vigor with which she enunciates one of the lines in her part in "The Pacific Mail." The line is: "I could eat a Spaniard," and right now it is the hit of the show.

Henrietta Crossman, who will be remembered for her clever acting of comic roles in "The Idler," "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows" and "Gloriana," is going to star in a new play written by Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco, who wrote "Incog" for Charles Dickson.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke is soon to return from London, where his experiences have not been altogether happy, with a new play, for which he is now negotiating.

Use only one heaping teaspoonful of Schilling's Best Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use two teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

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BEFORE AND AFTER

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Renews the system without use of medicine. This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will cure you of Nervous Debility, Physical Debility, Atrophy, Varicose and Exhausted Vitality. It puts vigor, vitality and life into the patient. "Cupidene" cures nervous disorders, palpitations, pains in the back, sleeplessness and constipation; is good for Liver and Kidneys. "Cupidene" strengthens and restores weak organs. The reason sufferers are not cured by doctors is because ninety per cent. are troubled with Prostatitis. "Cupidene" cures without an operation. A written guarantee given and money refunded if boxes do not cure. \$1 a box, 6 for \$5. Send for free circular and testimonials. Davol Medicine Co., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by O. B. Vaughn, Fourth and Spring Sts.



## FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

**VICTOR SERRAUS.** A story of the Pauline era. By Henry Wood. [Boston: Lee & Shepard.]

THE author of this volume is well known to the literary world. Many are the readers who have perused with the closest attention his "Studies in the Thought World," "God's Image in Man," "Edward Burton," and other works from his prolific pen.

The present work is one of intense interest, and a closely printed volume of five hundred pages. The scene is located in that stirring period of the world's history, the Pauline era, and most graphically does it set before the reader the thought, customs and religious systems of the time. It is actual life that is painted and one feels the thrill of being and the pulsations which wave and vitalize it.

While the historic framework is carefully preserved, there is a wide range of the fancy and imagination in the movement, and a wealth of mystical, psychical and weird phenomena deftly woven into the fabric of the story. Love, adventure, romance, idealism and magic are handled in action to combine entertainment, instruction and profit. Mr. Wood's former books, which have passed through many editions, have been mainly philosophical, ethical and metaphysical (one of which, "Ideal Suggestion," has been translated into Chinese, and had a wide circulation in that empire) but in the present work the graces of the imagination stand out with great power in plot, action, style and purpose.

It is a work which gives evidence of careful research and a wonderful power of delineation.

**MISSION MEMORIES.** The Franciscan missions of California. [Los Angeles: Press of Kingsley, Barnes & Neuner Company.]

The old missions of California are associated with one of the most interesting periods of our history. They are the most venerable landmarks of our earlier civilization, and their story is one of courageous and unselfish effort, of brave endurance and heroic self-sacrifice, that should be kept alive in our memories. Of the many monuments to these old missions we have never seen one more beautiful than the book before us. It is beautifully printed and illustrated and contains seventy-five full-page views of the California missions, past and present. Some of these are little more than ruins, but they are eloquent of vanished days, and pathetic in their ruined grandeur and decay.

The beautiful illustrations are carefully selected from over two hundred negatives especially taken by A. C. Vroman of Pasadena, while the fine half-tone engravings are the work of the C. M. Davis Company of this city.

The little volume affords a complete chain of all the missions in California, and the location of each mission is given. While not intended as a guide-book, it gives sufficient intelligence in relation to them to enable the tourist and stranger to find their way without difficulty to these noble landmarks in our history.

**THE WOMAN'S BIBLE.** Part II comments on the Old and New Testaments from Joshua to Revelation. [New York: European Publishing Company.]

We doubt if any save the new woman can discover the necessity for the publication of "The Woman's Bible." Its commentaries are written from a narrow, prejudiced standpoint, and reveal the woman keenly on the alert for some evidence of oppression. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says in her preface that "the Old Testament makes woman a mere after-thought in creation; the author of evil, cursed in her maternity, a subject in marriage;" and so Elizabeth Cady Stanton does not like the Bible as it is, forgetting that the same Bible makes woman the crowning glory of creation and asserts her equality with man in the words "they shall be one flesh." The "Woman's Bible" is a Bible of unbelief, as far as its commentaries go, as, for instance, in the commentary on Joshua: "Through the injustice to woman is the blackest page in sacred history, the distinguished Biblical writers take no note of it whatever. . . . There are no events recorded in secular history that strain the faith of the reader to such a degree as the feats of Joshua."

The authors of "The Woman's Bible" seem to have lost sight utterly of the fact that only in lands where the good old Bible is held sacred—only throughout the realm of Christendom, is it that woman is revered and lifted to the level of a full and complete companionship with man. In Bible lands she is no longer a slave. The world will be no better for "The Woman's Bible," and intelligent, earnest, God-fearing women will see nothing in it that will tend to woman's

uplifting, and they can only regret the folly of its writing.

**WHOSO FINDETH A WIFE.** By William le Queux. [Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.]

Stirring are the events which are embodied in this story, which is laid in diplomatic circles at a period when strained relations were existing between England and Russia, and Russian spies were abroad everywhere, and the deep duplicity and cunning of those in the secret service was almost beyond human belief. The story is one full of thrilling situations, of marvelous adventure, of deceit and trust, of romantic devotion, and of final happiness. The situations are intense, yet not unnatural, and the reader follows the narrative to its close with unabated interest, for only until the last chapter is reached is the mystery solved which envelops the beautiful heroine, whose conduct it was so difficult to reconcile with womanly uprightness and honor.

## Magazines of the Month.

THE Newspaper Magazine makes with the present month its initial appearance, and is one which will at once commend itself to public favor. Its pages are filled with the most valuable gleanings from the great dailies of the country, the leading and most important articles of which are given a place between its handsome covers. It will thus reveal the pulse-beat of today, and delight its readers with such an infinite variety of literary production that it can but become a magazine for the millions.

The International presents much that is attractive, among which may be mentioned the finely-illustrated article from the pen of Ellye Howell Glover, entitled "The Monuments of Chicago," which are exceedingly interesting; "London, as Seen Through Scandinavian Eyes," from the Danish of George Brandes; and "The Situation in the Far East," reproduced from the Japanese Monthly, "The Far East." The fiction is varied and pleasing.

The Century is always a favorite among magazines with the thoughtful reader, and the current number contains much to arrest the attention. "A Pennsylvania Colliery Village," by Henry Edward Rood, is an interesting study of life among the miners, and it has touches of pathos that can but appeal to the sympathy. "Over the Alps on a Bicycle," by Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, is full of the breath of the mountains, the roar of cataracts and the mildness and grandeur of mountain heights. The author gives us a most realistic description of her experience, and it is not difficult to follow her, in fancy through all the wonders of that Alpine journey upon her wheel. The article is fully illustrated by her husband. Varied and full of interest are the remaining contents of the issue.

"Stories of the Gordon Highlanders," as told by Charles Lowe in McClure's of April, is full of exciting interest. It touches upon "The Fighting Gordons at Dargai—one of the most daring charges in recent warfare." It is a sketch to stir the blood of the soldier. "Adversities of a Passenger Engineer" is a narrative of personal experience by Herbert E. Hamblen, giving an account of an adventure with train-robbers, running into an excursion train, an encounter with a drunken engineer, etc. It contains enough of thrilling incidents to quicken the pulse of the most phlegmatic reader. The fiction is of a high order.

The March number of the Charities Review, published at No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York, has just reached us. The object of the Review is to bring together in readable form the best thought and experience concerning men and women who cannot get through life alone, either because of ignorance, poverty, disease, or whatever other obstacle may prevent success. The leading contents of the number before us are "Medical Charities," by Stephen Smith; "The Legal Aid Society," Frederick W. Hollis; "Lodging of Homeless Men," Homer Folks; and "Studies in the Life of the Poor—Industrial Insurance," by Haley Fiske. Typographically the magazine is attractive.

The Parisian presents its readers in the current number with an interesting table of contents, among which we note, "Bouguereau," by Emily Bayard, fully illustrated; "A Marriage in Japan," by Motoyosi Saigan; "China and the Chinese," by E. Bard; and "French Journalism of Today." There is the usual amount of fiction, and the illustrations throughout are of the best.

The Easter number of the Woman's Home Companion is bright with illustration and contributions from various well-known writers. Mrs. Burton Harrison contributes the first part of her story, "The Three Misses Benedict;" Sophie Sweet writes of "Euphemia's Romance;" "Helps to Housekeepers,"

by Ella Morris Kretschmar, is a valuable department. "Women of the United States Senate" is a fully-illustrated article by Mary Nimmo Balentine. The remaining pages are filled with contributions of varied interest.

The Patriot is a new publication which, as its name implies, is designed to foster a spirit of patriotism and pride of country. It will contain, from month to month, a series of American character studies, and three yearly courses of twelve numbers have been already outlined. Well like its plan and purpose, and should be glad to see it in the hands of the reading public everywhere. The current number is devoted to Thomas Jefferson, and is from the pen of Edward S. Ellis, A.M., and it is written in a pleasant, direct style that will be pleasing to every student reader. It is published by the University Association, Association Building, Chicago.

Success presents this month a most inviting table of contents. It is full of inspiration to those who are seeking to reach higher levels of thought and action, and we regard the magazine as one of the best and most helpful aids to noble character-building that the publications of the day offer. Among its contents are "How William Dean Howells Climbed Fame's Ladder," by Theodore Drieser; "The Congress of Colonial Dames," Carolyn Halstead; "A Daughter of Consecration," Lucy Stone, by Lida A. Churchill. On the editorial page various topics are heated, such as "Keep your Ideal in Sight," "It Takes Courage," "The Grandeur of Real Success," etc. A wide field is covered by the magazine, and it will be an apostle of general good among its readers.

The Pocket Magazine contains the following contributions: "Marag of the Glen," Fiona Macleod; "The Confession," A. Conan Doyle; "A Roman Easter," Edith M. Thomas; "Molly Terry's Easter Wedding," Amelia E. Barr; "A War-time Incident," Will N. Harben, and "Jack, Where Be Ye?" by Charles Kelsey Gaines. Also "Witty and Humorous Pocket Pieces," and "Literary Pocket Pieces."

Lippincott's complete novel is from the pen of Amelle Rives, and is entitled "Meriel." It is a love romance, and is full of life and action with no lack of stirring sentiment. "The Ark in the Wilderness" is by Alice McGowan; "The Making of Man," Harvey B. Bashore; "Thaddeus Stevens," James M. Scovel. Numerous other articles invite the reader's attention.

## Literary Comment.

**French Discovery of Sidney Lanier.**

UNDER the title "A Poet Musician," in the Revue des Deux Mondes (January 15), M. Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc) introduces Sidney Lanier to the Parisian public, and, through Paris, as a matter of course, to Europe.

"There are two geniuses," she writes, "who hover over the charming city of Baltimore, slumbering all rosy red beneath what is almost a Southern sun; the one more celebrated among foreigners than in this country, the other almost absolutely unknown in Europe. Their names: Edgar Allan Poe and Sidney Lanier, the Ahirman and the Ormuzd of the place; the demon of perversity and the angel of light; the former carried away by morbid passions that conducted him to an ignominious end, the latter faithful to the purest ideal in his life as in his work; both marked by fate for the victims of a frightful poverty; both doomed to die young, at almost the same age, after having long suffered from a hopeless malady. In different degrees, with their contrasts and analogies, these two poets are the glory of the South, which can not boast of a literature so rich as the North."

It was some years ago, in New Orleans, during a visit to this country, Mme. Blanc informs us, that she first made the acquaintance of Sidney Lanier. She was induced by an admirer of the poet to read the "Hymns of the Marshes." The book made an extraordinary impression upon her. She had recently traveled through the region that had been Lanier's inspiration, and it taught her to appreciate and understand more truly those immense marshes open to all the influences of the sky and ocean, and the verdurous glories of the gigantic oaks, festooned with disheveled moss, that bordered them.

Sidney Lanier was not a poet merely, but a critic as well, a musician also, and an ardent student of science. His biographer does justice to every aspect of his genius, dwelling especially upon the high order of critical ability that he displayed in his lectures at the Johns Hopkins University. "It is marvelous," she writes, "that a poet so ready to be caught up and absorbed in a rapt communion with nature should be at the same time a critic so fine and penetrating."

With the poet's style she was fascinated from the first, and she translates many of his favorite poems with a skill that can not be too highly commended. She calls Lanier a precursor and leader of the French Symbolists.

**Daudet's Greatest Gift and Greatest Defect.**

"Taking Daudet's work as a whole," says Virginia M. Crawford (Contemporary Review, February), "I am inclined to say that his greatest gift was his gift of pleasing, of all literary qualities at once the most impalpable and real. At his best he was so charming a writer that he

almost became a great one. The most sordid subjects are invested by him with a certain grace; the most unworthy character depicted by his pen retains an irresistible claim upon our affections." And yet Daudet did not, consciously at least, play to the gallery. He did not degrade his art at the demand of his audience:

"In his early garret days in Paris, with starvation held barely at arm's length, he persistently refused to earn an easy competence by prostituting his pen to boulevard journalism, nor would he ever risk deterioration in the literary form of the 'Contes' that De Villemessant gladly accepted for the Figaro by recklessly multiplying their production. The charm reflected in his works lay in the man himself, and earned for him a host of friends and an unclouded domestic life—it lay in his open, sunny, inconsequent, southern nature, with his quick sympathies, his irony, at once forcible and delicate, his ready tears. It lay in the spontaneousness of his talent, in his Provencal gift of improvisation. One seems to feel, at least in his earlier work, that he wrote the very necessities of his nature, as the lark sings, unincumbered by theories concerning his art or by doctrinaire views on methods of composition. And it lay, too, in what was an essential characteristic of his nature, his rapid alternation of mood. Take even the slightest of his 'Contes,' 'La Chevre de M. Seguin,' or 'Les Vieux' in the 'Lettres de mon Moulin,' or any of his sketches of the Franco-Prussian war. Within a few pages he is in turn sad, gay, sentimental, ironical, pathetic, and one mood glides into the next without jar or friction. And so he seldom wearies his readers, their attention is always kept on the alert; one reads with a constant pleasing sense of the unexpected in thought or phrase."

So much for his greatest gift. What was his chief defect? The same writer finds it in the fact that "all his work is on the surface." We quote again:

"He sees all the color, none of the mystery of life. He never once penetrates to its hidden meanings. Take his pathos, perhaps with the ordinary public the most popular of all his attributes. It is the pathos of a facile, emotional temperament, quickly stirred to sorrow by those obvious calamities in life which appeal to even the least imaginative of onlookers. To Daudet his pathos was true and real, and it was invariably expressed with a charming ingenuousness; but it would be idle to pretend that he ever penetrated to—indeed, that he was conscious of—the intimate tragedy of life. A facile brilliancy of style is hardly compatible with a divining sense of 'le dessous des choses.' If the eye is attracted and retained by external features, it stands to reason that it can not also pierce beneath the surface."

## Literary Notes.

**ALFRED Austin's retirement from The Standard, London,** has been made the subject of several misleading statements. The real facts are extremely simple. For reasons of health, and because he wishes to pass his winters in Italy, Mr. Austin some weeks ago expressed the desire to take his pension, and to be placed on the "retired list" of The Standard. The request was received with the greatest regret, but as Mr. Austin has been writing leading articles for The Standard for more than thirty years, there could, of course, be no hesitation in acceding to it.

Lieut. Johansen, who was the sole companion of Dr. Nansen in the journey after leaving the Fram, has written a book on the expedition, which has been published in Norway, and is being translated into English.

Andrew Lang is engaged upon a history of Scotland, about which we are to hear no particulars until the autumn. He is, of course, just the man to undertake the task. It is strange that he did not take it up long ago.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has finished her novel, "American Wives and English Husbands," but its appearance in England is delayed in order that it may have simultaneous publication in the United States. The subject is a fruitful one, in the handling of which Mrs. Atherton has already shown what she can do.

That delightful ballad, "Sally in Our Alley," was written and composed by an erratic genius, Henry Carey, whose granddaughter was the mother of Edmund Kean; Carey is said to have been a natural son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, and the evidence seems conclusive that he was the author of "God Save the King."

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce for early publication, Henry M. Stanley's new volume, "Through South Africa," in which the author gives an account of his visit to Rhodesia, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal, in 1897. His pictures of President Kruger, of Pretoria, Johannesburg and Bulawayo are vividly drawn.

The Woman's Temperance Publishing Association will publish at once a biography of the late Miss Frances E. Willard. It will be an official memorial volume and a preliminary to a more extensive work to appear some months later. By the terms of Miss Willard's will, Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Anna A. Gordon were made her literary executors, and they



together will perform this labor of love.

That touching Irish song, "The Exile of Erin," was written by a Scotchman, Thomas Campbell, to whom the British navy is indebted for "the finest sea-song ever written." "Ye Mariners of England," which shares a warm place in the heart of the British tar, along with Cherry's "The Bay of Biscay," and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling."

Edward Fitz-Ball's famous song, "My Pretty Jane," so intimately associated with the names of Alexander Lee and Sims Reeves, was at first tossed by Sir Henry Bishop into his waste-basket. It was rescued by Fitz-Ball and the manager of Vauxhall Gardens, and has been described as "one of the most profitable of popular songs."

## WOMEN OF NOTE.

The Crown Princess Victoria is at the present time very sick in Rome, Italy, from a complication of diseases, among them measles.

Adelina Patti is now 55 years of age and must soon retire, but her present contracts to sing extend to the end of the century.

An autograph letter, signed by Cora Urquhart Potter, the actress, is quoted on a price list at four times the value of one signed by Bishop Potter, of New York.

Mrs. Chapin of Tampa, Fla., practically owns and operates the street railway system of that city, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of business.

Mrs. Campbell Copeman of Washington, has made over five hundred mountain ascensions, and is the only woman who ever succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Rainier.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington, wife of the noted railroad president, is a great lover of blue violets. Not only does she consider them her favorite flower, but she is an expert in their culture.

Miss Mildred Lee, the daughter of the famous Confederate general, was tendered a reception the other day in New Orleans by the Louisiana division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Queen Victoria is a member of the Anglican Church, but also attends the Presbyterian Church at Crathie, when she is at her Balmoral home. She has taken communion at that church every autumn since 1873.

Queen Victoria objects both to electric light and gas—that is, so far as her own personal use is concerned. Oil is permitted very slightly, but candles of an extra-special make are still her favorite illuminant.

The fashion of owning private hansom cabs has been established in New York society. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Olivia Belmont having taken the lead. To be strictly correct the owner must only use these conveyances in the forenoon.

The wife of the late President Barrios of Guatemala was Miss Alge Benton, who was for some time an inmate of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Mobile, Ala. She afterward became an actress, and it was during her stage life that Barrios met her.

The women of New Orleans who formed an Audubon Monument Association some time ago, have collected sufficient money to enable them to make definite plans for the monument, which will be placed in the park bearing the great naturalist's name.

Laura A. Daly of Greenup, Ill., and Edward Cromette were married at that place a few days ago. They had never met until the groom came to claim the bride. Miss Daly was employed as correspondent for a religious publication, and her work attracted Mr. Cromette's attention. This led to a courtship by letter and an engagement to marry.

By the death of the Duc De Talleyrand et Sagan the Princess De Sagan at last succeeds to the title she has waited for so many years, for only by the most tender care has she been able to keep her husband, the new duke, alive long enough to outlive his father.

Ever since Macaulay and Tennyson insisted that Jane Austen was second only to Shakespeare among English writers, interest has grown in her works. It is now proposed to further recognize her genius by putting a stained-glass window in Winchester Cathedral.

South Australia has a "Destitute Board," which cares for the paupers of the province. The first woman appointed to membership on this board is Miss Catherine Spence, who made many friends during her visit to the United States a few years ago. Miss Spence spoke in public on the operations of the Australian ballot system.

When Mme. Albani reached Melbourne she found a cable message from the Queen awaiting her, expressing gratification at her safe arrival. Lord Brassey placed the sumptuous vice-regal railway carriage at her command, in which to journey from Melbourne to Sydney, where she was to open her Australian concert tour.

The coming of age of the young Queen of Holland is to be celebrated by an exceedingly novel Congress under her direct Presidency. It is to be called the Congress of Diplomatic History, and will be attended by the leading ex-diplomatists of Europe. The secretary and organizer of this inter-

esting gathering is M. de Maulde, a gentleman well-known for his interesting studies on French diplomacy under Louis XIV and Napoleon I.

The lot of a minister's wife is not always a bed of roses. Rev. William Alderman, pastor of the Methodist Church at Pawnee, O. T., has been seriously ill for several weeks, during which time his helpmeet has not only nursed him, but has conducted the church services. She has led the prayer-meetings and has preached two sermons each Sunday to the entire satisfaction of the congregation.

Miss Lilius Hamilton, who is private physician of the Emir of Afghanistan, has succeeded in convincing her royal patient of the utility of vaccination, says the Medical Record. Smallpox ravages Afghanistan every spring, killing about one-fifth of the children. The Emir has decreed obligatory vaccination in all of his states. The order has been given to construct stables and to raise vaccine heifers. Miss Hamilton has been deputed to organize a general vaccination service.

Miss Harriett Ethel Wilson, daughter of the late A. B. Wilson, the millionaire sewing-machine manufacturer, has applied for admission as a pauper at the Waterbury, Ct., almshouse. Watson was known wherever sewing machines were used, through his partnership in the Wheeler & Wilson Company. He amassed an immense fortune and built a beautiful residence on the crown of a bluff overlooking Waterbury. He was very eccentric in his ways, and his fortune gradually slipped away. At his death it was found that it was all gone.

The marriage of Naime Sultana, a daughter, of Abdul-Hamid, with the son of Ghazi Osman Pasha, a few days ago, was a very quiet affair, contrary to the usual custom. There were no public rejoicings, unless a dinner to the diplomatic corps at Yildiz can be so described. The wedding presents, however, were magnificent, the Sultan giving his daughter quite a collection of jewelry and rare carpets. Princess Naime, who is in her twenty-second year, is described as small, but pretty, an excellent pianist, and as speaking English and French fairly well.

Queen Victoria, while by no means addicted to epicurean tastes, has various little fancies in the matter of diet. Some years ago a Turin specialty of ordinary bread, called grissini, came under the Queen's notice during one of her visits abroad, and she found it so nutritious and palatable that she gave orders for a constant supply to be sent for the royal table. The news of the Queen's latest fancy speedily became known, and the result was that a special establishment for the making of grissini bread was started in London, and from it a daily supply is forwarded to the particular place where the court is staying.

## MEN OF NOTE.

John Philip Sousa, the band leader, is of Spanish descent, but he will lead the New York Seventh Regiment in case of war.

A portrait of Gen. Neal Dow, painted by Walter Gilman Page, of Boston, has been presented to the city of Portland. It is to hang in the Mayor's office.

It is worthy of notice that three Confederate generals have been elected trustees of the Grant monument association—John B. Gordon, James Longstreet and Simon B. Buckner.

President McKinley, the members of his Cabinet and a score of Senators and Congressmen will be invited to be present at the meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in Wichita, Kan., next fall.

George W. Vanderbilt proposes to continue the development of the model village of Biltmore, N. C., by the erection of a schoolhouse for white pupils, the building of several handsome dwellings and the establishment of an electric plant.

The Prince of Naples is an ardent numismatic. He is president of the Italian Numismatic Society, and it is reported that he will publish soon, at his own expense, an illustrated work on all coins struck in Italy from the earliest times.

Gov. Renfrew of Oklahoma got his start in the world by exhibiting a petrified child in Arkansas. That was twenty years ago, few days since he recognized the child in Guthrie, where it was being exhibited as a petrified woman. Of course, it had grown during that time.

Dr. Kennedy Moore, who was prominent in last year's attack on Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren), is renewing the assault. He has notified the presbytery of South London that he will move at its next meeting to transmit to the Synod, which meets at Liverpool April 25, an overture complaining of heresy in Dr. Watson's work, "The Mind of the Master."

Patrick Ford of Lincoln, Neb., was convicted of burglary two years ago and escaped from prison. Through his father he filed an application to Governor Holcomb for a pardon on the ground that he enlisted in the navy, was assigned to duty on the Maine, and was one of the crew of that ill-fated ship who escaped death in the great catastrophe.

By the death in Frankfurt, Germany, of Baron Ludwig von Erlanger, head of the European banking house of Er-

# CONSUMPTION CURED.

The Improved Tuberculin Treatment of Dr. C. H. Whitman now placed within the reach of all at the remarkably low price of \$10.00 per month.

This new scientific system of treating consumption has cured hundreds of apparently hopeless cases by its timely use, and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all who may be suffering from this dread disease. This treatment can be used by the patients at their own homes without the aid of a physician, or they may be treated at the Institute; the price is the same, \$10.00 per month.

Read the following testimonials, investigate them, satisfy yourselves that CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED. Go a step further, look into the matter carefully and you will find that while consumption has been, and is CONSTANTLY being cured here in Los Angeles there is nevertheless but one system of medicine through which these cures have resulted. In every case, without one single exception, the Whitman remedies, the great "OZO-CURE," has been the medium through which these miraculous cures have been wrought. There are imitators, but none are worthy of notice. Dr. Whitman leads the world of medical science today, and boldly and fearlessly proclaims that he can cure consumption, that he has cured consumption, that he is constantly curing consumption, and that his system of medicine is being used by a larger number of the regular medical profession than all other systems combined. Physicians from nearly every State and Territory in the Union are buying these remedies and administering them to their patients, and in not a few instances the patient is a member of the doctor's own family. The "home treatment" is giving universal satisfaction wherever used. It is easy of administration, can be taken at home, and only costs \$10.00 a month.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Jan. 1, 1898.

Dr. Chas. H. Whitman:

I have been a sufferer from tuberculosis for the past three years. Prominent physicians in Boston gave me no hope whatever. I came to California as a last resort, and while here heard of your treatment, and after carefully investigating same I concluded to give it a trial. My temperature was 104. I had severe night sweats, profuse expectoration and was utterly unable to make any exertion. After one month's treatment my night sweats had ceased, temperature greatly lowered, and my cough much better. At the end of four months, when I was discharged, my cough was entirely cured. I had gained 15 lbs. in weight and had regained my strength and was practically a new man. My last treatment was taken on October 24th, and my health was never better than now.

J. FRANK DANFORTH.

1515 Ingraham street.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Dec. 25, 1897.

To Dr. Charles H. Whitman, Koch Medical Institute.

Dear Doctor: I now make you the statement which should have been made some

time since, and you may consider it an expression of facts as related to my case, and being short in gold and silver, I trust you will accept it as my Christmas offering.

My illness began about two years ago, the provoking cause being, as I think, an injury to my chest by a heavy timber falling upon me. When I first called on you I had hemorrhage from my lungs, night sweats, distressing cough, profuse expectoration, shortness of breath, high fever, in fact all of the disagreeable train that follows that awful disease, consumption.

I had shrunk nearly forty pounds in weight, and my condition was such that I was incapacitated for work.

I began treatment with you, taking my first dose of your Improved Tuberculin on July 6th, and after three months of treatment I found myself, as I considered, cured (write the word with a big C).

Three months have passed and I continue to enjoy good health, and am able to do my usual day of work, all of which, to me, is occasion of profound thankfulness to God and Whitman's Improved Tuberculin treatment.

Gratefully yours,

M. H. BLUNK.

1004 West Eleventh St.

Symptom blank, testimonials of cured patients, and "Treatise on Consumption, Its Cause and Cure," sent free.

Address C. H. Whitman, M.D., Koch Medical Institute, 529 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

langer Bros., Baron Francis von Erlanger, husband of the danseuse Nona Diva, now in Chicago, has become the presumptive heir to a large part of a fortune of \$80,000,000.

Baron Ludwig was the uncle of the young man, who was deemed to have disgraced himself by marrying a ballet girl.

The Duke of Richmond has just completed his eightieth year. He is among the oldest of those who have been British Cabinet Ministers, being exceeded in age by only three—Walpole, who was born in 1806; Gladstone, 1809, and the Earl of Cranbrook, 1814.

The Duke of Richmond takes a great interest in agriculture and in the national sport of racing, but, except at Goodwood, is never seen on a race course.

An extraordinary coincidence with the Zola trial was the fact that while the novelist was being so pluckily defended in one court by M. Labori, in another and adjoining court a man named Zola was condemned to three years' hard labor for forging the signature of a certain Mme. Labori, neither the convict nor his victim being in any way connected with Emile Zola or his advocate.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, recently appointed president of the New York Health Board, has for nearly eight years had his meals poured into his stomach through a hole in the walls of that organ. In 1889 he suffered from cancer of the stomach. When that had been cured stricture of the oesophagus had developed and he could only swallow liquids with the greatest difficulty. An opening was cut in his stomach, and through this aperture he has been fed ever since by means of a silver tube. He enjoys good health.

Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who recently died, has been honored by a beautiful monument to his memory at Hamburg, erected by his friend, Max A. Philipp. It represents the final triumph of the humane, enlightening idea of peace over the rough and bestial impulses of the world. It was Nobel's greatest sorrow that the dynamite which he invented and devoted to works of utility was so commonly applied to the cruel purpose of war and anarchy.

John W. Brownell, who was Deputy Collector of Customs at Putneyville, N. Y., during the four years prior to March 7 last, sent a most unique letter to Secretary Gage in tendering his resignation. "There is about as much use for a Collector of Customs at this port as there would be for one on a trout stream in the Adirondack Mountains," he wrote; adding that the aggregate receipts for the four years in which he held office were \$150, and that his salary for that time was \$2850.

"Soapy" Smith, known in the West and South as a gambler and politician, is a man of might in Skaguay. He is known as the "Shah of Skaguay," and wishes to become its Chief of Police.

The sporting fraternity own allegiance to his cause and when the place is incorporated will further his ambition. It was Smith who saved the neck of Fay, the bartender, who recently shot United States Deputy Marshal McGowan and another man. Vigilantes would have lynched Fay had Smith not gathered his forces and prevented the execution.

Renewed currency is being given to the famous story of Gen. Forrest, the Confederate cavalry leader, who as is well known, was an uneducated man. When asked the secret of success in battle, he replied: "Git thar fust with the mostest men!" He may not have known that he was translating Napoleon's celebrated rule of war into the "cracker" dialect. It is a good rule in any dialect, and Gen. Forrest followed it so well that Gen. Joe Johnston and other good judges considered him the greatest cavalry leader that the war produced.

The Duke of Abruzzi, the nephew of the King of Italy, who recently ascended Mt. St. Elias, will start next summer on an exploring expedition to the Arctic regions, and expects to be gone three years. He will be accompanied only by his aid-de-camp, Lieut. Count Cagat. The preparations for the journey are now almost complete. The young Prince has consulted the most competent authorities on Arctic traveling, and will shortly proceed to Norway to see Dr. Nansen. The Russian government has promised to render whatever aid it can as far as Siberian territory is concerned.

Sir Robert Hart, who is now so prominent in China, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking by Queen Victoria in 1855. The office carried with it a salary of \$40,000 a year, but after six months' service Sir Robert suddenly resigned to resume his former place at the head of the Chinese customs department. This action, it is now learned, was due to the fact that he had heard that a German named Detring, who accompanied Li Hung Chang on his travels, was about to be appointed to his old place in the Chinese service. Rather than see his life work in building up the Chinese customs service, undone by a German and Great Britain lose her hold on Chinese commerce, he gave up the honors and emoluments of the ambassadorship.

King Alphonso XIII of Spain has recently been undergoing the examinations prescribed for pupils of the military schools. The Queen Regent, Marie Christine, who was present, was entirely satisfied at the results. Good judges of kings are predicting that Al-

[Cleveland Leader:] He. You say you knew I was coming tonight. How did you know it? Are you gifted with second sight?

She. No, but I broke a mirror this morning, and that's always a sign of bad luck.



## WOMAN AND HOME.

## A BLOODLESS EASTER.

## CLEAR CONSCIENCES FOR WORK.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—Easter Sunday's dress parade is no longer an epoch-making day in the fashion world. Full forty days ago every possible novelty, from hats to shoes, had been revealed to a shopping public, and few women any longer reserve Easter morning as the first and auspicious moment for donning the fresh spring bonnet.

Early in March, because of the unprecedentedly mild weather, straw and flowers bloomed sporadically in the crowd. Cambric shirt waists, too, have already blossomed out tentatively, and every one who is going to have a new coat this season has already aired it frequently. Nevertheless the spring opening does officially date from this moment, and for 1898 the parade will be made memorable with wider, plumper hats, more abundant, showy skirts and veils of larger dot than we have seen in a good many years.

## PROMENADE SHOES.

The Easter parader, who interests herself in the details of dress is patronizing a brown patent-leather shoe, in place of a black one, and a prettier dress boot, with its English toe and military heel, would be hard to find. These Oxford ties are cut by half an inch lower about the ankle than we remember to have ever seen them before, and a striking feature is the broad, long tongue that flares out an inch above the top of the shoe and gives a chic finish. With such footgear, brown lisle ribbed hose are adopted. As a matter of fact ribbing is an all-important feature of hosiery this season, and the smartest stockings in the market for use with low shoes are ribbed in perpendicular and horizontal lines together, giving the stocking a plaid effect, but in one color.

A few coquettish church-goers, lifting their skirts ever so little at the curl-stone, will show slim feet shod in brown varnished leather, and round ankles, clothed in brown-ribbed lisle hose shot with yellow lights or picked out in red knots. Either fashion is highly approved, and a look at the newest foot-coverings on the counters shows that in silk or lisle they are woven with especial elastic tops. That is, the threads are so combined that the stocking grips the knee, and in case the elastic supporter extending from the corset or the round strap gives way the garment will to a certain extent maintain itself neatly in position.

A few elastic-topped hose are prettily woven with what appears to be a scarlet, sky blue or orange yellow garter bow and buckle clasping just below the knee. Meanwhile only the hopelessly frivolous-minded wear the highly-decorated, jeweled and befrilled round garters set forth on the lingerie counters. Plain black or yellow elastic circles, finished with a small flat bow of ribbon, or straps extending from the waist, is what the tasteful woman adheres to firmly.

## IN SILK ATTIRE.

This is an Easter notable for its variety of colors in feminine dress, and the fact that a greater number of all-silk gowns will be worn than we have known in a space of ten years. Foulards, with their almost tropical splendors of tinting, command first notice; the striped and figured taffetas are

comment that less is seen of red than any other color. Blue hats, blue-plaid wash silks, dark blue gloves, pale blue lawns, linens, ribbons, handkerchiefs, silk petticoats, fans and parasols. There is no escaping the color, and the sapphire is the stone that glitters at every feminine throat and belt, on arms and fingers.

If there is another salient mode of the spring it is the fancy for lace appliques. Long white and black lace vines, wreaths, bouquets and single flowers, and even figures of trumpets, drums, coronets, tambourines, torches, etc., are to be purchased at the shops and applied according to the design or fancy the buyer may have in her head, and on whatever material she selects, from silk muslin to coarse brown linen.

for women to wear in their hair; in mechin are delicate copies of the imperial stars and orders of European monarchies, to apply about the fronts of evening gowns, lace necklaces studded with rhinestones and equally lovely lace armlets, treated tactfully with the new diamond and star-shaped spangles.

## THE SHIRTWAIST FOREVER.

So far the shirtwaist has broken the record for maintaining its hold on popular favor. Other styles of garments have had their little hour and gone their way, but the shirtwaist takes every week a new and more alluring form, adds something novel to its decorations and so keeps the feminine public faithful at its shrine.



AN EASTER DISCOVERY.

reigning belles, and the richer silk weaves, fleur de velours, etc., are every one the choice materials of the really elegant costumes.

As to colors blue is dominant everywhere the glowing violet, abess and hyacinth blues, while cerise and all the clear high tones of green, flash out at every turn. Still, the palm for popularity goes to blue, and it is worthy of

Honiton, guipure, chantilly, mechin, in all the makes of lace these figures are to be had, and the silk petticoat, hid beneath her dress skirt, to the wide muslin parasol that shades her face, the woman of the moment is sewing on frostlike fancies of net and needlework.

Investigating the matter in detail, we find there are lovely wired lace coronets

The novelty of novelties is a shirt of thin taffeta in a pale tint barred with hair lines of white and bands of chine flowers. The shape is commonplace, but the tie to accompany such a shirt is cut from the same silk, hemmed on both sides to arrowhead ends. It is drawn twice about the collar and knotted under the chin in a bowknot as big as a chest-protector. Ever so many of this pattern of shirt are made to be worn with the tail outside, and the tail is cut in coquettish scallops or points, or long leaf-shaped tags.

A faithful recorder is required to make mention also of the satin Ascot ties, the broad ends of which are accordion-plaited; four-in-hands have their ends plaited thus, too, and the color that attracts the restless public attention buttons behind, is of white or daintily polka-dotted linen and in front is plain as a clergyman's Roman band. Under the ears a flap of linen begins to roll over, and in the rear this roll is quite deep. With such collars, wash stocks and butterfly bows are in best taste.

## COQUETTISH COLORS.

The majority of gowns seen so far this season are finished at the neck by



AN EASTER NOSEGAY.



plain high bands, to afford the weather ample opportunity, apparently, to change her ornamental collar as often as she pleases. Such collars as she prefers she can buy ready made at the shops; of velvet in various colors, high-sloped band, hooking together in the rear and studded with spangles or steel nail head describing some artistic pattern on the velvet surface. Blue, brown, red, yellow, velvet, satin and suede collars of this make are for sale, and many of them are made with bib or dickey fronts, to be inserted in the necks of tailor gowns.

Velvet belts, trimmed with steel, are sold with the collars, while for wear with skirts and cambric shirt waists are smart red and green leather belts, trimmed in steel points. There is a

duck and pique, and there is little wonder thereof.

#### WASH FABRICS.

Summer time can bring forth no more charming afternoon suit than a plain skirt of sky blue or pale rose, or leaf green pique, set off with a few rows of flat white cotton braid and worn with a shirt waist of the same goods and color, buttoning up to the left with four broad flat white pearl buttons. A white wash-leather belt and a necktie of accordion-plaited blue satin, drawn into a four-in-hand, white wash-leather gloves and a blue sailor hat, having a great scarf of white veiling tied about the crown and knotted to one side finishes a costume that from dress hem to hat crown need not cost over \$16, yet

The stuff and silk suits demand more formal front decoration, but no check is laid upon the fullness of the cotton waist. Their sleeves moreover have shoulder flaps that do duty where the puff once was, and in the majority of cases the skirts have gored ruffles set on the foot, so shaped as to run high up at the back or merely flaring out all about.

A great many pretty duck coats and blousy bodies have their great white wide sailor collars barred closely with black, scarlet or blue soutache braid of silk or cotton, and deep white cuffs turn back similarly treated. Down the pouched fronts are set ornamental buttons of white or smoked pearl, and the collar does not roll away from the short pointed sailor vest. Instead, the

effort to induce the women at large to catch the fullness of her back hair, that neat French fashion still hangs fire. Contrarywise, with little urging, the unique comb has met with no resistance, and now we have beautiful unique combs of spotted shell, the top curved quite like a cow's branching horns and edged with sparkling rhinestones. Into a multiplicity of shapes this comb, meant to hold only the back hair in check, is twisted. Every one of its contortions, however, is graceful, and silently we are dropping out of our tucking and pompadour combs, for the style of hair dressing is again without form and void of distinction.

#### CLEAR CONSCIENCES.

Easter bonnets must serve as a tangible proof that the blood of the feathered innocents is no longer on feminine hands. If you cannot deck your spring hat with ostrich plumes a half-yard long and as curly as the beard of a Moor, then wear tulle, clouds, reefs, wreaths, fountains, billows of white tulle, dotted in black and laid like the whipped whites of eggs about your straw crown. Not only is it exceedingly decorative, even of more artistic value than flowers, but it is the choice substitute for birds of any species, even the algerette.

The hat that leads the procession this April is the hat that claims close kinship with the model displayed in the large picture this week. Its material is blue straw bound with black, its rolling brims shaded by full black plumes, while up through knots of black liberty satin ribbon in front is drawn a long cut-steel arrow, one of the favorite milliners' ornaments this spring. Large rosettes of black chiffon form the caches peignes in the rear.

#### ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS.

The suit that accompanies this hat has a turquoise-blue fleur de velours under petticoat, banded in graduated rows of black velvet ribbon running to points in front. Over the blue skirt, so treated, falls a second full petticoat of black net onto which are fastened disks of black spangles at intervals. Black fleur de velours forms the body of the basque, which turns back broad revers in front faced with turquoise blue antique velvet. The revers roll from a vest of cream lace, showering down from a sapphire ornament at the throat. Straps of blue velvet cross upon the lace and are held at various points with sapphire ornaments, while the sleeves along the outside of the arm are slashed open to show puffings of the cream lace, strapped down with velvet bands.

Three Easter suggestions are given in the accompanying picture, each gown in turn illustrating the uses to which cerise, balze green and gray cloth can be advantageously put: The first suit, of cerise taffeta, bearing a hair line of white, has a yoke of tucked white silk about the shoulders, and from this falls a wide-tabbed collar of cerise, finished with an application of white renaissance lace and a close edging of killed cream chiffon. Cerise taffeta forms the body of the waist and the flaring skirt, ornamented at the hip with lace, while a full lace jabot falls from the steel ornament at the collar to the white steel-trimmed silk belt.

Gown No. 2 has a body of pale-blue taffeta, tucked and ruffled from neck to waist. Over this fit tucked straps of balze ribbon closely quilted. A skirt of balze green cashmere is worn with this, the lower half slashed and edged with quillings of blue ribbon and showing an under flounce of turquoise-blue taffeta, tucked and ruffled to accord with the body.

Gray grenadine, soft latten gray, is the goods of the third toilet. A yoke and side vest of pale green silk, closely tucked, is displayed, while the gray body is prettily trimmed in front and on the sleeve tops with a silk braid interwoven of gray and green threads. Over a green silk petticoat the gray skirt falls and displays a decoration of braid to harmonize with that used on the basque.

M. DAVIS.

#### FIRST EASTER BONNETS.

WHERE AND WHEN THEY WERE INTRODUCED.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

WHO wore the first Easter bonnet? That is a question the most distinguished archaeologist would scarcely dare to answer off-hand. However, this pretty custom of freshly and gaily arraying the feminine head on the most notable and glorious day of spring, can easily and safely be traced for thirteen centuries.

Going back that far not only is it flattering to feminine taste and conservatism to find that a charming custom has endured so long, but that to the pious and zealous women is due all the honor of having inaugurated the first official Easter Sunday celebrations in Western Europe.

It is all very well for St. Martin, an heroic worker among the barbarous Frankish hosts as early as the year 300 A.D., to claim the glory of celebrating the first Easter Sunday at Tours, where a remnant of his shrine still exists; but it was not until fair Clotilda married, pagan Clovis that the anniversary of the resurrection became an imposing national religious function.

Clotilda, it is written, was a pious Burgundian Princess who took Clovis



AN EASTER BELLE.

distinct leaning toward military ideas just now. Pretty shopping belts of leather have highly-decorated reticules hanging therefrom in the form of soldiers' sabretaches, and black leather or canvas belts are clasped with squares of highly-polished brass in front. On the brass plates twin American eagles, crossed muskets or some such warlike device is brought out in high relief.

Shopkeepers have ceased to compute the number of thousands of yards of duck and pique already sold since spring shopping began. Suffice it that enough of these goods has been passed already across the counters to very nearly give every woman and girl child in the United States a gown of one or the other of these materials. Gingham, dimity, percale, prints and linens have been all very much pushed aside by the purchasers in behalf of

is fit to grace a queen's garden party or lunch table.

Dresden piques are not a bit less attractive from the standpoint of economic beauty in summer dress, than those in solid colors. Against a white or blue-corded ground the gayest of field flowers, in all bright colors, are printed in wreaths, single sprays or ornate rows. Such piques trim to perfection with white or colored embroidery and lend themselves most gracefully to the simple styles of home dressmaking.

Even the smart modistes make these cotton fabrics up in the form of sailor blouses with hip tails flaring below the belt, the wide collar faced with white and the inner vest topped by a high stitched neckband. One and all of these duck and dimity, print and gingham suits blouse forth abundantly in front.

vest is visible down to the waist line, and is either left plain or a couple of anchors, golf clubs or hockey sticks are outlined in colored cotton on the bust.

#### APRIL HATS.

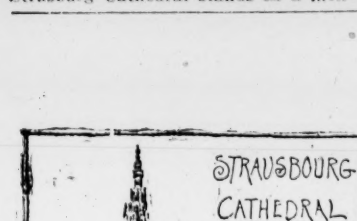
Every Easter bonnet is made fast to its wearer's head by a new veil, and whether the net mask be white or black it boasts a dot of more abnormal size than has been seen in many a long day. Indeed, so large are some of these chenille balls that they much resemble fat caterpillars caught in the rush, but luckily such dots are few and far between; about four to every yard of veiling is the usual allowance, and the net is of very open weave.

Hang, or drape, or pin, or bunch your veil to please your own sweet will, because the law says nothing explicit on this point, and ardent as has been the



for better or worse, and so worked on his spirit that she softened his heathen soul with Christian doctrine, and persuaded him to submit to baptism. That was in the year 496, and in 510 Clovis founded the cathedral at Strasburg, where the Franks, whom Clovis had either persuaded or forced to follow his example, came to celebrate their first grand Easter festival.

Now it is neither frivolous nor foolishly imaginative to suppose that Queen Clotilda and the women of the Frankish hosts decorated themselves in especial honor of this Sunday of Sundays and worshiped beneath the cathedral roof in fervor, thanksgiving and lovely fresh head-dresses. This good lady outlived her husband, and on his death retired to a convent, but Strasburg Cathedral stands as a monument to the greatness of feminine influence, and it was in England next that a woman contrived to have celebrated the first Easter Sunday among the Anglo-Saxon barbarians.



STRAUSBOURG CATHEDRAL

Everybody who visits the cathedral city of Canterbury takes the time to knock up the sexton, and investigate the little church of St. Martin. As a church, it dates back 1201 years exactly, and memories of its founder, Queen Bertha, cling as closely about it as the ivy to its tower. Bertha came from France, and could claim rather close blood relationship with the pious Clotilda. She, too, was married to a pagan husband, that hardened old sinner Ethelbert, great-great-grandson of the immortal Hengist, invader of England.

Bertha, however, labored not in vain with Ethelbert's conscience, for the king invited St. Augustine to Kent, and built on the ruins of a Roman palace the present tiny church, which is about fifty feet long and twenty-five wide.

The font from which St. Augustine took water to baptize the king, still rests in the church, and Bertha's stone coffin is exhibited to visitors. As to the debt English-speaking people owe this lady for her inauguration of Christian rites and Christian rule there can be no doubt, and because she came from France none need question that she and her women brought over the embryo Easter headgear, to develop nobly and for all time in Great Britain.

There is a lapse of about 1100 years before Easter Sunday enjoyed its first official recognition in what constituted the original thirteen United States. The Puritans sternly regarded Easter festivities as popish rites, and refused to observe them, so that to the Pilgrim mothers cannot be given any of the credit enjoyed by Queens Clotilda or Bertha. An Easter bonnet would probably have been put in the stocks had it been found abroad in Plymouth or Boston in the seventeenth century.

In consequence, to Virginia goes the honor of holding the first Easter service, at Jamestown, about 1607. There was a certain parson, Hunt, who came over with the early settlers to care for their spiritual needs, and steel caps on masculine heads were the only Easter bonnets Virginia saw for a long time. There is now only an ivy-grown brick tower to mark the spot where Jamestown's little church stood, and where the Easter feast with proper rites, floral altar decorations, and a sound doctrinal sermon, received initial celebration in the States. This church did not owe its erection to any especial feminine influence, so far as the annals of Virginia record. The bricks and altar decorations were all brought from England, but there is not a shadow of a doubt that the first Easter bonnet ever seen in the States flaunted its innocent splendors among the rough oak pews of the little edifice in Jamestown, and that the church was built to shelter at their devotions the wives of the colonists, to whom Easter was something more

important, from every standpoint, than any of the other fifty-one Sundays in the year.

### MRS. STANTON'S WAIL

SHE LOOKS AND WAILS IN VAIN FOR A SUCCESSOR.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

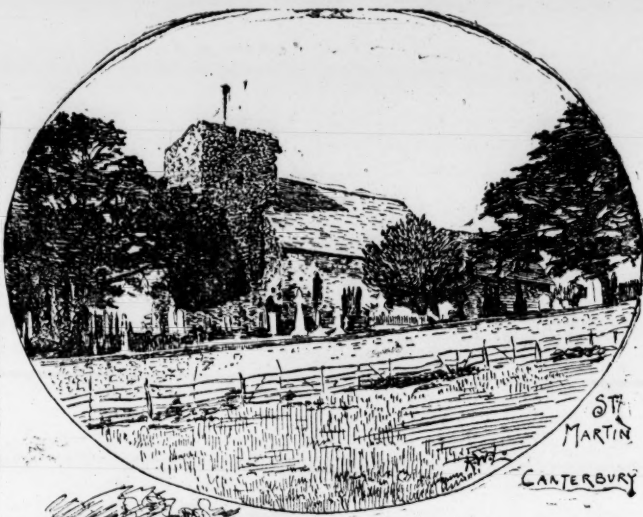
"Who is there to succeed me?"

Such is the wail of a grand, motherly old woman, who during nearly half a century, has been one of the most prominent figures in the history of the nineteenth century—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

She is an old lady now, nearing 85, but her energy, her ambition and her

and she does not mince words in giving voice to this cry of hers over the degeneracy of the woman of the present day, for whom she has done so much, and for which they express so little appreciation.

"The women of today are content to eat the fruit that I have plucked for them," she said tersely; "but there is not one who has the courage to climb the tree of knowledge and experience, and to pluck some of it for others. Such an act involves toil and privation; it exposes the actor to the criticism, vituperation, abuse and calumny of the world, and it requires courage, fortitude, tenacity and ability. Where is the woman—the young, vigorous woman, who can do it? Who is there to succeed me?"



STRAUSBOURG CATHEDRAL, RUINS OF JAMESTOWN AND ST. MARTIN, CANTERBURY.

brain-power seem to be as young, as sturdy and unrelenting as ever. Although Mrs. Stanton's enemies claim that she has repeatedly unsexed herself, in this respect, at least, she remains as other women are, and walls. Not because she has grown old and blind, and, in measure, helpless, but because she sees the time approaching very near when she must lay down her life's work, and the vista materializes no other and younger woman in the world who has the ability, or even the inclination, to take it up when she lets it

Again:

"I have no regrets for the flight of time. The fact that I am an old woman and must soon pass away does not concern me, but I do regret that I cannot take with me the knowledge that some greater, better, more energetic woman than myself has taken up the outgird which I must relinquish—to fight the battles of her sex."

She says she would rather leave the fight in the hands of a hundred women than with one, and to the care of thousands rather than of hundreds.



PORTRAIT OF MRS. STANTON AT HOME.

falls. She sits alone in her cozy study in Sixty-first street and thinks, thinks, thinks. Her achievements, her battles, her victories, her defeats, her successes and her failures pass like panoramic views before her almost sightless eyes, but while she gazes into the magic crystal of thought, even imagination cannot conjure up the figure of a competent and worthy successor, and hence her wail.

Mrs. Stanton expresses herself sharply and concisely—her adversaries have discovered that trait before now—

"Every woman should succeed me," she said, vehemently, "but none of them will. The women of the day are like cows—they do not know enough to go in at milking time, unless somebody drives them, and they are constantly getting in one another's way. I have been driving them all my life, and they have got in my way upon every opportunity. Aetion was chased and devoured by his own beagles. I have been pursued and maligned by my own sex. The wounds of Lazarus were licked by dogs out of pity; my efforts have drawn

more recognition from men whom I fought than from the women for whom I battled."

Mrs. Stanton insists that the present-day woman is idealless; that she is totally devoid of originality of thought, and is, therefore, nonprogressive. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and more than half of the women suffragists have utterly repudiated her, because of the Woman's Bible, which is her last, and, she believes, her greatest idea.

That, by the way, is another wail, for the purpose of the work is to prove that the Bible was written by men, for men and not for women. The success of this crowning effort remains to be seen.

Yet, there is one more wail. Her book, entitled "Eighty Years and More," was refused by several prominent publishers in New York, because of its socialistic tendencies, which she utterly refused to eliminate. She finally published it herself.

Who can blame this scarred veteran of many a hard-fought battle for sending up a wail of mental anguish when she pauses to consider that the kingdom, or rather the queenhood, of womanhood which she has established may degenerate and die out for want of a competent leader and ruler?

Who can blame this apostle of woman's rights that she bewails the possible, nay probable, usurpation of her lifelong creed, by other, newer and less holy ones? She knows that her own work has been well done. She knows that her life and energy have not been spent in vain, and that even her severest critics profit today by the work that she has performed. She will leave behind her a great legacy, and her wail is that she cannot name the legatees; or, if she could, she would not, among all the millions of women in the world, know whom to select; and so she says: "Who is there to succeed me?"

### EASTER AT FUESTARABIA.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

At Fuestarabia, a small town on the frontier of Spain, the celebrating of Good Friday and Easter is kept up with much of the ceremony of medieval times.

To strangers visiting the place for the first time, it is most interesting. Early on the morning of Good Friday the windows of the church are closely veiled so that the interior is quite dark, and it is a condition that all that enter shall be dressed in mourning, for the crucifixion is taking place. A large cross is raised in the altar, upon which hangs a wooden figure of our Savior. The Roman soldiers dressed in the authentic costume of their day, are busy about the cross, and act out the reading of the scripture that is done from the chancel.

During the three hours that the Christ hangs on the cross the people kneel in a silence which is only broken by the reading of the seven last words from the cross. It is curious to see the poor spread handkerchiefs on the stone floor, to protect themselves from the moldy dampness.

At the completion of the third hour the figure is taken down from the cross in a most crude fashion. Ropes and pulleys are used. The nails are taken out, the side is pierced, and the garments are divided among the soldiers with every attention to detail. Finally, the figure is placed in a glass tomb and sealed. The tomb is then borne on the shoulders of the guards around the church while the people sing in lamentation.

By this time a large procession has formed itself outside the church, in which only the grantees of Fuestarabia take part. It is considered a great honor, and passes from parent to child. This procession escorts the tomb when it leaves the church around the outskirts of the town, and through all the principal streets. Every house is draped in mourning.

The preparations are most elaborate. The tomb is followed by a large float on which is posed a figure of the Virgin Mary, dressed as a bride. Her gown, curiously enough, is of light blue satin, with a tulle veil. In her hand she carries a small bouquet. Seven little girls, also dressed as brides, immediately follow the float. They represent the seven stages of the cross. The disciples and all intimately connected with the life of our Lord appear in the procession.

After it has made its journey around the town the procession returns to the church, where the tomb is silently deposited in the altar. One by one the people disperse, leaving it there. The church is then closed.

On Easter morning, with the rising of the sun, there is a shout of joy that can be heard from one end of the town to another. The people rush to the church, to find that the tomb has vanished, and that the altar is invaded by a flock of doves. The darkness and the mourning have passed away, and the people stand throughout the service. On leaving the church they salute and congratulate each other, saying: "The Lord has risen!"—to which reply is made: "The Lord is risen, indeed, and has appeared unto Simon."

Previous estimates as to Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper's succession in her husband's company must again be revised. The engagement of Percy Haswell for the vacancy was announced, but there is a later candidate in the person of Miss Alice Judson, and the authorities agree that the newcomer is to have the place.



## OUR MORNING SERMON.

## EASTER HOPES.

By Rev. Edward Lindsay Powell,

Pastor of the First Christian Church, Louisville, Ky.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you.—[1 Peter 1, 3, 4.]

THE text itself is an argument. It expresses a change in the minds of the disciples from despondency to hope, from gloom to joy, from doubt to faith. If there be no adequate cause to explain this change, a psychological miracle has been wrought without reason.

The resurrection of our Lord alone meets the exigencies of the problem. That is the explanation which the disciples themselves give. Such an occurrence is absolutely necessary to explain their marked transition from the deepest despondency to a faith and hope which welcomed persecution and death itself. It was the birth of the world's new hope.

Consider some of the elements of this hope. Its keynote is victory. "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord, Jesus Christ." That is the meaning of our Easter. Let the bells ring. Let music float out in inspiring strains. Our Lord hath triumphed over death and has given to us the rich assurance that we, too, may be conquerors.

There is also involved the hope of the final victory of holiness. It was not possible that "He should be holden of death," because holiness cannot be kept in any sepulcher. "Thou wilt not suffer for holy one to see corruption." It was the power of holiness that raised Jesus from the dead and by this token we are led to believe that holiness the day will win. It has its temporary defeats, but it is unconquerable. On every field of conflict where wages the battle between right and wrong, the banner of Christ's holiness shall yet float victoriously. This elemental principle will burst every grave in which it may be temporarily buried. It will ride over every foe which stands in the path of victorious march. Clothed with this holiness we are endued with the power which raised Christ from the dead, and which shall also quicken our mortal bodies, and which even in time is irresistible and incapable of permanent defeat.

Furthermore, there is involved in this hope the deep desire and the earnest expectation that we shall meet the loved ones gone before, and shall one day be presented to the illustrious dead of all the ages. They are living somewhere in the far away, and because they live we cherish the hope that when we pass hence we shall greet them. This is part of the gladness of Easter. "We sorrow not as those who have no hope." This is the reason we bring our flowers and our songs and our loud hallelujahs. Our dead are not shut up in any sepulcher. They enjoy the liberty of life.

"Those we call the dead  
Are breathers of an amper day,  
Forever nobler ends."

And so this love in our hearts for them—this love that we feel to be undying—leads us to think of the joyous day of reunion.

Through this hope, again, we rest in the assurance of realized possibilities. If man cannot fix his soul in the conviction of immortality, then he alone of all God's creation strikes the note of incompleteness. The day fulfills itself in the dawn; the bud in the flower, the seed in the harvest, the river in the sea. But no man has ever lived—no matter how long his life—whose desires, aspirations and intimations could find fulfillment in time. Life is too short. We do but just begin to develop here, and if there be no future life man alone will be the great exception to the universal law which gives to every thing and being an opportunity to realize its life. His broken song shall yet round itself out into a glorious melody. His highest dreams shall yet come true. His soaring imagination shall yet find that its loftiest flights have not transcended reality.

"Here sits he, shaming wings to fly  
His heart forbodes a mystery,  
He names the name Eternity."

Christ's resurrection is the answer to his foreboding, and the wings he is shaping will find ample scope for their exercise.

Our text tells us that we have been begotten again unto a living hope. It is living in its vividness and intensity. The world has ever entertained the hope of immortality, but not until the resurrection of Christ did it become clear and luminous. Prior to this time it was as the twilight, dim and uncertain. The glorious and full light of the sun flooding the earth with brightness was wanting. Now the dawn has given place to the day. It is sunrise in the world. The green grass is bediamonded by its light; the waters mirror back its glory; the flowers are tinted by its beauty, and the orchestra of nature under its inspiration is pouring forth such melodious and triumphant strains as might almost make the angels envious. There is light and warmth and beauty for all the sons of men, who no longer cherish this hope as a dream, but as a conviction founded on the sure word of promise—"Because I live, ye shall live also."

This hope shows itself to be living in that it has energized every department of life and of thought. As the tree feels the life-giving sap flowing through its trunk and making its presence known in every branch and twig and leaf, so the world's civilization has grown and expanded and blossomed as it has yielded itself to this warm current of hope flowing through every vein and artery of its many-sided life. It has given to literature a strength and virility it never knew in those days, "when the skies were ashen and sober, and the leaves were crisped and sere."

Poetry without this hope is a wall—a beautiful utterance with no throbbing heart to take away its chill; a frozen angel with no power to soar and inspire. As representative of such poetry take these lines:

"From too much love of living,  
From hope and fear set free,  
We thank with brief thanksgiving whatever  
Gods may be,  
That no life lives forever,  
That dead men rise up never,  
That even the wisest river winds somewhere  
To the sea."

Over against this lugubrious plaint, this moan of a soul that feels "no bright shoots of everlastingness" to startle it from its lethargy, hear these lines that are touched by the light of immortality:

"The year's at the spring,  
And day's at the dawn,  
Morn'g's at seven,  
The hillside's dew-pearled,  
The lark's on the wing,  
The snail's on the thorn,  
God's in His heaven,  
All's right with the world."

Do you not feel the difference? So again to the Christian poet the evening star that glorifies the night is the new-risen morning star that greets the day. There is no death. The setting star is the rising star. It is this spirit of hope that has passed into assurance that gives to our highest poetry its inspiration and power.

This mighty hope throbs and thrills in the great music of the world. Sometimes it breathes upon us in some sweet strain, quiet and gentle as "the breath of summer flowers," telling of its hope timidly, but no less certainly. Again it breaks forth into triumphant utterance, as in Handel's grand Hallelujah chorus, as though it sought to fill every nook and corner of creation with its tumultuous joy. As another has said: "Such music lifts us up and restores in us the sublime consciousness of our own immortality." For it is in listening to sweet and noble strains of music that we feel uplifted, raised above ourselves. We move about in worlds not realized, we breathe a higher air, we seem to have seen white presences among the hills.

I need not speak of this hope as energizing life and character. We have felt "the power of an endless life" in our thoughts, which "pierce the night like stars." In our aspirations, which proclaim that we were made for another world than this; in our dissatisfaction with the perishable, which tells us we were not born to die. We have recognized the energy of this hope in its sustaining influence when "troubles gather thick and thundered loud."

And at last, when death has stood before us demanding the countersign, we have whispered "Hope," and passed in serenity the line which divides the seen from the unseen. It has brought strength to the reformer in his heroic enterprise. It has sustained the scholar in his proclamation of new and unwelcome truth. It has enabled the martyr to meet the lurid glare of the flame with the victorious smile of peaceful resignation. And it has strengthened the humble sufferer on the bed of death to pass from earth with a paean of victory on his lips.

Truly it is a living and powerful hope. Christ has stored away in it the mightiest energy in creation—mightier than all other forces, because life is at its heart. "Life, forevermore!"

## How She Does It.

[Richmond Dispatch:] Tommy, Pa. you say you've been a yachtsman all your days, and you ought to know a good deal about ships. Can you tell me how a vessel makes a long reach?

Pa. Certainly, Tommy; she does it with her yard-arms, of course.

If memory serves, Charles H. Yale was first the author, then the advance agent and finally sole owner of "The Devil's Auction" and "The Twelve Temptations." He evidently thinks he can do it again, as he announces two new spectacular productions for next season, and, strangely enough, says they will be finer than any he ever before controlled.

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

## AN EPITOME OF THE SERMONS OF A WEEK.

**H**EAVEN AND HELL. The divine constitution of our nature puts it into our power to have a heaven or hell on earth in our own heart.—[Rev. M. C. Peters, Independent, New York City.]

**WAR AND HISTORY.** Wars do not make history; they are only the electric clarifying of the atmosphere so that the better and gentler influences can do their work.—[Rev. W. T. Hutchins, Evangelist, Indian Orchard, Mass.]

**LITTLE SINS.** Be careful of your daily conduct and avoid all little sins. Choose between God and mammon, and let God be the choice of you and your children.—[Rev. Dr. Millsbaugh, Episcopalian, Omaha, Neb.]

**DUELS.** Men used to settle all their private differences by private combat. We boast that we have done away with settling things by duels. But we haven't got so far along that we don't boast of our war spirit.—[Rev. William Anderson, Methodist, New York City.]

**TO MEET CHRIST.** Man goes to the house of God, not for fine preaching, artistic music nor to display his elegant wardrobe, nor because he has been reached by a fair or festival, but to meet and commune with Christ in His sanctuary.—[Rev. Dr. Runyan, Methodist, Cincinnati.]

**THE DEVIL'S WORK.** The devil uses any instrument he can control. He worked through two apostles once. Are you sure he never employs you? Craftily he detects your most vulnerable point. Guard, pray over your one weakest moment.—[Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.]

**CAPITAL AND LABOR.** The obligation upon capital to preserve the rights of labor is high and graver than any obligation resting upon labor to concern itself about the rights of capital.—[Rev. S. F. Hershey, Presbyterian, Boston.]

**INCARNATION.** By incarnation God comes close to man, heart to heart, mind to mind, life to life. The absolute good becomes revealed in a human nature, which meets the seemingly impossible requirement of philosophy that "the perfect man must be the measure of all things."—[J. K. Smyth, Unitarian, Boston.]

**INDIFFERENCE.** There is entirely too much wordliness and indifference in our churches today. Church members do just as sinners do. They take part in worldly pleasures and sins. God will not prosper any church that is not trying to save souls and to bring the world into a saving knowledge of Christ as a Redeemer.—[Rev. P. C. Curnick, Methodist, Cincinnati.]

**ATHLETICS.** It is far from my purpose to oppose athletics, as the word is commonly used. Proper exercise of the body is to be commended, and so long as the element of gambling is excluded no word of criticism will be uttered by me.—[Rev. W. J. Harsha, Collegiate Church, New York City.]

**THE NEXT WORLD.** Light and joy are not shut up in the next world. Its heavenly campfires send beams to earth. The two worlds are not so far apart. The call to life reaches us. We need the fellowship of the higher to guide us in the lower.—[Rev. J. E. Bushnell, Presbyterian, New York City.]

**MATERIALISM.** Materialism is what all the people, high and low, need to be saved from—the materialism which make the good of life consist in getting things, and not in being men and women, made not to strive against one another, and prey upon one another, but to help and serve one another.—[Rev. Dr. Gladden, Congregationalist, Columbus, Ohio.]

**SUPERIORITY.** Real superiority does not come from the class to which we belong, but from ourselves. That which most truly makes one a gentleman is repose of character.—[Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.]

**CONTENT.** The man who lives for all he can get out of this life has made a great failure, even if he has much goods laid up in store. This world is like the old ocean, restless, surging to and fro. We are crying out for peace. We want to be contented, and we sometimes are foolish enough to think that wealth will bring that desired satisfaction.—[Rev. G. W. Perryman, Baptist, Cincinnati.]

**AS DID CHRIST.** Time has not changed the Christian ideals and a true disciple must have the faith of a Jesus and live the life of a Jesus. This is the earth he walked on; Christianity in its truth is not limited to a sacred spot in Asia, but an endless chain of griefs and sorrows makes the round world one.—[Rev. W. F. Brown, Congregationalist, Madison, Ct.]

**BUSINESS AND RELIGION.** It is the serious minded, thoughtful men who retire from the noise and excitement of the market and exchange, who find religion precious. Not while the thoughts are given over to business or society does one come upon the "treasure hid in a field."—[Rev. H. Jenkins, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.]

**THE GOSPEL.** We can scarcely realize at this age of the world how anyone can be ashamed of the gospel.

But when Paul lived it was very different from what it is now. The gospel was then in its beginning. The professors of it were, in the main, ignorant and despised men, and the gospel was something that was everywhere spoken against.—[Rev. C. S. McClelland, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.]

**MUNICIPAL EVILS.** Many of the large cities seem to be becoming hotbeds of violence and crime. The ignorant and the wicked swarm within them, a mighty power for evil, controlling caucus and election, while demagogues madly seek to embitter the poor against the rich, and to scatter the seeds of anarchy from which only a terrible harvest can be gathered.—[Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, O.]

**CLOUDS.** Clouds are here in this world, plenty of them. There are clouds of uncertainty; clouds of doubt; clouds of sore trial; clouds of sorrow; clouds of evil; clouds of suspicion; clouds of scandal; clouds of sickness; clouds of death, and clouds of judgment. Many times these clouds are heavy, black and forbidding. They make a highway for the sweeping storm, and they hold great dynamos of blinding lightning and of vast charges of bolted fire.—[Rev. Dr. E. T. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.]

**A WORLD OF GOOD.** It is not our place to say of the man who struggles against the infirmities of his character that he is not worthy of the name he bears. This is not Christlike. When did He discourage a sinner or doom one to hopelessness? We must see the world as it is and not as we imagine it is or would have it. Let us see it as a world full of possibilities for good.—[Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, Presbyterian, Omaha.]

**BIGOTRY.** I have not the slightest doubt that the twentieth century will see Catholics and Hebrews in the Presidential chair. The genius of the republic has steadily tended to the goal of complete religious toleration. Bigots and partisans of any kind can no more stop the advance of civil and religious liberty than Mrs. Partington could sweep back the Atlantic Ocean.—[Rev. J. V. O'Connor, Catholic, Philadelphia.]

**THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.** The religion of the future must lead and inspire men. It must offer to all classes and nations the loftier ideals of true godliness and justice, one which will commend itself to head, hand and heart, and one that will cement all classes of men together. By it the brotherhood of man will become a reality and the fatherhood of God a sublime thought, lifting men up to noble purpose and Christlike life.—[Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia.]

**THE LABORING CLASSES.** Give the laboring classes habitable homes, comfortable clothing, healthy and sufficient food, and leisure enough to increase their store of knowledge and recreate their minds and bodies, and you take away nearly all the grounds for just complaint and discontent.—[Rev. William Byrne, Catholic, Boston.]

**THE GREAT QUESTION.** To regenerate and reorganize society on a basis of genuine Christian conduct is the permanent task that presents itself to the church. In so far as the efforts of the church constantly are directed to this end, the church is doing everything that human endeavor can accomplish toward the solution of the social and political problems that vex mankind.—[Rev. G. A. Gordon, Congregationalist, Boston.]

**MATERIAL RELATIONS.** The church cannot undertake to formulate a detailed programme for the adjustment of every man's material relations. The gospel of Christianity promulgates general principles of righteousness, and it appeals, as the Great Teacher himself appealed, to the eternal springs of spiritual aspiration upon which in the final analysis all real progress must depend.—[Rev. G. A. Gordon, Congregationalist, Boston.]

**LIBERTY.** History cannot be rubbed out, and from the lowest civilization to the highest, from the rudest to the most cultured—the warp and woof of all history is one long, unceasing struggle for freedom. The nation's heroes are champions of liberty. The philosophy of human history in its ultimate analysis is God working out human freedom. As liberty is the source of all progress, it is the greatest human need.—[Rev. C. W. Burns, Methodist, Boston.]

**RECORDS OF THOUGHT.** God has bound the spiritual universe into such a finely-balanced whole that "if one members suffers, all the members suffer with it; or, if one member is honored, all the members rejoice with it." Our thoughts, feelings and deeds indelibly impress themselves upon our own characters, and we influence others in proportion to our strength and their weakness to resist. Of whatever we do or say or are, there will be a record kept that we will sometime read in tears of joy or remorseful anguish.—[Rev. L. D. Case, Universalist, Rome, N. Y.]

**PAUL AND NERO.** We can die in the spirit of Paul or the spirit of Nero. The choice is ours. Paul's was in keeping with all the martyrs who have died with joy; with the Christians in the amphitheater, with those at the stake, and with those everywhere who have passed away in joy and glad vision, and in keeping with Christ, who committed His spirit to God; Nero's was in keeping with all suicides, all shame and disgrace. God was absent. He died like Saul, like Judas, like Benedict Arnold.—[Rev. W. W. West, Baptist, Pittsburgh, Pa.]



## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

## NORA'S EASTER HATS.

WHY THE LARGE LEGHORN FLAT WAS NEVER BOUGHT.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

"YES, I have made up my mind to have the very prettiest hat to be seen in church at Easter," said Nora in her most positive manner, which gained her covert admiration at school, but a good deal of quiet snubbing in the home circle.

"O dear," replied Edyth, slightly envious, "I wish I could say the same—but where will you get it?"

"Well," declared Nora more modestly, "you see I deserve something, for I have worn the old Alpine hat all the year to church and school and everywhere, and now that my aunt has sent

appeared to have, and that she also would show a kind and generous heart, could she but overcome her vanity.

The girls, too, at school were all more or less thrilled, for none of them were so rich that a hat from Mme. Le Taste could fail to inspire with awe, but many of them were envious as well. Only Edyth's interest never waned, indeed being with Nora so much she felt that some glory would be reflected upon her, and she frequently spoke of the hat to the other girls and thus posted them, when Nora was not present, as to what its shape, trimming and color would be, as Nora's mind varied considerably upon these important points.

## II.

On Monday before Easter, just as school was to be dismissed, Miss May, the favorite teacher, begged the girls' attention for a few minutes.

"My dears," she said, "I want to tell

open air, all greatly impressed with the need of the case.

"I shall certainly bring at least a dollar," cried Alice High, the richest girl in the school. "And I." "And I," chimed in others who would only have to ask their fathers for the money.

"I never thought about an Easter offering," sighed Edyth, "or else I might have saved my allowance. Perhaps mamma will advance it, or I can borrow something from sister Grace." Nora said nothing, and even when Edyth rallied her about being so quiet, murmured something about a headache and hurried home.

"An Easter offering!" How it rang in her ears. What could she give that would be worth giving? Alas, nothing but the money for the hat.

She was miserable, her long-talked-of grandeur seemed to vanish; the check was weighed in the balance against Lily's health, possibly her life. What must she do? Ah! she knew from the first only too well. The hat must be given up; the sacrifice must be made, and all summer she would have to wear her old sailor, just as she had worn her Alpine the past months. It never occurred to her for an instant that she might compromise the question and give half or even a third.

No, it would be all or none; no other hat but the one her fancy had so long dwelt upon would satisfy her, and only the check intact could purchase that. True, she need not give it—no one would expect it; she had never cared particularly about Lily, who was younger, anyhow, and in lower classes. And yet, when she thought what Ester meant, and of the story of Good Friday, how could she hesitate? Poor little Lily, coughing her life away, because forsooth she must have a "smarter" hat than any one else in church on Easter. Nora was face to face with a problem hard to solve, and yet with but one right answer, and that she realized. Why think of it? "Farewell, vain pomp and glory of the world," she quoted to herself, for Nora did love beautifully-turned sentences, just as she adored gorgeously-trimmed headwear.

She did not tell her mother, though naturally they noticed her dullness at home—and attributed it to over-study. "I am glad," said Mrs. Loring, "that the holidays will begin on Wednesday."

"And then the great hat deal," exclaimed Charlie, but Nora did not tumble into radiance as usual, only looked more sad.

"Don't tease her," begged her father; "she is tired, and has been bothering over her lessons. I am going to give you both a dollar on Easter—so, cheer up."

"Hip! hip! hip! 'rah! 'rah! 'rah!" shouted Charlie, but Nora only got up and kissed her father and thanked him. "Have you indorsed your check, dear?" he asked.

"Yes, papa, on the back as you told me."

"Nora did that at once," explained her mother, "though I told her better wait until she was ready to spend it. But, my dear, on Wednesday, after school, we will go up to Mme. le Taste's and order the hat, that is, if you have finally decided upon the kind that you want."

Nora muttered, "Yes, mother, and then asked if she could be excused, and left the table, ostensibly to study her lessons."

## III.

The two following days at school were ordeals for Nora, and only a headache, which she literally had from worry, kept her from being teased unmercifully, for she positively refused to discuss either Lily's illness or the hat. Edyth thought that she acted very strangely, but said nothing, not even when she saw Nora continually looking at her check, which she now carried with her in her small pocketbook. She could not bear to let it out of her sight, nor could she make up her mind to cast it into the fatal box. Some of the girls, who apparently had no objection to their left hands knowing what their right hands were doing, would conspicuously put their offerings in the box, and boast of it afterward. But no one could discover if Nora had



SHE MANAGED TO SQUEEZE THE CHECK IN THE OPENING OF THE BOX.

given anything. "So mean," murmured the girls, always suspicious. "When she had such a big check she might spare 50 cents for poor little Lily," and although Edyth also thought so she was too loyal to Nora to admit it, and de-

fended her to the girls by saying that such a hat as Nora wanted would cost every penny of the check. No one ever imagined that all or nothing was what Nora was trying to decide.

At last Wednesday came, the school holidays began, and the girls with their arms laden with books rushed merrily away, followed more slowly by Edyth and Nora. "Come on!" cried Edyth, tossing her books in the air. "I am to go with you after dinner to the madam's, you promised, and your mother, won't object—come on!" But Nora, still loitered. "Go long, Edyth," she said, desperately. "I must go back for something."

"Let me go with you."

"O, no, no, do go," for the time had come when the decision must be made, now or never must the check go in the box. So hurrying away and leaving Edyth hurt and surprised outside, she ran in, managed to squeeze the check in the opening of the box, just as she heard one of the teachers coming down stairs, then she came out and joined Edyth on the pavement. She said nothing, and finally Edyth left in a huff, declaring Nora was "too hateful and airy for words," and "she would not go with her about the hat or take any more interest in it."

Just as well, thought Nora, sadly, yet on the whole she felt glad that she had done it; she only wondered what her mother would say, for somehow she could not tell even Edyth, it looked like bragging.

Mrs. Loring was touched when she heard the story, but did not overpraise her little girl, only said: "Dear, you have made me quite happy, and such an Easter offering will be accepted, made with such a generous spirit." She promised to tell her father, and not to allow Charles to tease her, and she advised her to write to Edyth explaining matters. She also added that she and Charlie could go to the country for a few days and spend them with grandmama, returning on Easter eve to their home. This, she thought, would be a pleasant change, for the children loved to visit their grandmother in the old-fashioned country house, and packing their bags and getting ready gave them great fun. Nora at once began to look more like her old self, and Charlie took his joy out in prolonged and not very musical yells.

Easter dawned bright and fair. Nora and Charlie accompanied their parents to the beautiful early service in the old church, and Nora felt as she listened to the joyous music, and noticed the fragrant of the gorgeous flowers, that she was far happier in her old sailor hat than if her thoughts had been distracted by a new one, when poor Lily was so ill.

But perhaps some would like to know that in spite of Nora's noble gift, she did not have to wear her old hat again to the later service in the church, for her mother had provided a pretty, simple summer one, far more suitable for a little girl than the brilliant one she and Edyth had planned through the last school term. Although Nora and her family did not tell of the gift, it leaked out through Edyth and Miss May, who were overjoyed at Nora's generosity. It had a good effect, too, for other Easter offerings followed, and so much was collected that Lily, her mother and little sister were soon settled comfortably at a sanitarium, from where grateful letters came often, telling of Lily's improvement and gradual recovery, thanks to the noble gifts of which Nora's was the best and the greatest.

AMY DARCY WETMORE.

## MODEL BATTLESHIPS.

HOW TO MAKE A TOY CRUISER OR TORPEDO BOAT.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

THE recent developments in the American-Spanish situation have aroused a keen interest in battleships, cruisers and other vessels built for war purposes. Not a day passes but one or more of the newspapers print illustrations of armored vessels. A well-known toy firm in New York, recognizing the interest which has been aroused in the ships of our navy, is offering for sale small models of war vessels representing the Maine, Iowa, New York, Terror and other ironclads.

It is not necessary, however, to resort to the shops to acquire a well-constructed and fully-armed battleship, or even an entire navy. Many of the boys whose attention has been turned to these models have already utilized their ingenuity and have constructed for themselves one or more modern-type war vessels. These ships may be of two kinds—wooden or pasteboard, and can be easily put together. In addition to the fun which may be had in making your own navy, and the natural pride which will follow its completion, the builder may follow his inclination in that he can produce a model of whatever ship he desires; be it a battleship, cruiser, gunboat or torpedo boat. A few suggestions about the construction of a miniature war vessel may be of interest to boys in general.

The more popular models of naval ships are those made of wood, both because of their stability and from the fact that they can be floated in water. The first requisite in the making of a ship is the hull, or body, of the vessel. For this the best material is a block of soft pine, free of knots and with the grain running lengthwise with the ship. The length of the hull can be made to

me a great big, big check, mother says that I may spend it as I please and so I will get the hat, and then Alice High can take down her sails a bit."

"She has talked awfully about your hat and coat, too, this season," confided Edyth unwisely, but not without mild joy in giving a little take down to her over-elated schoolmate.

"Horrid, spiteful thing, just as if it was not too mean to notice my hat this year. I'm sure times are hard with everybody and mother let me go to dancing school and belong to the Saturday skating rink and gave me new skates, so she really could not afford me a hat for best and school too, and I think Alpine hats are always in good taste," answered Nora, really very much hurt and on the defensive.

"Never mind," consoled Edyth, "tell me what kind of a hat you will get."

Nora brightened up, as her thoughts were again turned upon this most engrossing hat subject. "Why, you see," she said, "I shall get something to wear with any color, and so I will have a large leghorn flat, covered with buttercups, and would you have narrow black velvet or white ribbon, and some little yellow ostrich tips like the flowers? Or would you like white feathers and big watered ribbon loops of pale pink?"

But just then the cruel bell rang, and recess was over before Edyth could quite take in all the splendid details. "How lovely!" she cried. "O, it will be simply 'ideal,' as sister Grace would say."

The days went on, and the great festival of the year was approaching, and although Mrs. Loring, Nora's mother, would like to have thought that her little daughter had anything else in her mind but the talked-of hat, she could see no sign of it. She often felt sorry that she had given her child permission to spend all the check her aunt had sent her in such an unwise manner but she could not now take back her promise. So she determined to await results, feeling sure that in the end Nora would prove to have more sense than she ap-

you about the sad case of one of your former schoolmates. Many of you remember little Lily Dale who was here a year ago, but perhaps you have lost sight of her in this busy time. She has been delicate and not able to attend school this season, and lately her father has met with misfortunes and lost his money. He has now taken a position in another city, where he hopes after a while to take his family.

"Poor Lily, however, has become very much worse and in the last few weeks lung trouble has developed to such an extent that only a change to a milder climate will do her any good. Indeed she should be away now, for the doctor holds out no other hope for her ultimate recovery except this—a complete change of air. Poor Mrs. Dale is heart-broken. She has nothing but a few dollars her husband sends each week, and all through this winter, since he lost his money, they have been obliged to sell their things. Only by the kindness of friends are they enabled to pay the rent of the small house they now occupy. Naturally Lily's going away means also her mother and baby Molly, so there it stands, and Lily's life depends upon a trip, and there is not the wherewithal to manage it. To stay at a health resort is dearer even, when traveling expenses are paid, than to live at home, and they would have to remain, even if Lily grew better, until the summer. Now I simply state the facts, and will only add that should any of you like to make an Easter offering, here is the opportunity. A box will be placed upon the hall table, and those who wish to put in something can do so, and no one need know what is given. I really would prefer not to be told, but in this way a sum may be raised in the next few days that, when added to the little collected already in the school from the teachers, will be a great help, and perhaps—who knows?—may prolong Lily's life. The school is now dismissed."

Many and various remarks were made by the girls as they rushed out into the



meet the desire of the maker, but the most convenient is from two to three feet. The smaller the ship the more difficult will be the work.

#### THE MAIN BODY OF THE SHIP.

Having secured the block of wood for the hull, a sharp jack-knife, a plane, a chisel and a piece of sand or emery paper (for smoothing) are all the tools necessary for beginning the work. Having at hand the wood and tools, the former should be shaped in accordance with the lines of the cruiser or battleship which it is to represent. It is wise to procure a picture which may serve as a guide (one can be obtained from almost any of the current magazines).

Draw with a lead pencil two parallel lines lengthwise along the bottom of the block of wood and in the center. With the knife cut carefully along each outer line, leaving a ridge about a sixteenth of an inch wide and an eighth of an inch high; this will be the keel of the vessel. From the keel upward carefully cut the block, being sure to keep the contour of the sides equal, that the hull may ride evenly. In fig-

ure B can be seen the shape of the hull, which is rounded outward from the keel to a point three inches below the deck surface.

Having finished the sides of the hull, being at a point eight inches from one end of the block and cut the wood evenly in a straight line to the end, carefully rounding the corner which marks the turn from the side toward the end.

Beginning at the keel, cut the now narrowed end upward as shown in figure A. This will form the bow of the ship. For the stern follow the directions used in the shaping of the bow, except that having cut the block toward the end instead of drawing the knife upward at an angle, shape the wood as is shown in figure A (x). Having followed these directions, a side view of the hull will bear a resemblance to figure A, the curve downward beginning at the dotted line. When the shape of the hull is completed, a free use of the emery paper will give the necessary smoothness. As much of the beauty of the ship depends upon a uniformity of smoothness in the hull, no pains should be spared to accomplish this end.

The outside of the hull being formed, the next work is to fashion the deck, as shown in figure C. Having carefully leveled and smoothed the surface with the plane and emery paper, with the chisel hollow out the wood to the depth of half an inch, following the dotted line. At the points marked O cut an opening, a third of an inch wide, from the top of the ridge thus made to the new surface of the deck; these will form the companionways of the ship. At the points marked X (in figure C) cut or bore a hole half an inch in diameter and half an inch deep; these are to be used for the reception of the masts.

#### FURNISHING THE SHIPS.

The main body of the ship being completed, the next step is to make and set the masts, which can be made of soft wood, and when finished should be about a foot high and three times as large around as an ordinary lead pencil. The masts may be glued in the holes. The turrets, or conning towers of the warship should be securely fastened to the deck directly opposite the openings made at the forward O, one on either side. The turrets can be cut out of wood, or, what is better, a wooden or pasteboard pill box, two and one-half inches in diameter can be used. Two port-holes must be made in each turret, so that the guns will point toward the bow of the ship; having made the port-holes, glue the cannon (which can be made of an ordinary black lead pen-

cil) in the holes so that about an inch of the cannon will project beyond the surface of the turret.

The cabin of the ship can be made of a single block of wood, and when finished must be three inches high by four in width. It should be firmly fastened to the deck, beginning at a point opposite the turrets and running back to within three inches of the stern. Holes must be cut in the cabin through which the masts can pass; leave a space of two inches between the sides of the cabin and the edge of the deck. (It will be well in arranging the deck works that the builder consult the picture of the ship which he wishes to represent.) The cabin being secured in place the doors and windows can be painted to correspond to those seen in the picture.

#### SMOKESTACKS AND RIGGING.

The smokestacks (which are four inches high by an inch in diameter) should be fastened to the top of the cabin a little forward of the center of the ship, and in a parallel line two inches apart. The whistles can be made of small pieces of wood, one-half the

other, and each is embellished with an odd design, the entire group representing a pictorial history of California.

There is a grizzly bear in a menacing attitude; a deer bounding down a slope; an enraged snake; a soaring eagle and a salmon. Upon another square is an Indian with bow and arrow and a native mountaineer on horseback throwing his lasso. Next peeps out a Californian tent and a miner at work with his pick; these designs are surmounted by two American flags, with the poles crossed and groups of stars in the angles. The part of the ring reserved for the seal is covered by a deeply-carved plate of gold, with California's arms, surmounted by the flag and inscribed with "Frank Pierce" in old Roman characters.

This lid opens with a hinge and shows beneath a square box divided by bars of gold into nine separate compartments, each containing a pure specimen of the varieties of ore found in the State.

The inscription within reads, "Presented to Franklin Pierce, the Fourteenth President of the United States." The ring is valued at \$2000.

#### BOY HEROS OF THE NAVY.

##### AN INCIDENT AT NEW ORLEANS. HERO OF THE HARRIET LANE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

MUCH has been said about the discipline and superb heroism displayed by William Anthony, an orderly of marines, on board of the Maine at the time she was blown up. It is related that when Capt. Sigbee reached the deck after the explosion the first person he met was William Anthony. In the semi-darkness, lit by the flames of the bursting ship and pierced by shrieks and groans, he saw Orderly Anthony come to a "present arms" as calmly as if it were dress parade and heard him say in the even tones of perfect discipline: "Sir, I have to inform you that the ship has been blown up and is sinking." When asked about this instance of cool courage and superb presence of mind, this specimen of American manhood said: "O, that's nothing any Yankee marine would do that."

The American navy has many such examples of deeds of daring and discipline which should live in American history. An interesting incident is related by a brave boy who was on board the steam sloop *Verona*, ten guns, Capt. Charles S. Boggs, commander, during Admiral Farragut's fight at New Orleans in April, 1862. The lad, who answered to the name of Oscar, was but 13 years of age, but he had an old head on his shoulders and was alert and energetic. During the hottest of the fire with the Confederate fleet he was busily engaged in passing ammunition to the gunners, and narrowly escaped death when one of the terrific broadsides of the C. S. steamer *Gov. Moore*, Commander Beverly Kennon, was poured in. Covered with dirt and begrimed with powder, Oscar was met by Capt. Boggs, who asked where he was going in such a hurry. "To get a passing box, sir; the other one was smashed by a ball!" And so, throughout the fight, the brave lad held his place and did his duty.

When the *Verona* went down under the terrific fire of shot and shell and ramming of the *Gov. Moore*, Capt. Boggs missed his boy, and thought he was among the victims of the battle. But a few minutes afterward he saw the lad gallantly swimming toward the wreck. Clambering on board of Capt. Boggs' boat, he threw his hand to his forehead, giving the usual salute and uttering only the words, "All right, sir! I report myself on board," passed coolly to his station.

Robert Cummings, a fair-haired boy of 14 years, good-looking and interesting, was the hero of the *Harriet Lane* when she was captured at Galveston, Tex., on January 1, 1863, and was as brave and cool in danger as Oscar. He was of Scottish parents, his father being a machinist, who died before the breaking out of the war, in Paterson, N. J.; his mother, a poor washerwoman, residing in Philadelphia, where she was part supported by behalf of her son's wages, duly remitted to her since he entered the United States service. Robert entered the service as a drummer-boy in Col. Moorhead's Thirty-second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and remained in that position until the regiment was mustered out of service.

He then enlisted as a messenger boy on board the *Harriet Lane*, and won good will of her officers by his pluck, good-humor and vivacity. When the attack occurred in front of Galveston, and the storm of bullets was pouring down on the over-matched crew from the cotton bulwarks of the *Neptune* and *Bayou City*, as the Federal warships were carried below, the lad picked up two of their fallen revolvers, and taking his place upon the quarterdeck, blazed away at the invading Confederates, firing at them every charge of both weapons, and then hurling them overboard. As it is said the Confederates clustered thick as bees on the cotton bales, it is believed "every shot must have told." Robert was subsequently wounded in the hand by a musket ball, when momentarily his spirit gave way. Surrendering with the rest, he fared the fortunes of the paroled officers, naturally becoming a great favorite with them and messing at their table during their journey through the interior of Texas to be conveyed to New Orleans via Red River. He was

on board the *Kensington* at that city when he became acquainted with Commander Meade, and was afterwards taken under his especial care.

Another young hero was a lad named Moulting, on the gunboat *Queen of the West*, at Gordons Landing, near the mouth of the Red River. When the Confederate batteries opened on the *Queen of the West*, Moulting, a mere child, checked the confusion on board, where the shot and shell were hissing and screaming in dangerous proximity to the heads of the crew and three distinguished journalists—Finley, Anderson, correspondents of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Bodman of the *Chicago Tribune*, and Joseph McCullagh ("Mack") of the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

At this time no one thought of saving the boat. The steam chest was penetrated, and it needed all their exertions to save themselves. Some leaped overboard and were drowned. Others tumbled cotton bales into the river and attempted to float with the current. Mr. Anderson escaped on a cotton bale. Bodman swung himself from the hurricane roof and reached the *De Soto* in a skiff. McCullagh sought a cotton bale, and debated whether he should trust his portly body upon it. While thus engaged the bale floated beyond his reach, and immediately thereafter a shell alighted upon it, and, exploding, blew it into a thousand fragments. "Mack" seized another bale, and reached the *De Soto* in safety. Col. Ellet, the commander, escaped in like manner, and the crew remaining on board surrendered the vessel.

While the battle was raging, Moulting, aptly known among his companions as "Capt. Webb," swam about in the cold water like a great Newfoundland dog, picking up the struggling officers and men and helping them to places of safety. When he jumped over the gunboat's side he struck a piece of timber and disfigured his face so fearfully that Col. Ellet could not recognize him. The lad, however, being asked how he came by his injuries, replied that he had "a whack on the head," and so went on helping his companions out of the water.

#### FOR EASTER WEEK.

##### GAMES AND PASTIMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

Bunching eggs is an Easter sport which requires a mass of sand, a soft earth and any number of eggs, which should be colored in order to distinguish them from each other. The game is played by two or five persons, each of whom has twelve eggs, each player having his own color. Holes are made in the sand, arranged like the squares on an ordinary checker board. Sometimes each player has fifty eggs and there are 256 holes or squares.

The players take turns, each in order placing in the sand one of his eggs. The object is to get five eggs in a row, either diagonally or from side to side of the square, he who first succeeds in doing this wins the game.

When all the players have placed their eggs, they may move them in turn to any unoccupied hole, in any direction, all the time trying to make the row of five.

If the total number of eggs is equal to the number of holes, there can be no moving of eggs, and the game ends when all are placed in position. If no one has made a row of five before that time.

#### ENGRAVING EASTER EGGS.

Every one knows that an egg may be colored a pretty pattern by sewing it up in calico and boiling it, when the pattern will be reproduced on the egg-shell. That it may be gilded by painting it over with varnish and then laying on gold leaf, or it may be ornamented by drawing the designs with tallow before boiling. The dye will not color the parts touched by the grease, and the design will, therefore, appear in white.

The process of engraving an egg, however, may not be so well known. Draw the design on the egg with melted wax, then dip the egg in strong vinegar, which will eat away the shell, except where it is protected by the wax; the design will be in relief when the wax is removed, which can be done by scraping. Varnish is removed by alcohol.

If the egg is dyed before removing the wax, the design will be in raised white lines on a low-colored ground. In this case the vinegar must be washed off before dyeing.

For another frolic with eggs, a number are placed in a basket, and one person tosses them, one by one, into another basket filled with soft shavings, while another runs to a spot agreed on and back again. He who does the task the sooner wins all the eggs.

In old times as many as twenty dozen richly-decorated eggs were piled on one dish and kept on the table during Easter week. Every one who came to the house was invited to eat an egg with the host, and it was impolite to refuse.

In Russia people call on their friends on Easter as we do on New Year's and exchange eggs with them.

Nat Goodwin recently officiated at the laying of a corner-stone for a new theater to be erected in New Orleans, which he is to open in the fall.

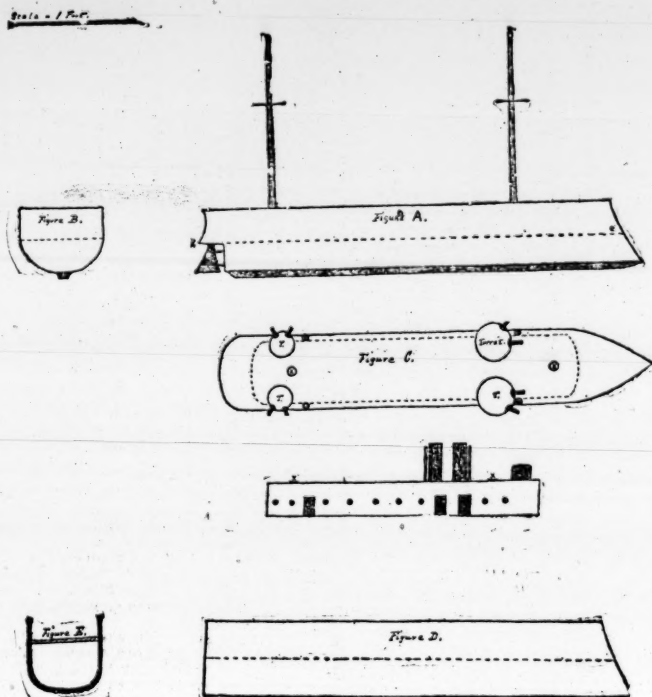


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW TO CONSTRUCT A MODEL BATTLESHIP.

circumference of a lead pencil, and are to be fastened against the smokestacks, toward the front.

A third turret, one-half the size of the others, is to be fastened at the forward end of the top of the cabin; this is the captain's conning tower. Small turrets may also be fastened to the deck opposite the rear companionways and the guns arranged so as to point outward or at right angles with the length of the vessel. The davits for holding the small boats can be made of large hair pins or wire and are to be fastened to the top of the cabin on either side of the rear mast; the davits should be about three inches high.

The mast, or military towers, can be made of heavy pasteboard (the cover of a pill box would answer) and must be fastened to the masts about two-thirds from the deck surface. The masts should pass directly through the center of the bottom of the towers.

The rigging of the war vessel consists of a rope ladder on either side of each mast running from the military towers to the outer edge of the main deck, and widens as they approach the deck. These ladders may be made of three strands of heavy string an equal distance apart; the steps can be made of heavy thread tied to each of the strands; they should be about half an inch apart. The other ropes in the rigging can be seen in the picture of the ship, and can be made of heavy string.

The ship being completed, the next step is to paint it properly. If possible a colored plate should be secured to guide this important part of the work. A good rule to follow is:

The hull and the railings and davits white; the deck, masts and cabin and turrets a dull yellow; the rigging, smokestack and cannon black. The effect of the model will be heightened if the under side of the hull is painted red, from the keel about four inches upward. The flags to be used on the ship can be purchased at any toy store for a few cents.

The directions given above are for a ship two and a half feet long.

F. K. SCRIBNER.

#### A HISTORICAL RING.

The ring treasured by the descendants of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, is interesting for several reasons, for one thing it weighs nearly a pound.

It was presented by his friends in California, and is unique among rings, having no equal in the world. It is of gold dug from a California mine; the circular portion is cut into squares, which stand at right angles to each



## EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

**T**HE largest affair of the week was the wedding of Miss Emma Newmark and Max Goldschmidt on Tuesday evening. The bride's gown was very elegant, the decorations were elaborate and the affair altogether one of much brilliance. The Daughters of the American Revolution were entertained at their regular monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon by Miss McConnell; Miss Della Bates entertained at salmon-gundi in the evening, and Mrs. Ira B. Smith gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. M. A. Tompkins of New York. On Wednesday there were two weddings, that of Mrs. Virginia H. Anderson, née Bell, to James A. Phillips of Ohio, and of Miss Eve Mae Milligan to Albert L. Dennis; Mrs. Jenny Kempton and Mrs. Roth Hamilton gave a pupils' musicale in the afternoon, and Mrs. J. W. Rogers entertained the Corrillo Club and other friends at a dancing party in the evening.

A particularly delightful affair was the progressive hearts party given Tuesday afternoon to the ladies of the Corrillo Club by Mrs. W. H. Obeor, Mrs. W. H. Burns and Mrs. A. P. Cross at the residence of Mrs. Obeor on Figueroa street. The decorations were very artistic, the parlors being a bower of white Lady Bankshire roses, and the hall, where the punch was served, bright with red carnations, relieved with smilax. In the dining-room, where refreshments were served, the three large round tables were handsomely decorated with yellow poppies. The tally cards were daintily decorated with Kate Greenaway figures done in water colors by Mr. Hough of St. Louis. The first prize, a pretty handkerchief, was won by Mrs. Ellis, and the second by Mrs. F. M. French. The club members present were Meses. Frank Ward, Frank Walsh, D. St. Davis, J. R. Wilson, Charles White, Ellis, D. C. Parker, James Rogers, E. A. Brend, C. T. Pepper, W. S. Porter, Bartlett, F. J. Peck, W. R. Hubbard, Glafkey and F. M. French. The guests were Meses. John Henton, M. T. Allen, John Cross, M. E. Skinner, Rickey of San Francisco, John McClure, Will Knippenberg, Norton Obeor, Garretson, Davidson and Taylor.

The Saturday Afternoon Whist Club was entertained yesterday by Mrs. William Winceup at her residence on West Twenty-third street. The club prizes, a book of poems, bound in white and gold, and a pearl-handled cheese-scoop, were won by Mrs. George Montgomery and Mrs. D. R. Brearley. The guest's prize, a framed oil painting of a papoose, was won by Mrs. Norman. A luncheon, served by Reynolds, followed the games. The rooms were artistically decorated with a profusion of roses, the guests, in addition to the club members, were Mrs. C. W. Noyes of Boston, Mrs. Norman, Miss Kate Norman and Miss Jessie Norman of St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. Margaret Hughes and Miss Jeanette Henderson.

The bazaar and social held at the Hollenbeck Home on Tuesday afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church, was attended by over five hundred people. The musical programme was contributed by Prof. Payne and his juvenile orchestra, the Fremont Quartette, consisting of E. E. Wise, first tenor; W. B. Dixie, second tenor; W. W. Knighton, bass, and H. F. Floyd, baritone. Miss Maude Newell gave two recitations. The profits amounted to nearly \$200.

Miss Macdonald's kindergarten on South Hill street, held Easter exercises Friday afternoon. The rooms were prettily decorated with bridalwreath and Easter lilies, arranged by the assistants, Miss Annie McKean and Miss Mae Nicholson. After the exercises the children enjoyed an egg hunt, at which the golden egg was found by Walter Jackson. Those who took part were Clifford Stewart, Theodore Giese, Newton Bacon, Walter Jackson, Harry Jackson, Vivian Bulla, Loris Bulla, Jennette Solomon, Dona Mead, Luciel Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Preston entertained in honor of the latter's birthday last week. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Flammer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mrs. S. L. Slought, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Gertrude McFarland, Miss Nettie Cohn, Messrs. Harry Zell and Walter Slought.

Mrs. W. B. Scarborough gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Scarborough's birthday last Wednesday, at her residence on West Twenty-second street. The affair was arranged as a surprise and proved very delightful. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. S. Conradi, Meses. Abby Fletcher,

Gilman, Millsbaugh, the Misses Corwin and Cromwell; Messrs. J. G. Scarborough, George Sinsabaugh, W. C. Durgin, George Sawin, I. T. Martin. In the evening delightful vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Corwin and Messrs. J. H. Stephens and Sawin. A guessing game was also a feature of the affair, at which the prize was won by Mrs. W. D. Stephens.

The Young Ladies' Auxiliary of Emmanuel Church gave a very successful and enjoyable reception Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Pullwood on West Twenty-eighth street to assist in raising funds with which to furnish the church gallery. The rooms were effectively decorated with roses and vines and the dining-room, which was presided over by Miss Mabel Clute and Miss Florence Merrill, was especially pretty, quantities of bridalwreath, smilax, ferns and a frieze of English ivy being used. The candy table in a cozy corner of the reception hall was presided over by Miss Wise. Music was furnished during the evening by two Italian boys, with harp and violin.

A birthday party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Anderson on Vernon and Central avenues Saturday, April 2, in honor of their daughter Hattie. Those present were Earl Davis, Alice Denning, Oney Anderson, Alice McKenzie, Lucile Millsap, Ray Millsap, Mabel Johnston, Zeda Johnston, Elsie McConnell, Fay McConnell, Eleanor Hunter, Mary Hunter, Mary Sinclair, May Goetz, Eleanor Goetz, Beatrice Johnston, Willie Johnston, John Bryant, Mary Bryant, Nellie Sanders, Lottie Sanders, Mary Sanders, Bryan Lane, Stella Shellhorn.

Mrs. Wilson Kapp of Eastlake avenue gave a children's party on Saturday afternoon, April 4, in honor of her little daughter Delta's fifth birthday. The table was very prettily decorated with smilax and roses, and at each place were candles and other small favors. Those present were Trixy Messmer, Marjorie Prior, Violet McCool, Monia Strange, Irvana Shanklen, Irvana Schakaw, Lois Stockwell, Katherine Flint, Mabel Latter, Edna and Emma Baer, Frieda Grassmer, Mildred Abbott, Lenora Snodgrass; Masters, Edgar Brown, Arthur Martin, Wright Binford, Homer Lapp, Jewel Axelson, William Flint, Jack and Roger Prior and Julius Smith. Mrs. Kapp was assisted in entertaining by Mesdames Brown, Hodgman, Grassmer and Stafford.

Mrs. L. M. Miller entertained L. Amite Whist Club Tuesday evening at the home of her brother, A. Olen of East Los Angeles. The ribbons of honor, French bows of Roman stripe, inscribed with the date and the names of the club and hostess, were won by Miss Lottie Dacy and R. C. Leigh. The consolations were awarded to Miss Georgia Miller and I. T. Martin. After a supper a pantomime and dialect stories were enjoyed. Those present beside the members were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Olen, Dr. and Mrs. L. Sawin Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Saddler; Meses. Mallen and McCormick; the Misses McCormick, Cole and Vica Olen; Messrs. Cornwall, W. Olen, F. C. Martin, McCormick and Fred Ferguson.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Gerdes entertained the Bon Ami Club last Thursday afternoon, at her home on East Sixth street, with an Easter party. The decorations, luncheon and programmes were all in keeping with Eastertide, the latter being dainty egg-shaped affairs. A short literary and musical programme was presented, after which an "egg contest" took place, Mrs. Harrington winning the first prize and Mrs. Hagan the second. Those present were Meses. T. M. Barrows, E. L. Burgoin, J. S. Cannon, B. W. Fernald, Ralph Hagan, Fred A. Harrington, Charles W. Palm, Harry Pettigrew, L. A. Scholes and B. O. Webb.

The Ergateau was pleasantly entertained by Alfred Snow and Miss Beatrice Snow at their residence on Sherman street, last Saturday evening. After a programme, a guessing game was played, the first prizes being awarded to Harry Cronkrite and Miss Fae Wheeler, and the consolations to Edwin Smith and Miss Maude Merryweather. Those present beside the members of the club were the Misses Marjory Irving and Maude Herbert.

Mrs. Harry E. C. Webb, assisted by Mrs. M. J. Smith, entertained at whist Friday evening at her residence on Thirty-sixth street, Woodlawn. The parlors, dining-room and hall were decorated with ropes of smilax and pink and yellow roses. The first prize, a dainty water color, was won by Sherman Pease; the second, a box of bonbons, by S. A. Butler and the consolation, a Zulu doll, by C. H. Blake. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zuker, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Pease, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Routzahn, Mr. and Mrs.

Joseph Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Calvert Wilson, F. L. Huebner, Mr. and C. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Aull, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bloeser, Meses. J. C. M. Spencer, L. A. Kimball, Charles Hutchinson, E. J. Soper; the Misses Cecella Bruns, Carrie Bruns, Mary E. Spencer, Jessie Pease, Grace Pease, Belle I. Smith, Messrs. F. M. Webb, H. M. Eichelberger, G. E. Harber, A. D. Webb and R. W. Smith.

The Thursday Night Club was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Marcher on Maple avenue. The house was artistically decorated with smilax, ferns, roses and carnations. Progressive cinch whist was played, Mrs. A. C. Moore carrying off the lady's first prize, while Judge B. N. Smith secured the gentleman's first. The consolations were bestowed upon Mrs. T. H. Haneman and Harry Haneman, and the guests' prize was given to Mrs. D. L. Marcher. Refreshments were served and music was enjoyed during the evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Marcher, the Misses Newton and Woodham, and Messrs. Rosner, Kohler, R. R. Gove and A. O. Montgomery.

A Kappa Alpha Theta Club of Southern California was organized yesterday afternoon at the Ebell Club house, to meet hereafter on the second Saturday in every month, at the same place. The universities represented were Stanford, Berkeley, De Pauw, Northwestern, Indiana State and the University of Southern California. Miss Ida Lindley was elected president, Miss Winifred Webb of Pasadena, secretary; Mrs. Tom McCrea, treasurer, and the Misses Katharine Winans, Coffin and Helen Shields, Executive Committee. Miss Winans presided as chairman, and among those who were there were Meses. McCrea, M. M. Board, W. T. S. Hammond, Carl Packard, Lee Phillips, Keeler of Pasadena, Bernard Allen of Pasadena, Charles Stivers of New York, Edgar Reed, John E. Coffin, the Misses Webb, Nash, Moody and Olive Harrison of Pasadena, Bovard, Cora Snodgrass, Sada Johnson, Minnie Millmore of Sierra Madre, Mattie Clark, Ellen Emery of Boston, Minerva Cook, Bessie Whitcomb of Glendora, Coffin, Nina Martin, Agnes Cary, Beatrice Fox, Ada Hutton, Florence Sawyer, Cobb of Pomona, Brewer of San Bernardino, Ida B. Lindley and Katharine Winans.

The faculty of the Normal School gave a delightful reception at the school Friday evening to the three Normal School boards of the State. The rooms were very artistically decorated, banks of callas, quantities of roses, smilax and pepper sprays being arranged in the reception-rooms. The supper was served by Christopher in the kindergarten rooms, which were also elaborately decorated. A frieze of English ivy and a netting filled with red geraniums adorned the walls and the tete-a-tete tables were also pretty with flowers. The Normal School Orchestra played during the evening, and several selections were sung by the glee club during the supper. A grand march preceded the adjournment to the supper, which was served by a dozen members of the glee club. President Pierce acted as toastmaster, speeches were made by President Randall of the San José Normal, Mr. Toland of Ventura, a member of the San Diego board; C. C. Davis, president of the city board; Prof. Dickinson and Mr. Reynolds of San Francisco, a member of the Chico board. Dr. Thorpe spoke for the alumni, Prof. Foshay sang, and responded to an encore, and Dr. Van Liew sang two numbers. About 150 people were present.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Stimson-Lafayette Industrial Association will be held Tuesday, April 19, at 10 o'clock a.m., at No. 318 Lafayette street.

Mrs. Frank A. Barnes is visiting friends in the northern part of the State, and at Reno, Nev.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sias of New York have returned from a visit to Coronado and are staying at the Aldine.

The Currents Topics Club listened to an interesting talk on the Nicaragua Canal Wednesday by Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin, who explained the construction of canals, dwelling especially on the plans of De Lessups and Ede. Mr. Dutton's invention, which will revolutionize canal-building, was explained with illustrations; the commercial value of canals and the making of New York City by the Erie were also spoken of and the following subjects were presented for discussion: "Pleas for Peace from Women to McKinley," "Why British Ships are Moving Toward Cuba," "Coaling in Case of War," "Shawneetown Flood," "Effect on the Commercial World by War Reports," "Earthquake in San Francisco," "Spanish Flotilla," "Effect of Pope's Interference," "Possibility of Delay in Cuban Independence," "Our Pacific Coast Defenses," "Clara Barton," "New Ships Purchased," "Change in the Chinese Situation," "Recent Milwaukee Elections," "Andree Pigeon Report," "Philadelphia Playgrounds." Those present were Meses. J. A. Osgood, George Rice, J. P. Harrall, Lottie Willard, Henry Sture, I. A. Smith, J. W. Hinton, Cates, Wyman, A. T. Fellows, Hamlin, M. E. Alexander, Hanly, Clazude E. Sheekles, C. L. Truitt; the Misses Victoria Ellis, Louise Jones, Sumner, Ardito and several visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Chandler have taken the Cockins residence, No.

2653 Hoover street, until the first of September.

Miss Beatrice Chandler will entertain the Young Ladies' Afternoon Card Club on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss May Ridgeway entertained the D.I.X. sorority very pleasantly yesterday afternoon.

Miss Georgia Suber entertained a number of friends Monday evening at her residence on Orange street.

The Corrillo Club gave a dancing party at Kramer's Hall last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Niles of Washington street entertained Dr. and Mrs. David Starr Jordan during their stay in this city.

The Assistance League will meet next Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Frederick C. Howes, No. 919 West Twenty-eighth street.

Mrs. Laura J. Aikins and daughter, Miss Grace Aikins, of Denver, are at the Ramona.

Mrs. M. E. Smith of Cripple Creek, Colo., is the guest of Mrs. Fred Harrington of East Twenty-ninth street.

The University Ethical Club will meet at the home of Mrs. M. Burton Williamson, No. 1060 West Jefferson street, tomorrow evening. A paper will be read on "Simplicity in Dress," and Miss Collier will read a paper on "Ethics of Entertaining." A cornet solo will be given by Miss Matilee Loeb, and a violin and cello duet by Miss Ada Shrader and E. Roscoe Shrader.

The engagement of Miss Pearl C. Straube to George Allen Malcolm is announced.

Mrs. Larkin of South Pasadena announces the engagement of her daughter, Edna, to Arthur Logan, of Philadelphia.

An Easter sale will be given under the auspices of the Women's Guild for the benefit of St. Paul's parish, at the residence of Mrs. H. J. Woolacott, No. 1006 South Hope street, on April 14, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Mrs. S. Bandholt and Miss Louise Bandholt have removed to their new home, No. 214 West Tenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bandholt will be at home at No. 1052 West Eighth street, after April 14.

Miss Mabel Peterson of Philadelphia, who has been spending the winter in Los Angeles, has gone to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McD. Potter will leave for the East Tuesday morning.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Trueworthy have removed to their handsome residence, No. 742 Garland avenue, where Mrs. Trueworthy will be at home on the first and third Fridays.

Dr. McCullough and family have removed to No. 955 South Alvarado street.

## OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

## Santa Barbara.

**T**HE Saint Cecelia Club held its annual meeting last Saturday. During the year the club has given five entertainments, fourteen new members have been admitted, and four resignations accepted. There are at present seventy-six names on the membership roll. The club's free bed at the Cottage Hospital has been occupied during the entire year, with the exception of two weeks, and the care of extra patients has been paid for. The club has disbursed \$2193.03 in the interests of the noblest charity, and have \$1405.67 in the treasury. As an alive promoter of disinterested philanthropy the St. Cecelia Club has the lead in this locality.

A programme entertainment will be given Tuesday, April 19, at the residence of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Peyton of Anacapa street, for the benefit of Pomona College.

Miss Marjorie Thayer of Arrellaga street received Wednesday afternoon in honor of her seventh birthday. Merry games and refreshments contributed to the happiness of the little folks.

Mrs. L. A. Dudden of Los Angeles is the guest of her daughter, Miss Ida Dudden of this city.

W. J. McKenna of Boston, was given a farewell reception by his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Callahan and Mrs. Bunnan, with whom he has been spending the winter, Tuesday evening. Mr. McKenna left for his eastern home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Bates of De la Vina street received an agreeable surprise party in honor of their fifth wedding anniversary. Congratulations, gifts and refreshments constituted the order of a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. F. J. Barber of De la Vina street received the Ladies' League Wednesday afternoon, after the fashion of an old-time quilting bee. After needles and thimbles were discarded Mrs. J. B. Taylor, assisted the hostess in dispensing refreshments.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church in El Monte, gave a delightful entertainment and supper Wednesday evening, which was largely attended by Endeavorers from this city.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Spiritualist Society gave a pleasant dancing party Wednesday evening. About sixty people participated in the function.

Mrs. C. Rudolph and Mrs. T. Lewis of Lompoc, have been guests of their sister, Mrs. A. Marsh of this city during the week.

The Philharmonic Orchestra Society will give the second concert since reorganization, at the opera-house, April



22, under the direction of Herr Hans Schuy.

U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego spent Thursday in this city, accompanied by Milton J. Green of Oakland.

Charles A. Thompson has returned from a trip to Ensenada, Baja California.

W. N. Campbell left for Chicago Thursday, after spending the winter here.

J. J. Garrett of Los Angeles, is spending a fortnight in this city and its environments.

Mrs. Dudley Smith, nee Miller, will leave for her eastern home Thursday, after remaining with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. D. Miller of Santa Barbara street, through the winter.

#### Pomona.

**H.** BROWN ANDROUS spent the week's vacation from his studies at the Los Angeles Military academy at Pomona.

Henry Youngs, wife and daughter have returned from San Diego county and are once more guests of Judge Youngs and family. They will leave soon for their home in Denver.

Miss Willett has returned to her home in Iowa after a visit with Mrs. Bruce Rice.

Dr. J. J. Page and F. Beverly Small are stopping at Colorado Springs.

E. S. Gerling is spending a couple of weeks in San Francisco.

Miss Gilead Ogle is visiting friends in St. Louis.

W. H. Goodrich is home from a flying visit to Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Freeman left Tuesday for an eastern visit.

Miss Higgins of Los Angeles was a guest of Miss Cole the past week.

#### Pasadena.

**M**RS. H. R. LACEY and the Misses Lacey of North Raymond avenue entertained Friday afternoon at progressive euchre. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. Cook of Los Angeles. The function was given in honor of Mrs. Long and Miss Bessie Long of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Those present were Meses. Mac Snowball, A. H. Conger, Gardner, Sherman, Mitchell, H. W. Hines, Mortimer Ayers, Cook, J. E. Parker, Misses Chamberlain, Barrett, Ayers, Cook and the Misses Wood. Mrs. Sherwood of North Raymond avenue gave a delightful salmagundi party Friday evening, at which about twenty guests were present. Prizes were won by Miss Chamberlain and W. H. Benedict.

Invitations have been issued by Miss Blanche Bolt and the Misses Greble for a reception to be given at the Valley Hunt Club house Thursday evening, April 14.

The morning musical given Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Green and Miss Green was largely attended by Pasadena society people. Music was furnished by the Pasadena Symphony Club, led by Harley Hamilton, and the programme was finely rendered. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thad. Lowe, Don McGilvray, Mrs. Pliny Watson, Mrs. Dudley Watson, Miss Watson, Mrs. Pangs, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Daggett, Miss Helen Daggett, Mrs. J. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Steven Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stimson, Rob Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. May, Mrs. H. K. Macomber, Miss Macomber, Mrs. Belle Jewett, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. J. W. Scoville, Miss Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Greble, Dr. and Mrs. Page, Mme. Page, Miss Blakeslee, Mrs. C. B. Sawyer, Miss Turner, Mrs. A. O. Porter, Don Porter and Mr. and Mrs. Coleman. Present as guests of members were, in addition: Miss Ruth Gardner, Miss Baker, Mrs. Libby, Mrs. F. C. Bolt, Miss Bicknell of Los Angeles, Mrs. Harry Macomber, Herbert R. Gregg, Mrs. Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Blick entertained at dinner Monday evening in honor of John and Judd Blick, who have recently returned from South Africa and who will leave next week for Alaska. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Blick, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Blick, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blick, Fred Burnham and family, Mrs. R. E. Burnham, Miss Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Ford and family, Miss Kate Blick, Messrs. John Blick, Jud Blick and Master Fred Blick.

Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Bragdon entertained at dinner Monday evening at Hotel Green in honor of several former pupils of Lasselle Seminary, Auburn, Mass., now in Pasadena. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gall Johnson, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Miller Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miller, Pasadena; Miss Coe of Durham.

Miss Bertrand entertained at luncheon Tuesday at the home of Mrs. W. T. Ball, North Moline avenue, in honor of Miss McClintock of Denver. The floral decorations were sweet peas and ferns, and the place cards were adorned with similar designs. The guests were Mrs. W. T. Ball, the Misses McClintock, Green, Edyth Green, Angie Holmes and Vera Morehouse.

The Terpsichorean Club was entertained Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. George Collis at their home on Gallena avenue, with progressive euchre. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Cotterell and W. H. Ward. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sill, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Van Buskirk, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heiss, Mr. and Mrs. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Hall, Mr. Myers.

The engagement of Clarence Brain-

# War Declared



And we are in the fight to stay. Our customers will receive the benefit of prices made and will save money trading at N.W. corner Fourth and Spring Streets for everything in the Drug line.

Proper, polite and accommodating treatment.

We still have our Postage Stamp Agency and will continue to supply same. Free Phone, Main 1218.

Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes, 50c each.

Largest Stock in City.

Elastic Belts for Fat People From \$1.50 up.

Electric Belts — Guaranteed — \$2.50 up.

We have a few testimonials of results on Electric Belts which we will be glad to show; and remember, we guarantee them to generate a current for one year.

Roll Toilet Paper, doz. 40c  
Roll Toilet Paper, 1000 sheet tissue, doz. 90c  
Square Toilet Paper, pure tissue, doz. 90c

Insect Powder, strong, per lb. 35c  
Moth Balls, 10c per lb; 4 for 25c  
"Rough On Ants", will keep them out 25c

California Lemon Cream 15c  
Benzoin Cream 25c  
Lola Montez Cream 60c  
Crema Simon 40c  
Crema Rhea 40c  
Vaseline Camphor Ice 10c

Remember

Our FLORAL DEPARTMENT for Designs and Bouquets artistic CUT FLOWERS — Carnations, per doz., 25c; Sweet Peas, per bunch, 25c; Spiera Plants, each, 75c.

MORRIS GOLDENSON, Mgr. Floral Dept.

## ELLINGTON'S

Cut-Rate Drug Store. - - - N. W. Cor. 4th and Spring Sts.

erd and Miss Emma Wood is announced, the marriage to take place in the early summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryon Munson of Kensington Place entertained Tuesday evening in honor of the seventy-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Jamisons, parents of the latter. The affair was in the nature of an informal reception, music and cards being provided for entertainment. A collation was served, and the floral decorations were lavish. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Belknap and Miss Adams of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wooster, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Phibbs of Los Angeles, Mrs. McDermid, Miss Sarah Mellen, Mrs. Newmeyer, Mrs. D. T. Brush, Thomas Prushaw, S. M. Munson, Miss Wooster, Miss Nellie Wooster and Harry Hardwick.

Miss Hazel Severy entertained the D Club Thursday evening with games and a taffy pull. The guests were Edith Roberts, Callie Patton, Callie McDermid, Bessie O'Brien, Lulu Cox, Nina Cox, Irene Severy, Rose Klehn; Messrs. Charles Crossman, Kenneth Mendenhall, Harry Boutell, Ed Haskell, Warren Massey, Scott McDermid, Ralph Hornby, Luther Severy, Frank Patton.

The Monday Evening Musical Club was entertained Monday evening by Miss Campee of Lincoln avenue, and the attendance was unusually large. The following programme was rendered:

Piano solo, Miss Ballard.  
Paper on the Evolution of Music, Mrs. Rossiter.  
Violin and guitar solo, Miss Glass and Mr. Bland.

Vocal solo, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," (Gounod.) Miss Mott. Violin obligato by Mr. Bland, guitar accompaniment by Misses Glass and Corson.

Paper on Chinese and Hindoo Music, Miss Stoutenburgh.  
Guitar duet, Misses Glass and Corson.  
Vocal, "Pierott," Miss Mott; guitar accompaniment by Miss Glass.

Violin and guitar, Miss Glass and Mr. Bland.

One of the elaborate social functions of the week was a dinner given in the private dining-room of Hotel Green Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. C. Reynolds, previous to the departure of the former for Alaska. Pink geraniums and smilax ornamented the table, and the menu was replete with the delicacies of the season. Music entertained the guests later in the evening. Courses were laid for twenty, those present being beside the host and hostess: Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Newlin, Rev. and Mrs. Tenbets, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Van Nuys, Hon. and Mrs. James McLachlan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Sweesy, Mr. and Mrs. Mulford, Dr. and Mrs. J. Tyler Parker. The Valley Hunt Club elected officers Saturday evening of last week as follows:

President, H. M. Dobbins; vice-president, N. W. Bell; secretary, R. I. Rogers; treasurer, George Post; director, C. B. Scoville; House Committee, Mrs. F. F. Rowland, chairman; Mrs. Watson, Miss Florence Dodworth.

Mrs. A. A. Libby, Jr., entertained the Sans Souci Club Thursday afternoon at progressive euchre. Pink roses and white lilies entered largely into the floral decorations, and refreshments followed the game. Mrs. George W. Stimson captured first prize, Mrs. H. L. Story second, Mrs. E. R. Hull lone-hand prize. The club members present were Meses. E. C. Bangs, C. W. Bell, E. A. Ford, Belford, G. G. Green, Andrew McNally, H. R. Story, Scott, Belle M. Jewett, E. R. Hull, C. S. Cristy, G. W. Stimson, Walter Wotkins, Webster Wotkins, A. A. Libby, Jr., Thad Lowe, Jr., Stanley, R. I. Rogers, A. R. Metcalfe, Henry Kinsley, Mrs. J. Grant Lyman and Miss Pearl Libby acted as substitutes.

Among recent pleasant social functions was the Easter luncheon given Saturday afternoon by Miss Effie Baur of North Raymond avenue for the entertainment of the Entre Nous Club. The floral decorations were artistically arranged, pink and yellow roses, pansies and buttercups being used. Designs appropriate to the season ornamented menu cards and were used in the confectons. The club members present included the Misses Grace Tower, Ellen Lowry, May Moore, Grace Magee, Ada Cogswell, Miss Elsa Nest was the guest of honor.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Allin was the scene of a quiet wedding Wednesday evening, the occasion being the marriage of Guy H. Tuttle and Mrs. Martha Jane Harness. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Ingram, and was witnessed by a few relatives and intimate friends. Dinner was served after the ceremony, and later Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle left on a brief wedding journey. Those witnessing the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Allin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Turner, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. J. M. Gill, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Dugger, Misses Allin, Rose Allin, Hazel Allin, Grey, Currey, C. A. Allin.

#### Santa Ana.

ONE of the most notable society events of the week was the progressive cinch party given by Mr. and Mrs. Eli Trago and Miss Nickey at the Trago home, Spurgeon and Sixth streets, on Friday evening. The card rooms were elaborately decorated in lavender, pink and red. After a game series of ten, the tables were rearranged and refreshments served. A punch bowl occupied a cosy alcove convenient to the card tables, and punch was served during the games. Mrs. P. H. Turner was awarded lady's first honors, Miss Sue Mathes the consolation, W. A. Huff the gentleman's first and Oliver Halsel the consolation. Mr. and Mrs. Trago and Miss Nickey's

guest list included Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Tedford, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. P. R. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Brock, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bisby, Mr. and Mrs. John Avis, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Talbott, Mr. and Mrs. Will Ross Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Vranken, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Huff, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bevans, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Nickey, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Thomas of Chino, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Kieffhaber of Redlands, Dr. Willa Hower, Misses Kate Garnett, Mina Roper, Bettie Parsons, Madeline Patton, Ida Neill, Maude Roper, Thomas, Sue Mathes, Marion Thomas and Viola Sanborn of Santa Ana, Blanche Peeler, Marie Burdick and Bertha Raymond of Orange, Elva Hadley of Pasadena, Mrs. Cheesbro, Misses Ida Cheesbro and Ethel Spears of Los Angeles; Dr. J. P. Boyd, Messrs. J. R. Porter, J. P. Joplin, C. H. Wolfe, Oliver Halsel, J. Will Alexander, Horace Fine, A. H. Lyon, William McClain, C. D. Ballard, F. S. McKnight, J. Willis Rice and Merrill Rice; E. E. Richardson of Victor, Roy Peeler of Orange, George Thompson and Burl Ostad of Los Angeles.

Mrs. F. W. Burgess and Mrs. H. T. Matthews entertained at the home of Mrs. Burgess on Thursday afternoon. Miss Mabel Brown gave a party to about twenty-five of her little friends on Wednesday afternoon.

The Epworth League of the North Methodist Church gave an enjoyable social at the residence of Mrs. H. D. Huff on Friday evening.

A farewell party was tendered John Morris at his home in Garden Grove last Saturday evening, a large number of his friends being present to bid him good-by. Ice cream and cake were served. Mr. Morris left Sunday for Honolulu.

The students of the Orange County Business College gave a social at the college rooms on Tuesday night, which was a much enjoyed affair.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church gave a pie social at the residence of E. B. Smith on Friday evening.

A party of ladies of the Presbyterian Church of Orange drove to Fullerton last Friday and spent the day with Mrs. James Dean of that place.

The Misses Guenther and Burdick, Messrs. Robert Gray and Arthur Guenther of Orange drove to Chino last Thursday, and spent several days with Mr. Walker. Miss Kate Walker returned with them and visited Miss Guenther.

The Congregation Y.P.S.C.E. Society enjoyed a social at the home of Mrs. J. S. Cutler on Friday evening.

Prof. Walter B. Hill of Garden Grove



public schools was married to Miss Rosa M. Medsger of Riverside last Sunday.

Miss Clara Wright, who has been studying art in Riverside for some time, is home on a visit to her parents. Miss Tina Messerly of Los Angeles is a visitor at the home of her uncle, Ed Frantz, on East Fourth street.

The Misses Kate Greenleaf, who has been teaching school at Yuma, Ariz., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hutmelocher, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. William F. Lutz, have gone to Chicago for a three months' visit.

Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Scheurer of Los Angeles were in Santa Ana this week. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Patterson, who have been visiting Judge and Mrs. L. N. Everett, returned this week to their home in South Bend, Ind.

Mrs. Lou Dumford of Fort Wayne, Ind., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. N. Rice.

Mrs. S. W. Martin of Springfield Mo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. M. Burns. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Porter of Temescal were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Graham last week.

Miss Eva Cole is home on a visit to her parents from Arizona, where she has been teaching school.

Miss Mamie Sanford of Los Angeles spent Sunday with her parents at Garden Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Morse of San Diego are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Snow of Tustin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dayley of Osage, Iowa, are visiting Mrs. Stebbins and Mrs. L. S. Cutler.

Mrs. S. H. Finley and little daughter are visiting in Los Angeles.

Mrs. R. B. Witmer is visiting her daughter, Miss Alice, in Los Angeles.

Miss Grace Conaway of San Bernardino visited Mr. and Mrs. Louie Hickox the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Faust have gone on a visit to Mr. Faust's father, in Tulare, who is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Hazen of Menomonia visited last week with their daughter, Mrs. George Huntington.

Miss Flora Kernoodle has returned to her home in Los Angeles, after a visit with relatives here.

William Butcher, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Patmore and children, left Wednesday for Esbon, Kan., where they will make their home.

Miss Emma Helmann of Los Angeles is the guest of the Misses Melrose of Anaheim.

Mrs. J. H. Swan, who has been spending the winter with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sanders of Orange has returned to her home in Sioux City, Iowa. She was accompanied on her eastern trip by Mr. and Mrs. Brewster of Orange.

Miss Hattie Baker will leave on Wednesday for Seattle, Wash., where she will make an extended visit.

Ralph Burnham and William Derby of Orange have resumed their studies at Throop Institute, after a vacation at home.

W. T. Neel of Ventura county visited his son at Santa Ana last week.

Attorney S. A. Boves has gone to Phoenix, Ariz.

Charles Schmidt is visiting his parents here.

James S. Rice of Tustin, who has been visiting at Cleveland, O., for the past month, will return home today, accompanied by his brother.

W. Rhodes Hervey of Los Angeles spent last Sunday with his parents here.

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#### Santa Monica.

MR. AND MRS. J. ERWIN HOY, who have been spending the winter in Riverside have been staying at the Casino part of the week, and will leave Tuesday for Washington, D. C. Later they will probably take a trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones and the wives of the officers of the Soldiers' Home joined in a picnic in Rustic Cañon Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mooser returned Sunday afternoon from Sacramento, where they attended the wedding of their daughter, Celia and Gus Marks of Sacramento.

Mrs. W. L. Blair of Oakland is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Barber at the State Forestry Station.

Mrs. W. S. Vawter entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church Tuesday at La Zima, her home in the southern part of town.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Quigley of Los Angeles have taken a cottage on Second street for five months.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sawyer of Los Angeles have taken the Steele cottage on Utah avenue for six months.

J. P. du Puy of Los Angeles will sing at the Easter services in the Episcopal Church Sunday evening.

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#### Riverside.

THE Art Class entertained the members of the Woman's Club at its regular monthly meeting, and Tuesday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Walter Hill of Garden Grove, Orange county, and Miss Rose Medsger were married last Sunday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Medsger. The honeymoon was spent at San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Bettner very charmingly entertained a small company of friends on the evening of the second, at their home on Magnolia avenue. Progressive whist was engaged in, and prizes were won by Mrs. I. Scarborough and Mr. Hay. An elaborate supper was served. The guests

were: Mmes. Hay, Hickey, Gilliland, Scarborough, Darling, Ryan, Ames, Duyckinck, C. Bettner; Misses Gilliland, Grace Gilliland, Scarborough and Brooks; Messrs. Hay, Scarborough, Darling, Ryan, Ames, Duckinck, Hall, Hatson, Dickson, Butcher, Wilson and Wright.

Mrs. Harris of Ft. Worth, Tex., is visiting at the home of Mrs. G. O. Newman.

A. A. Alvord left Tuesday morning on the Sunset limited for New York, whence he will sail for London.

Mrs. L. M. Jones and Mrs. Albert Lawrence of Trinidad, Colo., are guests at the home of Mrs. Mason and Miss Chance.

The Art Class of the Woman's Club met Thursday afternoon. The subject discussed was: The Italian lakes, Como and Maggiore, and the Simplon Pass over the Alps into Switzerland. Mrs. Peters of New York, who is a guest at the home of her nephew, W. L. Peters, spoke to the class on club work and things of interest to women.

Mrs. W. T. Curtis returned home last week from an extended stay at Long Beach.

Col. and Mrs. R. A. Edler, who have spent the winter in Riverside, left Thursday morning for San Francisco, en route for their home in Missoula, Mont.

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## Gudahy's



## DIAMOND "C" SOAP

Does better work and goes further than any other  
**LAUNDRY SOAP.**

**ONE TRIAL  
CONVINCES.**

Annual Subscriptions to Standard Magazines are Offered as  
Prizes for Saving the Wrappers; Explanation on Each Wrapper.

was the guest, on Wednesday and Thursday, of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Goodale and family.

F. C. Prindle, civil engineer, U.S.N., of New York on furlough, was entertained at luncheon in the headquarters' messroom on Wednesday, by his brother, Capt. Prindle.

#### Redlands.

THE marriage of Ralph G. Rohrer and Miss Jessie O'Kelly, took place Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sterling left Thursday for St. Louis to spend the summer.

W. E. Phelps and Miss H. J. Munns were married last Tuesday, and have gone to housekeeping on Highland avenue.

A. H. Corman and his wife are now occupying their new home on Olive avenue.

At the Contemporary Club meeting Thursday afternoon Kirke H. Field read an interesting paper, "A Century's Development of the Constitution."

#### Redondo.

A SCORE of friends of Ed Brown surprised him at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Brown, Thursday evening. Games and music were enjoyed.

#### HAVANA BAY.

I want to go a-visitin'  
Out on the briny deep.  
For I've some pressin' business  
That ain't a-goin' to keep.

Ship me to Havana bay  
Where the torpedoes careless play,  
An' accidents are happenin' in a most peculiar way.

To that same Havana Bay,  
Where the Maine at anchor lay,  
An' her sailors sleepin' peaceful where all  
blown to judgment day.

I'm no great hand at sailin',  
I'm a lubber on the sea;  
The farm an' Jennie need me—  
But there's voices callin' me—

Callin' callin' night an' day,  
Callin' so I cannot stay,  
Callin' so I'm mighty certain I've got business  
down that way.

In that same Havana Bay,  
Where the Maine at anchor lay,  
An' her sailors, sleepin' peaceful, were all  
blown to judgment day.

There are graves I want to visit,  
There's a wreck I want to see;  
I've a message for the Spaniard,  
That those voices gave to me:

So, just ship me right away,  
Ship me to Havana bay,  
Where our sailors on our warship hadn't even  
time to pray:

To that same Havana Bay,  
Where the Maine at anchor lay,  
An' her sailors, sleepin' peaceful, were all  
blown to judgment day.

—[J. D. S. in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Humbert I, King of Italy, is the only European monarch of the present time who has been wounded in warfare.

The occasion was the battle of Custoza, which, for the Italians, ended so disastrously. The Austrians, under the Archduke Albert, were victorious and in vain did Humbert by personal bravery try to stem the tide of defeat, though again and again he slung himself into the thick of it in a way which was absolutely heroic.

Finally, severely wounded with a saber cut, he was literally swept off the field by his father's officers, who well knew what a terrible blow it would be to Italy if the popular heir to the throne were either killed or taken prisoner by the enemy.

Tolstol recently said to an interviewer: "I do not feel well at present, and cannot write just now, but I hope before I die to say a good deal about women. Before my death I shall say everything that I have at heart about them."

#### EASTER.

The day is fair and sweet, the sky is bright,  
And the still winds run softly through  
the air,  
And with swift wings the many birds take  
flight,  
And glory broods in silence everywhere.

Afar the mountains rise so still and calm,  
The meadows lie asleep beneath the sun,  
And Nature lifts a rose-encircled arm,  
While beckoning Beauty down her paths to  
come.

O mountain heights! I look to you and dream  
Of other mounts uplifted to the sky;  
Of a fair land where holy memories teem,  
And the dead centuries unforgotten lie.

The land of Calvary and Nazareth,  
Of Easter glory and its open tomb,  
Where He—the risen Christ—the bonds of  
death  
Burst as the flow'r bursts from the bud to  
bloom.

The Lord is risen! Earth hears the blessed  
word,  
Life blossoms into fuller joy and grace,  
Divinest hope within the soul is stirred,  
And a new future opens for the race.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

April, 1898.

**Park Band Concert.**

Following is the programme of the concert by the Seventh Regiment Band at Westlake Park, at 2 p.m., today.

"Catalina March" (Breuer.)  
Medley of popular airs (Beyer.)  
Waltz, "Wine, Wife and Song" (Strauss.)

"Presidential Polonaise" (Souza.)  
Overture, "Fra Diavolo" (Auber.)  
"Gloria" from twelfth mass (by request) (Mozart.)

Selection, "Faust" (Gounod.)  
"Chinese War March" (Michaelis.)  
"Hall California" (State song) Josephine Gro.)

What the Rev. Francis Mahony (Father Prout) once characterized as "a shocking specimen of depraved taste," on the part of Thackeray is shortly to be brought to the hammer in a London auction room. It is meant to be a "humorous" representation of the flight into Egypt, composed of Mary knitting, Joseph smoking and the infant child playing with a toy windmill. Father Prout once owned it.



## The cake box is not to blame.

When your cake dries up  
quickly, look to your baking  
powder.

Bread and cake made with  
Cleveland's baking powder keep  
their natural freshness and flavor.



## ART NOTES.

The unveiling of the Leconte de Lisle monument in the Luxembourg Gardens has been fixed for early in May. The monument, which consists of a marble group, representing Poesy bending over the bust of Leconte de Lisle, will be one of the finest ornamenting the Poet's Garden.

Mr. Duran is a great admirer of American types of men and women. When this point was broached to him his face was lighted with an expression of intense reflective admiration. "Your American women," said he forcefully, "are the most beautiful that I have ever seen. Men and women of your country are very elegant types. They are distingue. They appeal to me. My admiration for them is great."

Miss Daisy King, the sculptor, has just finished one of her characteristic child figures, an attractive subject, which she has just executed in her best vein. She is still occupied with the decorative mural painting which she has been making for the Gurley Memorial Church, a tall panel designed to fit in the space beneath a Gothic arch, on the subject "Christ Blessing Little Children."

A painting by Peter Paul Rubens has just been bought by the British Museum of Fine Arts and placed on exhibition in the Dutch section. It is a study for the altar piece in the Church of the Augustines, at Antwerp, and the subject is the "Nuptials of St. Catherine." Many portraits are included in the composition, including one of Rubens himself, and the whole is in an excellent state of preservation.

Mr. Abbey has again gone to Shakespeare for a suggestion for a picture that he is finishing for the summer exhibition of the English Academy, showing King Lear at the moment of his abdication. It is said, by the way, that this exhibition will contain an unusually large number of battle pictures, commissions for such having been given to several well-known artists. The heroic charge of the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai is largely responsible for this.

King Humbert of Italy has decided to gather together all the artistic furniture of the various palatine chapels of the kingdom of Italy; that is to say, of Turin, Monza, Mantua, Florence, Naples and Palermo. There are invaluable pieces in them, many of which are little known to amateurs, especially in the gold and silversmith's art—original pieces by Benvenuto, Cellini and John of Bologna. The King will have them exhibited in the exposition of the sacred art, which is to be opened soon in Turin.

Although painting on china, ivory, etc., is commonly regarded as having rather strict limitations, Prof. Franz J. Schwartz has been successful in adapting it to an unusual variety of subjects, as in the winter landscape in miniature on ivory, which he has recently finished. He has also finished a decorative subject on a china tile, with two oriental figures, which is well done, the color and textures being particularly good, and the drapery handled with skill.

Mercie, the French sculptor who is working on the monument to be erected to Gounod in Paris, is perplexed. The design calls for a group of three heroines of the three favorite operas, and he is finding it difficult to avoid personalities in the selection of his models. All great singers have essayed Marguerite, and any selected type—no matter how ideal—is bound to be identified with this or that singer. The result may be imagined, especially as Mercie is a very sincere artist, too sincere to indulge in art politics.

A young French artist, M. Paul Buffet, had the good fortune last year to gain a prize of £10,000, which he expended upon a trip to Abyssinia. After some extremely exciting adventures he reached the capital, and, being well received at the court of the Negus, was granted permission to paint a portrait of Menelik. He has now returned to Paris with the fruits of his journey, and the portrait, which is said to be an admirable likeness, is to be exhibited in the forthcoming salon. He also commenced a portrait of Queen Taitu, but after the first day the august lady's patience gave way, and she refused to sit any more.

George C. Thomas of Philadelphia has recently purchased and presented to the University of Pennsylvania an excellent portrait of the poet Wordsworth, which was painted in 1884 for Prof. Reed, of the university. This portrait was painted during Inman's visit to England, when he was commissioned to paint Chalmers and Macaulay for James Lenox and Edward Carey, respectively. The Wordsworth portrait is accompanied by a sketch, also by Inman, of the poet's house and garden at Rydal Mount, with the figure of Wordsworth in the foreground and Inman sketching him, and there is a letter extant signed by Mrs. Wordsworth expressing her appreciation of the artist's portrait of her husband.

Boston is very properly intensely interested in an extensive exhibition of the work of the distinguished painter, John La Farge. The fifty-seven works in the catalogue are divided in three classes, as follows: sixteen water-color pictures of the South Sea Islands and Japan; twenty-two water-color "Fantasies on Oriental Themes," and nineteen miscellaneous subjects, including studies for deco-

native works, landscapes at Newport, and water colors of Porcupine Island, Bar Harbor, made in the summer of 1896. The more novel part of the collection is the part classified as "Fantasies on Oriental Themes," in which La Farge is at his best.

Coquelin has gone to Denys Puech, the sculptor, to have made a statuette of himself in his famous part of Cyrano de Bergerac. M. Puech was asked if it would be of gold. "Better than that," answered the sculptor; "I will copy the handsome costumes of the first acts, with the ruff, cloak and hat with a triumphant plume. The flesh—that is, face and hands—I will make of ivory or tinted marble, and the white parts of the costume, particularly the ruff, or ivory. The rest of the costume will be damascened in gold and silver, according to the materials to be copied." This precious statuette will not be seen by the public before the salon of 1899. At present the matter under discussion is the nose. Coquelin is in favor of the remarkable feature of Cyrano, while the sculptor maintains that Coquelin's nose is much more provocative of mirth than the other. Time will tell which will carry the day, the actor or the sculptor.

Carolus Duran was born at Lille in 1838. He studied in the municipal art school of that town, and then came to Paris with a view to embracing the profession of a painter permanently. He appears to have had but slender resources, and it was not until he won a prize established by M. Wicar, a citizen of Lille, that he was in a position to go to Italy. In Rome he devoted himself to compositions of some importance and sent them to the salon, but before long he traveled from Italy into Spain, and Madrid fell at the feet of Velasquez. By the time he returned to Paris from his long months of copying in the Museum of the Prado, he was, on the whole, a portrait painter, and, in spite of incursions into other fields of art, a portrait painter he has remained ever since. His studies in genre have been interesting, but not important. His mural decorations also take an obscure position. But in portraiture he has ranked high. Perhaps it has been because he brought back from Spain something of the simplicity and breadth of Velasquez and used it for a time, but we believe the true secret of Duran's great success has been the peculiar quality of his taste. His earlier works, and especially the noble equestrian portrait of Mlle. Croizette, appeal to the amateur through purity of tone, refinement of execution and distinction of style. The portraits which have made the name of Carolus Duran famous on two continents have exchanged these precious qualities for a certain ample but arid gorgeousness.

## HANDS ACROSS THE FLAG.

"In times of peace I am a Democrat,  
B'gosh!  
But at present I ain't thinkin' much of that,  
B'gosh!  
When there comes a foreign enemy to slam  
And the Stars and Stripes are waved by Uncle Sam,  
An American's the kind 'o chap I am,  
B'gosh!

"The President who's runnin' things is mine,  
B'gosh!  
He'll find your humble servant right in line,  
B'gosh!  
At present I'm a Yankee through and through  
My politics is old Red, White and Blue—  
Hurrah for Uncle Sam—d for Bill McKinley,  
too,  
B'gosh!

"Here's a hand for you, my brother, put'er there,  
B'jinks!  
You're the kind of stuff I honor, so you air,  
B'jinks!  
I'm a good Republican 'untill the day  
When our foreign foemen go to gittin' gay—  
Then wave the starry banner and put politics away,  
B'jinks!

"The Conquer at Havana town is mine,  
B'jinks!  
He's the sort of chap we need now in our line,  
B'jinks!  
One tent is big enough for you and me,  
We've a platform now on which we can agree—  
Hurrah for Uncle Sam and for Fitzhugh Lee,  
B'jinks!  
—S. E. KISER, in Cleveland Leader.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

[Yonkers Statesman:] Mrs. Styles. You can't believe these department store advertisements, that's a fact.  
Mr. Styles. I'm glad you've come to that conclusion, at last.  
"I read in the advertisement of one of them, 'Carriage free to any part of the city,' and when I asked them to send me home in a coupé they laughed at me."

[Philadelphia North American:] "The cocktail," said the temperance advocate, "is the vilest concoction known to man."  
"Well, I will admit," said Drink-tank, "that it is not an unmixed blessing."

[Judge:] Clubman No. 1. The woman I marry must have brown eyes.  
Clubman No. 2. The one of my choice must not have red hair.  
Count de Monte Carlo. Ah, for me, I care not ze color of ze hair or ze eyes, so long as my fiancée have ze green backs.

## BROWN'S HOT AIR FURNACE

Fits the climate and pocketbook. Heating houses, halls, etc., a specialty. 123 N. Fourth.

## Special Announcement.

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR.

Murat Halstead's

Story  
Of  
Cuba.

REVISED

TO DATE

Containing a vivid account of the  
Overwhelming Tragedy . . . .

## Destruction of the Maine.

New and Splendid Illustrations of Consul-General Lee, Captain Sigsbee, Ex-Minister De Lome, General Blanco, the Battleship Maine as she was and is.

Price, by mail or at the counter, \$2.00.

TIMES-MIRROR CO.,

Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

## VICTORIA, B. C.,

THE KEY TO THE  
KLONDIKE.

**Victoria** IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE TO OUTFIT. YOU WILL SAVE 30 PER CENT. DUTY by Buying Your Outfit at Victoria. The new customs regulations have removed all charges at Dyea and Skaguay on Victoria outfits.

**Steamers** LEAVE VICTORIA DAILY FOR NORTHERN ROUTES and are subject to a rigid examination by a government inspector before sailing. BUY YOUR TICKET TO VICTORIA DIRECT AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED OF ITS OUTFITTING ADVANTAGES. Hundreds of letters from Californians who have outfitted in Victoria testify to this.

**Miners' Licenses.** Miners going to Klondike must have a license before they can mine. THESE ARE ISSUED AT VICTORIA UPON PERSONAL APPLICATION ONLY. The Secretary of the British Columbia Board of Trade will furnish any information upon application.

**Special!**

My Fish and Poultry business is for sale. I will make right terms if you mean business. It will stand close investigation. I have best reason for selling.

J. F. HALSTED,  
Pasadena.

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Cheapest Store on Earth.

Send for Catalogue.

Broadway Department Store,  
Los Angeles.

The cheapest place to trade in the city

**Diamond Bros.**

Department Store, cor. Main and Second.

**OVO CURES PILES**  
Cures Quickly  
Every disease of the rectum  
Cures Always  
Ovo Pile and Tumor Cure  
St. All druggists.

**Parry**

307 S. BROADWAY.  
Shirts and Waists Made to Order.

LADIES VISIT OUR

**Beauty Parlors**

We do everything to improve and beautify your hair and complexion and remove all defects. Oldest and largest parlors in Southern California.

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The W. H. PERRY  
Lumber Mfg. Co  
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL,  
316-320 Commercial Street.



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.....I Attend to All Work Personally.....



**FREE==THIS WEEK ONLY.**  
**500 Pairs Sun Glasses Will**  
**Be Given Away.**

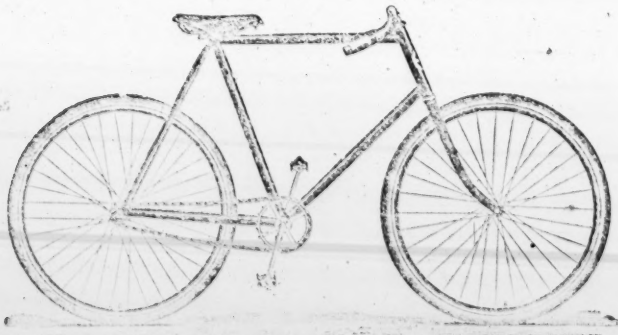
The warm, hot, sultry days are coming—you'll need these glasses—never get them as cheap as for the next six days. With every purchase of \$1.00 and upward one pair free. The supply is limited; time is limited. You must be quick.

I am a graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College; I guarantee every correction; my optical parlors is supplied with the most modern optical appliances; I offer to take care of your eyes so long as you are wearing glasses fitted by me. I attend to all work personally—have no novices; pay no salaries. My prices are the lowest—listen:

Nickel Frames, 25c; Gold-filled Frames, \$1;  
 Solid Gold, \$1.50 to \$5; 10-year Gold-filled, \$2.

**Delany, The ..213..  
 Optician, S. SPRING ST.**

quality of Crystal Lenses, \$1.00.



**We Hit Them Hard When We Offer**  
 Error and Erection Bicycles, with Fisher 1-piece hanger and flush connections, for \$35.  
 You know the quality of our merchandise. Fire Taps, Trouser Guards and Cement, etc.  
 Pumps, 25c; Saddles, 25c; Sweaters, 7c; Vim 40" Tires, \$3.00; Hammocks, \$1.00; Croquet  
 Sets, 8c; Baseballs, 25c and up; Catcher's Mitts, 25c; Boxing Gloves, \$1.25 sets. Southern  
 California Agents for VIM TIRES, the tire adopted by U. S. ARMY. Why not by you?

**AVERY CYCLERY, 410 S. Broadway.**

**THE PAINTER'S LIGHTING.**  
*Schumacher* 107 N. Spring. The Latest in  
 Photography.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

### Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1897,

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

INCOME.	
Received for Premiums.....	\$12,673,201.19
From all other Sources.....	11,469,405.24
	\$24,142,606.23
DISBURSEMENTS.	
To Policy-holders for claims by death.....	\$13,279,600.66
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.....	12,712,424.76
Total paid to Policy-holders in 1897.....	\$25,992,025.42
For all Other Accounts.....	13,132,005.57
	\$39,124,030.99
ASSETS.	
United States Bonds and Other Securities.....	\$132,617,341.45
First-class Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....	69,423,937.31
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	12,880,388.60
Real Estate.....	21,618,454.88
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....	11,705,195.82
Accrued Interest, Not Deferred Premiums, etc.....	6,141,201.20
	\$253,786,437.66
Reserve for Policies and Other Liabilities.....	218,278,243.07
Surplus.....	\$35,508,194.59
Insurance on Annuities in Force.....	\$936,631,496.63
I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department.	
CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor.	
From the Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned as usual.	
ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice President.	
WALTER R. GILLETTE, Gen. Manager.	FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Second Vice-President.	EMORY A. McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
H. E. MAXSON, District Manager, 318 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.	A. B. FORBES & SON, Mutual Life Bldg., San Francisco



### To the Public:

We have opened a BRANCH OFFICE in the *Stimson Block Hallway*, for the accommodation of our many patrons, and will carry there a *full line of Papers and Typewriter Supplies*, and handle all kinds of partly-used machines taken in trade as part payment for the

### New Model Smith Premier Typewriters

and will continue our Main Office as before. We invite you to call at either place.

L. and M. Alexander & Co., General Agents,  
 WM. H. B. HAYWARD, Manager,  
 301 SOUTH BROADWAY

Telephone Main 794.